

INSTRUCTION

to and 30 East 34th-st., near Madison Park, began Sept. 25. Boarding and Day School. Pupils transferred from West Point, the Navy School, College and Universities. American pupils obliged to learn and speak French with no verbal interruption in their other studies. Prospective pupils to be had, explaining the names of the pupils and their parents for the past eight years. There is a Primary Department.

PROF. ELIE CHARLIER, Director

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—BOARDING AND
Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 East 26th-st.,
between 4th and 5th Aves., New York.
M. G. ANSON CALLENDER, PRINCIPAL.
English, French and Day School, No. 23 East
21st-st., will reopen on **WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 2.**

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE.
Nos. 435, 437 and 439 (between 41st and 42nd sts.) 5th
Ave., New York.
Will enter its ninety-third academic term Wednesday,
Sept. 1. The Post Graduate Course will commence
Sept. 1. The Institute will be open for the first
term of two weeks each
For further information apply at the Institute or
address **HENRY M. PIERCE, President.**

MISS REE'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH MORNING CLAS
No. 83 State-st., Brooklyn, will open **MONDAY, SEPT. 1.**

practical knowledge of the French language, which will be spoken in the school, and is of great importance in the special care of a French lady.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS';
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
Boarding and Day-School for young ladies, No. 56 West 11th-st., will open on the 1st of September.

BENJAMIN MADON'S
COMMERCIAL AND MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, Yonkers, N. Y.,
Reopened Sept. 1. Circulars at No. 39 Nassau-st. and No. 614 Broadway.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
BRISTOLTON, NEW-JERSEY.
A select Boarding-school for young ladies, as

FLUSHING INSTITUTE.
FLUSHING, L. I.
BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
A. FAIRCHILD, Principal.

KINDERHOOK ACADEMY AND BOARDING-SCHOOL.—The next term commences on 7th of September. Boarders received in both departments. For particulars apply to the Principal, who has charge of the 3d, 4th and 5th departments, at the corner of N. LILLY, Esq., Room 33, 335 Broadway, New-York.
J. S. FANTLER, Principal.

ALEXANDER INSTITUTE.—Boarding School for both White and Colored, in the City by River Military, classical and commercial. Next session beginning on 1st of September.
OLIVER R. WELLS, Principal.

COMMERCIAL AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL
Six rooms in complete order; a full corps of experienced teachers. SOLOMON JENNER, A. M., Principal.

BENJAMIN W. DWIGHT'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS
Boys, at No. 1142 Broadway, near 26th St., respects the following: Monday, 9 to 12 A. M.; Tuesday, 9 to 12 A. M.; Wednesday, 9 to 12 A. M.; Thursday, 9 to 12 A. M.; Friday, 9 to 12 A. M.

MRS. JNO. W. BLIGH'S SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES
No. 10, West 23rd St., New York City. For particulars address MRS. BLIGH, New York, R. I.

JULIUS A. FAY'S ENGLISH, CLASSICAL AND French, and Hearing-School for Boys
Kilmer St., New York City. Free Public School.

DR. BENJAMIN SCHWAB'S BOARDING SCHOOL

MONDAY, Sept. 14. **RICHARD P. JENKS**
MISS MATTHEWS' BOARDING AND
DAY SCHOOL, at White Plains, will reopen
MONDAY, Sept. 7.

THE MISSES MAISHALL'S SCHOOL
for young ladies, No. 111 West 30th-st., will be
opened **MONDAY, Sept.**

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY, TARRY-
TOWNE, N. Y., will reopen **MONDAY, Sept. 7.**

MISS MARY SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL
will reopen 15th September, at 43 East 30th-st.

TEACHERS.

A TEACHER—WANTED. BY A PERSON with 10 years' experience in a family school as teacher of the English branches, Latin, French and piano music. Address J. J., No. 161 East 14th St., New York City, the same place, between 10 and 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

A TEACHER—WANTED. IN A BOYSDIN school near the City, an English teacher to be in charge of the discipline and instruction in the English, chemistry, branches. Englishman preferred. Address Box No. 138 Times office.

A YOUNG LADY SEEKS ONE FULL OF several partial engagements, is largely experienced in all languages, and is a native speaker of French, English, music, drawing, painting, etc. Address Box No. 20, Godefrey's Post-office, No. 81 Broadway.

A GRADUATE OF NEW-ENGLAND—A TEACHER OF ENGLISH AND PAINTING, having some spare hours, wishes to devote the same to some other school or private lessons in drawing and painting. Address A.H., Box No. 1,492 New York Post Office.

DRAWING MASTER, School No. 126, New York City.

A GRADUATE OF NEW-ENGLAND—A TEACHER OF ENGLISH AND PAINTING, having some spare hours, wishes to devote the same to some other school or private lessons in drawing and painting. Address A.H., Box No. 1,492 New York Post Office.

PRIVATE TUTOR—A TEACHER OF BOOK-KEEPING, with several years' experience desires an engagement. Teaches the classics, mathematics, English literature, Latin, French, German, Italian, Spanish and vocal. Address E.N.A., Box No. 18, Princeton, N.J.

WANTED - A LADY OF LONG EXPERIENCE. AN
 Lady who can find employment, preferably desired to form
 an engagement for the Fall term in a school or family,
 to teach the English languages, French and music. Address
 THOS. SPINK, No. 7 Chatham-square.

WANTED - A GOVERNESS FOR A PRIVATE
 family on Long Island; salary liberal. Apply
 THOS. SPINK, No. 7 Chatham-square.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MONUMENTAL CENOTAPH. THE UNDERSIGNED
 respectfully gives notice to the parties who contracted with him in Nassau, N. Y., for a monumental cenotaph
 for the late Mrs. D. B. Clark, that D. B. Clark has
 arrived here with said cenotaph, and is anxious
 to have it placed in its proper position.

JAS. SCHRINSKEI, No. 62 Hey-st. up stairs.
THE FIDELITY INSURANCE CO. OF N. Y.
The Fidelity Insurance Co. of New York, 62 Hey-st. up stairs, Broadway, Room No. 14, will issue policies of insurance on ground draft, guaranteeing either to furnish an acceptance or to pay the draft, if the bank on which it is drawn is a bank lawfully drafted. Insurance will be granted at any time before the name of the party insured is actually drawn on the draft, and the insurance will be paid to parties named on this and other loyal States.
P. S. of substitutes wanted for parties drafted in New York City, and parties who have been drafted having insurance at fair rates.
N. B. Parties who have been drafted having insurance will be notified that a substitute will be taken for them.

Agents wanted in all the States.

FISH'S PATENT LAMP HEATING APPARATUS.—No. 1.—Holding a quart of water, for sick room and nursery, has the unqualified approval of the principal physicians of this city. No. 2.—Holding a quart of water, for sick room and nursery, has the unqualified approval of the principal physicians of this city. No. 3.—Holding a quart of water respectively, with their accompaniments, are so arranged as to cook three or four different articles of food at the same time. At the present price of provisions, a meal for five or six persons may be prepared at a cost less than one cent.

WM. D. RUSSELL, Agent,
No. 26 Pearl-st., New York.

FOR SALE—STILL WORMS.—THREE LARGE
copper and onion worm. In excellent condition.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS
 Superior States and Notary—No. 8 Beekman-st., over
 Park Bank—Room No. 8—second floor.

METALS.—TIN PLATE, ROOFING PLATE
 and Sheet Iron, of all kinds for sale at a constant
 price. THOMPSON & CO., Nos. 215 and 217 Water st.

DENTISTRY.

A GREAT DISCOVERY.

ANÆSTHETIC NITROUS OXIDE.
 THE GREAT PAIN EXPELLER. NO PAIN IN
 TEETH OR SURGERY. DR. ROY, sole manufacturer of anæsthetic nitrous
 oxide. It is superior to chloroform or ether, and perfect.

Teeth without the knowledge of our dentists. Teeth filled with
and artificial teeth of every description inserted. Perfect
dentition guaranteed. No. 907 Broadway, near 24th
St., N. Y. C.

DENTAL ASSOCIATION.
Teeth positively extracted without pain, by the Mikros
Orbite Gas. Instructions given to other Dentists.
D. O. C. 100 N. 2d St. N. Y. C. B. R. D., J. E.
SMITH. Rooms at No. 22 Bond-st.

DR. GRIFFIN NO. 335 GRAND ST. N. Y.
Deposite Lord and Taylor's Improved Artificial Teeth
Bridges, are inserted and improved Artificial Teeth
with or without extracting the roots; full sets on gold or
platinum, \$25; on set of rubber, \$1; extracting, 25c.

STATIONERY.
THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely
and does not corrode. Sold at No. 8 Ludlow-st.,
and the stationers generally. JESSE C. KEYS.

TENN. & MAIDEN-LANE YOU WILL
find all blank books, writing papers and stationery at
prices, at moderate prices. Orders solicited. FRANK
& KOUTREL, Stationers and Printers.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE FOLLOWING SECTION WILL
be construed strictly. Any advice given or action
rendered to a conscript, which may lead him or her
in deserting, falls within the provisions of the
the offenders will be dealt with as the section

JOEL B. FREEMAN
Captain and Provost-Marshal Fourth Cong. Dist.
SECTION 10. And be it further enacted: That no person shall resist any draft of man conscripted for military service, or shall obstruct or shall aid any person to resist any such draft, or shall obstruct any officer in making such draft, or shall obstruct any officer in the execution of any such draft, or shall counsel any person to resist or shall counsel any person to obstruct or obstruct any officer, or shall counsel any drafted man not to go to the place of rendezvous, or willfully misstate the performance of any service, or shall aid any person shall be subject to summary arrest by the Marshal, and shall be forthwith delivered to the nearest military post, and shall be liable to be punished by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding two years, or by both of said penalties.

CORPORATION NOTICE—PUBLIC The following is a notice given to the owner or owners, occupants or tenants of the premises described, and of the lands affected thereby, that the following parcels have been competed and are lodged in the hands of assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz:—

Fencing lots between Thirty-ninth and Fortieth and Madison and Fourth avenues; also, fencing lots between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth streets, between First street, and on the westerly side of Lexington street, between Fifty-second and Fifty-third streets, and between Fifty-second street, between Third and Lexington avenues.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, public streets, and all other lands and buildings situated within the above described limits.

avenue, between Thirtieth and Fortieth streets, six lots immediately in the rear of same, which front on Thirty-ninth street, and three lots from Forty-first street, also lot known as Ward Number two thousand and thirteen, two thousand and fourteen, two thousand and thirty-seven in the same block, lots on the westerly side of Lexington-avenue, known as Ward Number twenty-five hundred and fifty-seven in block number three hundred and five, and Ward numbers six hundred, seventeen, fifty-eight, and fifty-nine, in block number three hundred and fifty. Also, lots on the southerly side of Fifty-second street, known as Ward numbers thirty, forty-one, forty-two,

forty-six, forty-seven, forty-eight and forty-block number three hundred and forty-five, and on the northerly side of Fifty second-street, in Ward number two, eighty-eight, in block number three hundred and forty-six.

All persons whose interests are affected by the named assessment, and who are opposed to the same, either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office.

them, are requested to present their ob-
jections, to one of the undersigned, at their office,
57-two Chambers-street, basement New

[illegible]

Persons desirous of obtaining information concerning the same hours, and at no other.

BENJ. F. MANIERRE,
Provost-Marshal, Eighth I.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
OF NEW-YORK, SEVENTEENTH, NORTHWEST CORNER
FOURTY-THIRD-ST - NEW-YORK, AUG. 31, 1874.

THE BOARD OF COLLEGE SUPERVISORS,
NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

York will commence its sessions at headquarters named on THURSDAY, the 31 day of September at 9 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of hearing and determining upon the application for an exemption from the transaction of its other business of all certificates of exemption on which no application, but the same must be properly made and verified under the provisions of the law.

There only need apply who have been notified and they only on the day mentioned in the order.

All such will be attended to during that day, and in order in which they shall have presented the same. The business appropriate to each day will be transacted upon that day.

CHAS. F. JENKINS

SPECIAL NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC
The undersigned having met with complete success in efforts to supersede the necessity of a license for the sale of alcoholic liquors and the prohibition of the same, by the action of the Mayor, by the action of the Council, and by the action of the people, and having demonstrated that his plan for the City can be freely applied to our own people, and that the same can be applied to the whole of the State, while the people of the State are in possession of the opportunity of feeling the attention of the public to the particulars of the following notice, and in course

humanity brought the City Board of Health a resolution on the part of all citizens in the city, signed to carry the same, in order to provide that every delinquent on the part of ashmen or ringers be at once reported to him at this Board with the number of the cart.

F. I. A. BOOLE, City Inspector.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT.
New York, Aug. 31, 1892.

NOTICE.—THE
that great labor, time and expense is caused
lecting and removing ashes and garbage after
have been thrown or scattered upon the streets.

deposit or garbage boxes, and believing it to be
of every housekeeper and resident in this Ward
understand in his efforts to keep the streets in
this city only condition, that your observations
following:

RULES TO OBSERVE:

Notice will be given of the approach of the ash
bag carts by the ringing of a bell fifteen minutes
in advance of the carts, and you are respectfully re-
quested not to place any ashes, garbage or refuse
of any kind in front of your premises, or upon the
walk until said bell is rung.

Carts will pass through the streets of this Ward
each day, Sunday excepted, to collect and remove
ashes, garbage, &c., from the streets.

Complaint of neglect to regularly collect and return the same to the City Inspector, at the City Hall, above, should be made to the City Inspector, at No. 19 Chatham-st. F. L. A. BOOLE, City Inspector.

Thos. N. CARR, Superintendent of Sanitary Work.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE
In discharge of an insolvent from his debts pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first chapter of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes of the State of New York.
George W. Sergeant, of the town of Ambrose, in the County of Oswego, an insolvent debtor. Notice is hereby given that he has applied to the Court of Sessions of the County of Oswego, to be discharged as an insolvent, and has been so discharged August 1st, 1863. Creditors to appear before the Court of Sessions of the County of Oswego, on the 1st day of September, 1863, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to show cause why the discharge of the said George W. Sergeant should not be set aside.
John C. Churehill, County Judge of the County of Oswego.

Churchill, County Judge of Oswego County, in the City of Oswego, on the 16th day of August, 1891, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause why he should not be removed from office.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, with further sessions on the Chamber of the Lord of Altemer, at 10 o'clock. Parties having business with the Committee respectfully invited to attend.

Chairman FERNAND F. PEARL
Aldermen JOHN T. MCDONALD
Alderman JOHN T. MCDONALD
Alderman F. T. MCDONALD
Alderman JOHN T. MCDONALD
Convener W. M. DRYCE
Councilman SAMUEL S. BRANN
Councilman JOHN S. BRANN
Councilman ALEX. BRANN

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH
of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room
twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week
at 10 o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons
in papers wanting the action of the Committee
requested to attend.

TERENCE FAHLE
JACOB M. JONES
JOHN D. OTTIVE
Clerk

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE
of the Board of Aldermen will meet every Wednesday
at 10 o'clock P. M. in Room No. 6, City Hall, for
the purpose of considering the reports of the

persons interested are respectfully requested
before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
GEO. A. JEROME, } Committee on
CHAS. H. HALL.

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND
of the Board of Councilmen will meet
WEDNESDAY, May 1st, at 1 o'clock P. M., until further
in Room No. 1, City Hall, for the purpose of
all papers referred to them. All persons inter-
respectfully requested to appear before the Committee
without further notice.

ALEX. BRANDON, } Comm.
JAMES MURRAY, }
RICHARD O'BRIEN, } flame

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS
The Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY
at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight,
Parties interested in any matter before the Com.
have an opportunity of being heard.

GEORGE A. JERE,
TERENCE FARLE,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UTILITIES, of the Board of Aldermen will meet on **TUESDAY, June 28, 8 o'clock, a. m.**, at the City Hall, for the purpose of considering all papers referred to the committee by the Board of Public Utilities Committees. All parties interested will please attend on further notice.

PETER MASTERSON, Chairman
JOHN FOX, Public Business
LEWIS E. RYERS,

THE COMMITTEE ON ROAD COMMISSIONERS of the Board of Aldermen will meet every **FRIDAY** at **8 o'clock P. M.** in Room number twelve. City Hall, for the purpose of considering all papers referred to the committee by the Board of Public Utilities Committees. All parties interested in matters pending the action of the committee will please attend on further notice.

Committee, are invited to attend the meeting of the
TERENCE FARLEY
JACOB M. LONG
PETER MASTER
Committee on Fire

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE
MENT of the Board of Aldermen, will
SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library
City Hall.
JOHN McCOLL
PETER MITCHELL
LEWIS B. RYAN
Committee on Fire

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AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
 Boys and Wagners. Mr. Wm. Wheatley.
THE FIRST TIME IN NEW-YORK.
 His new characters and
FAIRSCIENCE
OR, THE LAST OF THE PONTAPDUN.
 A Drama in Five Acts, by the French poet, and
 of his brother, who has come upon the scene of French
 literature, and has been the subject of a thousand
 of the French, treating these noblemen with
 one of the THOUSAND GENUIS OF THE
FRENCH REVOLUTION.
 The most perfect.
DANIEL S. RANDMAN.
 will for the first time in this city appear in his great
 character of
FAIRSCIENCE.
 The play will be produced by
Wm. BURNETT.
NEW DRESSES AND
NEW APPOINTMENTS.
 is a report and most powerful cast, including
 the most of
M. J. McCULLOUGH. **M. J. W. COLLIER.**
J. T. WARD. **M. O. KINGLAND.**
W. GREENE. **M. J. W. COLLIER.**
CONDUCTOR. **M. J. W. COLLIER.**
SECOND APPEARANCE THIS SEASON OF

his grand impersonation of the Cardinal Duke, Bolivar's dramatic Chief of State, RICHIE LEO,
It is repeated.
Sees repeated at the Box Office
THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE.

WINTER GARDEN.
UNDER DIRECTION OF MR. HUMPHREY BLAND.
The greatest of the world's greatest actors, J. M. K. KAULS
THIRD WEEK OF MRS. D. P. MOORE'S
THE GREAT AMERICAN ACTRESS.
Who has achieved the greatest triumphs and success and
FIRST WEEK OF AN ENTIRELY NEW DRAMA.
THE LITTLE MEN
Founded on Mrs. Bradton's popular novel of
"LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET."
Written expressly for the Grand Theatre, LERS.
And entitled the
MYSTERY OF AUDLEY COURT.
In which will be presented the celebrated
SHORT EFFECT!
In the
AFFAIRATIONS.

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MUSICAL.
STEINWAY & SONS'
OLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are
now considered the best in Europe as well as this coun-
try. Having been awarded the highest medals at the World
Exhibition in London, 1862.
For particulars apply to the Steinway Pianos & Co.,
New York, or to their agents, in this the firm is composed of five

HAZLETON BROTHERS,
OVERSTREETING GRAND AND SQUARE
PIANO-FORTE
No. 99 Prince-st. New doors west of Broadway, New-
York.
These Pianos have all received the first premium
whenever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee
for five years accompanies each piano. These instru-
ments are sold at the lowest prices.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,
No. 86 Walker-st. New-York.
All the stockholders being superior practical workmen.
These Companies are able to
OFFER THEIR LARGE AND SPLENDID PIANOS
AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
THAN ANY OTHER FIRST-CLASS HOUSE.

Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

CHAMBERS & GABLEN'S
 and for sale at lower prices than any other first-class
 manufacturer. **CHAMBERS & GABLEN**
 Bible House, 100 N. 3rd St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19106. Phone 4-1734.

TOLIN-PIANOS - SOMETHING ENTIRELY
 new - manufactured under the patents and superi-
 or guidance of S. B. Driggs. They are superior in tone and
 in construction and are guaranteed for 10 years. \$250
 00. They may be seen at the warehouse No. 717 Broad-
 way, or at the Factory, No. 100 N. 3rd St., Philadelphia, Pa.

THE PATENTED PIANO-GUITAR
 by **W. H. FISCHER**, the most reliable piano-maker with
 25 years' experience, agent, wholesale and retail. 100
 N. 3rd St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19106. Phone 4-1734. Hours
 10-6, near 4th St.

GEORGE STECK'S INIMITABLE GRAND
AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES - Made exactly as
 the famous Steinway & Sons' pianos. 100 N. 3rd St.,
 Philadelphia, Pa. 19106. Phone 4-1734. Hours 10-6,
 near 4th St.

WORK. Every Pianist warranted or fire-free.
UPPER 7-OCTAVE PIANOS. With
 fall from frame. **Lowest prices for**
J. G. DAVIES, NO. 467 Broom-st., west of Broadway.
AN ORGANIST—A GENTLEMAN OF MUCH
 experience, whose present engagements will allow
 him to accept of a situation as **Organist** or
 organist or chorister in some Protestant church.
Personal preferred. Best references given. Ad-
 dress, **ORGANIST, Southwest near Post-office.**

THE SUPREME COUNCIL, 330 B. I. R.
A. A. Rite for the U. S. A., their territories and possessions, will be held at the Washington Parle-ground, on F. I. N. E. S. A. I. day, September 10, 10 o'clock, A. M.

E. H. HAYS, M. P. S. G. C.
D. C. RICKLES, Jr. Sec. G. R. E.
The Supreme Council will meet at 10 o'clock and degree will commence at 10:45. The place, at 3 o'clock P. M., same day. All 18 and over standing, are invited to be present.

D. C. RICKLES, Jr. Sec.

MEETINGS.

MILK PRODUCERS' TAPED NOTICE.
In accordance with a resolution adopted at the meeting of the Milk Producers' Association, held at the Hotel Hamilton, New York, on the 10th day of August, 1910, the annual meeting of the Union Milk Producers' Association will be held at the Westchester Hotel, New York, on the 10th day of September, 1910.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE WANTED. ONE OR TWO TABLES, suitable parlor mirrors, also many other articles for making a new fire place and chimney. Also a few chairs, and a bedstead, but little used. Address: N. J. NICHOLS, Box No. 144, *Times Office*.

EDGEMOND ELEGANT FURNITURE for sale. Of all kinds and materials. Also, well kept and clean chamber suites, bed and ornaments, etc. Call on N. J. NICHOLS, No. 353 Canal st., opposite N. Y. BANKING HOUSE.

FURNITURE WANTED.—ANY PERSON HAVING furniture in any quantity, parlor, mirror, bedstead, etc., suitable for making a new fire place, may find a cash purchase by calling on or writing N. J. NICHOLS, No. 21 Hudson street, corner Canal.

SPAIN.

It is asserted that the Ministry will not consider the Mexican question till the Archduke Maxi-

Fordham, N. C. Sag Harbor.
Foster, W. D. Sag Harbor.
French, A. S. Sag Harbor.

District, for the an

York, P 287 Washington.

MONEY AFFAIRS.

U.S. 4% 1907	100	100	100
U.S. 4% 1908	100	100	100
U.S. 4% 1909	100	100	100
U.S. 4% 1910	100	100	100
U.S. 4% 1911	100	100	100
U.S. 4% 1912	100	100	100
U.S. 4% 1913	100	100	100
U.S. 4% 1914	100	100	100
U.S. 4% 1915	100	100	100
U.S. 4% 1916	100	100	100
U.S. 4% 1917	100	100	100
U.S. 4% 1918	100	100	100
U.S. 4% 1919	100	100	100
U.S. 4% 1920	100	100	100
U.S. 4% 1921	100	100	100
U.S. 4% 1922	100	100	100
U.S. 4% 1923	100	100	100
U.S. 4% 1924	100	100	100
U.S. 4% 1925	100	100	100
U.S. 4% 1926	100	100	100
U.S. 4% 1927	100	100	100
U.S. 4% 1928	100	100	100
U.S. 4% 1929	100	100	100
U.S. 4% 1930	100	100	100
U.S. 4% 1931	100	100	100
U.S. 4% 1932	100	100	100
U.S. 4% 1933	100	100	100
U.S. 4% 1934	100	100	100
U.S. 4% 1935	100	100	100
U.S. 4% 1936	100	100	100
U.S. 4% 1937	100	100	100
U.S. 4% 1938	100	100	100
U.S. 4% 1939	100	100	100
U.S. 4% 1940	100	100	100
U.S. 4% 1941	100	100	100
U.S. 4% 1942	100	100	100
U.S. 4% 1943	100	100	100
U.S. 4% 1944	100	100	100
U.S. 4% 1945	100	100	100
U.S. 4% 1946	100	100	100
U.S. 4% 1947	100	100	100
U.S. 4% 1948	100	100	100
U.S. 4% 1949	100	100	100
U.S. 4% 1950	100	100	100
U.S. 4% 1951	100	100	100
U.S. 4% 1952	100	100	100
U.S. 4% 1953	100	100	100
U.S. 4% 1954	100	100	100
U.S. 4% 1955	100	100	100
U.S. 4% 1956	100	100	100
U.S. 4% 1957	100	100	100
U.S. 4% 1958	100	100	100
U.S. 4% 1959	100	100	100
U.S. 4% 1960	100	100	100
U.S. 4% 1961	100	100	100
U.S. 4% 1962	100	100	100
U.S. 4% 1963	100	100	100
U.S. 4% 1964	100	100	100
U.S. 4% 1965	100	100	100
U.S. 4% 1966	100	100	100
U.S. 4% 1967	100	100	100
U.S. 4% 1968	100	100	100
U.S. 4% 1969	100	100	100
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U.S. 4% 2019	100	100	100
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U.S. 4% 2021	100	100	100
U.S. 4% 2022	100	100	100
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U.S. 4% 2024	100	100	100
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U.S. 4% 2029	100	100	100
U.S. 4% 2030	100	100	100
U.S. 4% 2031	100	100	100
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Mr. Pitt Gerald Noma, late with Messrs. M. & B. & Co., 46 Exchange-place, has been admitted to membership at the regular Board of the New York Stock Exchange.

The Stock Exchange Board has admitted to their official dealings the Preference Shares of the reorganized Marietta and Cincinnati Railway Company. The Company has constituted the United States Trust Company their Transfer Agents in this City, and notice is given that holders of the Stock desiring to do so, can now have their registered in New York.

The 6 1/2 cent. New York City Bonds, one year to run from this date, and advertised by Mr. BRINKMAN, the Comptroller, are unquestionably a safe and most desirable temporary investment. The two million ordinance, under which the Bonds are issued, was passed by the Board of Supervisors, with proper guards, in due course of business and approved by the Mayor, and will undoubtedly be legalized by the next Legislature, if, indeed, any doubt should be entertained as to the existing authority of the Supervisors and Mayor on the subject. It is a matter of public congratulation that the proceeds of this Loan are to be honestly administered and properly disbursed; for it is far more than could have been said for a three million ordinance passed by the City Councils and arrested by the veto of the Mayor.

The week's exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods (exclusive of Specie) were to the value of \$2,936,164, against \$2,509,776 same week last year, and \$2,705,547 the corresponding week of 1861.

The aggregate of the Philadelphia Banks at the last weekly statements show the following changes, as compared with last week:

Decrease of Loans	\$60,338
Increase of Specie	239
Increase of Deposits	219,220
Decrease of Circulation	20,747
Decrease of United States Notes	361,814

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

Bank	Loans	Specie	Deposits	Circulation
Philadelphia	\$4,248,000	\$458,000	\$3,006,000	\$112,000
North America	3,300,000	600,000	2,400,000	127,000
Commercial	1,800,000	300,000	1,400,000	125,000
Merchants	1,500,000	250,000	1,250,000	125,000
City	1,200,000	200,000	1,000,000	125,000
South	1,000,000	150,000	850,000	125,000
West	800,000	100,000	700,000	125,000
Central	600,000	75,000	525,000	125,000
North	500,000	60,000	440,000	125,000
South	400,000	50,000	350,000	125,000
West	300,000	40,000	260,000	125,000
Central	200,000	30,000	170,000	125,000
North	100,000	15,000	85,000	125,000
South	50,000	7,500	42,500	125,000
West	25,000	3,750	21,250	125,000
Central	12,500	1,875	10,625	125,000
North	6,250	937	5,312	125,000
South	3,125	469	2,656	125,000
West	1,562	234	1,328	125,000
Central	781	117	664	125,000
North	390	59	331	125,000
South	195	29	165	125,000
West	97	14	82	125,000
Central	48	7	41	125,000
North	24	3	20	125,000
South	12	1	10	125,000
West	6	0	5	125,000
Central	3	0	2	125,000
North	1	0	1	125,000
South	0	0	0	125,000
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WINTER GARDEN.
 TRANSFERRED BY MR. W. A. MOORE, LEADER, MR. E. J. WILSON,
 THEATRE DIST. CO. OF N. Y. CITY.
 Who has achieved an unparalleled success, and
 FIRST WEEK OF AN ENTIRELY NEW DRAMA.
 Founded on Miss Braddon's popular novel of
 "LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET."
 Written expressly for the stage by J. B. POWERS.
 And entitled the
 "MYSTERY OF AUDLEY COURT."
 In which will be seen the celebrated
 GHOST EFFECT!
 In the form of
 A PARTITION.
 now attracting crowds in Paris, in the French version
 of the same play, to witness these
 GHOST ILLUSIONS.
 The management has the pleasure to announce that

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**TO ENORMOUS AUDIENCE,
POWERFUL IMPRESSION**

CARDINAL DUKE.
Balwer's dramatic and intensely interesting play
will repeat his rendering of the character of
DON FERNANDO,
on the second time, on
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 3,
as supported by a
SUPERB CAST.
The play will be given with every possible advantage
and accompanied by orchestra and costumes.
Mr. J. McCullough as Don Fernando
Mr. J. H. Burgett as Don Juan
Mr. J. H. Burnett as Don Juan
Mr. G. W. Allen as Don Juan
Mr. Harvey B. Dodworth as Don Juan
THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 3,
in connection with the production of
"THE PRINCE OF DENMARK"
(Ais third appearance.)
**SATURDAY - In consequence of the complete success
of "DON FERNANDO,"**
OR, THE LAST OF THE POMPADOUR.
Will be given for
TWO CONSECUTIVE NIGHTS.
DANIEL E. BANDMANN AS NARCISSE.

THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE.
FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE
NOTICE TO EXHIBITORS
The Academy of Music is now open for the receipt of articles, from 9 o'clock A. M., until dark. A Committee will be assigned to appropriate space and locate the articles to be exhibited. To prevent confusion, articles may be taken from the number of applications upon which the articles have been accepted. They are requested to occupy it as soon as possible. By order of the Managers
WM. S. CAEPIERIE, Vice President
JOHN W. BUTLER, Chairman
JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Secretary
Members can procure their tickets at the Box office of the Academy of Music.

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\$200. HOLDER'S PIANOS. \$800.
Four first premiums awarded.
Wareroom No. 100, manufactory 116, 188, 190 Spring-
WALLENBERG & VAUPEL'S
NEWLY IMPROVED
verstrung Grand and Square PIANOS are now consi-
dered, by the best judges, as superior to any other make
in this country. First awarded first prize.
Warerooms No. 101 Bleeker-st., corner of Greene-st.
Second block west of Broadway.

CONCERTINAS, MOUTH HARMONICA
Violin and Guitar Strings, German Accordions made
and Imported by DANIEL BESS, and for sale at low
prices.

MASONIC.
THE Old Manic Store, No. 395 Broadway, N. Y.
MITY LODGE, NO. 323, F. & M. A.
The members of the above Lodge are hereby summoned to attend a special communication at the Lodge on Monday, April 10, 1894, at 8 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of attending the funeral of the late **FRANK J. PARRISH**, deceased.
By order, **M. M. UNDERHILL**, Master.
JOHN J. TIRRELL, Secretary.
THE SUPREME COUNCIL, 33d DEGREE
of the **U. S. G. C. S. A.**, for their territories and dependencies, will meet at **University Chapel**, opposite the **Washington Monument**, on **THURSDAY, September 10, 1894, at 10 o'clock, A. M.**
By order of the **U. S. G. C. S. A.**,
D. SICKLES, Jr. Sec. G. H. E.
The **Sup. Grand Council 33d degree** will meet at the same place, at the same time.
All S. S. of good standing, are invited to be present.
By order, **D. SICKLES, Jr. Sec.**

MEETINGS.
MILK PRODUCERS TAKE NOTICE.
In accordance with a resolution adopted at the meeting of the **Milk Producers**, held on **Monday, March 4, 1894**, at **10 o'clock, P. M.**, the **annual meeting** of the **Association** will be held at the **Westchester House, Boston, N. Y., on THURSDAY, Sept. 13, 1894**. Provisions for the **entertainment** in the **production and sale of milk** are invited to contribute. It is suggested that **one-third** of the **proceeds** be adopted and the **Association** made a **permanent institution**.
JOHN B. DUTCHER, President.
WILLIAM FLAHERTY, Secretary.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ORIENT POINT HOUSE, ORIENT POINT.
This house will be kept open until the 15th of October. It is pleasantly situated on the extreme end of the north-point of Long Island, nearly a moment's walk from Island Sound or Gardiners Bay. Good bathing and fishing can be had here. The house is kept by Mr. Boas and cars from Jamaica Slip. Terms moderate and for circular.

T. T. PARSONS & SONS.
Proprietors.

DENTISTRY.

A GREAT DISCOVERY.
AN AESTHETIC NITROGEN CURE FOR
GUM DROPS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT, WITHOUT PAIN OR INCONVENIENCE. This is a new and powerful medicine, the discovery of Dr. H. ROY, a manufacturer of pharmaceutical preparations. It is superior to chloroform, and is perfectly harmless, causing a quick relief, during which I have cured many cases of the above mentioned affections, without the knowledge of the patient. It is a great discovery, and is a great relief to the suffering. It is a great discovery, and is a great relief to the suffering. It is a great discovery, and is a great relief to the suffering.

DR. H. ROY, 100 Broadway, New York.
No. 100 Broadway, New York.

In pursuance of the adjournment on Tuesday the Provost-Martial of the Third Congressional District opened his Headquarters for the continuation of the draft. All interest in the proceedings seems to have died away, no person save those who live in the vicinity of the Headquarters seeming to care anything for it.

A large force of Pennsylvanians entered inside the Fort and Capt. John Sanna kept order in front of the building and maintained quiet in the room, while a military force under Capt. HERRINGTON guarded the rear. Lieut. BARNES, of Col. NEGUS's Staff, was present on behalf of the Government. Col. VAN BUREN, Ninety-third Pennsylvania Volunteer, Superintendent KANSNER, and other officials, sat upon the platform.

At 9 o'clock the Provost-Marshal announced that all things were in readiness, and he should proceed to make the draft from the

ELFVENTH WARD.
Messrs. VAN BRUNT, DEAN and TAYLOR were appointed a committee of citizens to count the ballots before they were deposited in the wheel, and reported that there were 3,983, of which 1,650 were to be drawn.
The draft then went on with the following result, which we have arranged alphabetically for the convenience of our readers:

Ackerman, WJ Hamilton.
Abigail, J. 330 Myrtle-
place.
Agate, S. 263 Myrtle-
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Aires, H. 10 Fort Green-pl.
Allen, Wm V 185 Adelphi
Anderson, Joe 194 Bridge-
avenue, R.W. W Johnson
Ackerman, M 8 Park-av.
Alken, Th 324 Carlston-
avenue.
Andrews, Richard Vander-
bilt-av & Claremont.
Ackerman, J. Claremont-
av.

Alrich, Wm 72 Myrtle-
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Antey, P 878 Myrtle-
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Angeli, A C 54 Elliot-place.
Algus, N Brooklyn City
Avon, E 100 Myrtle-
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Allen, J. J 385 Fulton-
avenue.
Antrup, N Atlantic-
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Armstrong, Jo Wood pl
Abbott, K Leroy Jr 124 Pine
Andersson, H 190 Adelphi-
avenue.
Archer, Wm 100 Myrtle-
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Andrews, C 822 Calvill-
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Amberger, F 66 Flushing-
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Allard, D 230 Clare-
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G.
 Class, J. 368 Hudson-av.
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 av., C 32 Vanderbilt-av.
 Caffey, M 1 Canton-
 Gordon, R 22 Oxford-
 Greaser, A 268 Fulton-
 Gleson, J 2 Portland-av.
 Gray, J 318 Greene-av.
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Unlan. D G 362 Bridge. 1 Quinn, W 499 Raymond.
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ya, W Washington-av.
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 Rowen, D N 331 Carlton.
 Rodgers, M 6 Portland.
 Richardson, D 201 Myr-
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 Roberts, R 409 Myrtic-
 av.
 Richards, T col 236 Hillary.
 Riddle, J 24 1/2 E 1-4.
 Rinaldy, S Park-av.
 Riley, J 20 Park-av.
 Rowan, J 18 1/2 Duffield.

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 Leany, S 370 S 6th.
 Fike, J 76 S 3d.
 Fox, J 164 S 6th.
 Farnell, H 237 Grand.
 Fanner, C E S 11tte.
 Fumold, Geo 2d S 8th.
 Fuller, B H 19 S 6th.

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 Gallagher, J 15t 4th.
 Gilmore, M 50th S 2d.
 Griewold, Thos. S 6th.

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Hutcheon, J 28 S 4th.
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Hudson, J 94 S 8th.
Hudson, J 95 S 8th.
Hudson, J 96 S 8th.
Hudson, J 97 S 8th.
Hudson, J 98 S 8th.
Hudson, J 99 S 8th.
Hudson, J 100 S 8th.

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Thomsen, W R 20 South 3d.
 Thomsen, W 18 S 3d.
 Thomsen, J 86 4th.
 Thomsen, J 34 4th.
 Thomsen, L 130 1st.
 Thomsen, J 101 S 1st and 3d.
 Thomsen, C 20 S 10th.
 Thomsen, J 225 S 3d.
 Thompson, W R 20 South 3d.
 Thompson, L 130 Grand.
 Thompson, P N 6 South 3d.
 Thompson, W 130 3d.
 Thompson, E 270 South 4th.
 Thompson, E 270 South 4th.
 Thompson, J 105 South 6th.
 Thompson, J 105 South 6th.
 Thompson, J 105 South 6th.
 Thompson, J 24 South 10th.
 Thompson, C 190 South 7th.
 Thompson, C E 141 4th.
 Thompson, J 31 S 9th.
 Thompson, F 146 3d.
 Thompson, J 158 2d.
 Thompson, W 185 S 1st.
 Thompson, A 153 3d.
 Thompson, E 31 105 S 3d.
 Thompson, J 105 S 1st.
 Thompson, A F 23 7th.
 Thompson, J 105 S 1st.
 Thompson, J 68 4th.
 Thompson, J 105 S 1st.
 Thompson, J 70 S 8th.
 Thompson, J 85 S 4th.
 Thompson, J 105 S 1st.
 Thompson, E 23 and 37th.
 Thompson, F 162 S 1st.
 Thompson, J 152 S 3d.
 Thompson, A D 62 7th.
 Thompson, E R Wall House.
 Thompson, W H 130 3d.
 Thorpe, I O Jr 44 South 5th.
 Thorpe, J 105 3d.
 Tigha, J P 64 South 6th.
 Tjorvi, G Washington-place.
 Tjorvi, P G South 4th.
 Tjorvi, Jax 20 South 6th.
 Tinkey, A 29 4th.
 Tjorvi, A 6 South 9th.
 Templar, F 294 1st.
 U.
 V.
 W.
 Waters, L 193 B 7th.
 Watservall, P J 85 7th.
 Wood, W 152 S 9th.
 Wood, W 147 4th.
 Whittney, J 176 S 9th.
 Westervall, J Jr 132 S 9th.
 Westervall, J 132 S 9th.
 Wiernman, H S 8 1st.
 Wied, J 267 Grand.
 Wheeler, G H 67 S 8th.
 Wood, T 125 S 2d.
 Wied, J 105 S 1st.
 Watts, G E 138 4th.
 Winn, A 203 1st.
 Winchard, 102 83 S 4th.
 Waterman, N 2d and 10th.
 Wayland, J 105 S 1st.
 Y.
 Young, G D 3d.
 To-day

The drawing of the Third District will be concluded the completion of the Fifteenth and Nineteenth wards. Capt. Garoon's headquarters are very small, and the accommodations afforded are very limited. With all these drawbacks, however, all things have gone along smoothly and in perfect order, and we desire to thank the Provost-Marshal for courtesies extended to the Times reporter.

The **Drawing in the Second Congressional District—Sixteenth Ward—Eight Sub-District.**

The drawing of names for the United States Congress was commenced at 2 1/2 o'clock yesterday morning at No. 26 Grand-street, and the Eighth Sub-District, or Sixteenth Ward of Brooklyn, was first taken, the counting of ballots, &c., proceeding under the direction and supervision of a Committee composed of Messrs. Alderman Seal, Ex-Alderman Keil, Supervisor Hanson, Ex-Alderman Nertz and Jacob Wasekaten, Esq.

The same force of police and military was in at-

and, during the working the premises were visited by Independent Kerner, who expressed satisfaction with all the arrangements, and then proceeded to a review of the First District at Jamaica Central. Inspector CARPENTER was also present for several hours.

The number of ballots deposited in the wheel, equivalent to the number of names enrolled in the district, was 3,405, and the quota 3,343, which, in the additional 50 per cent, 162, made 456 in all to be drawn.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

A.

Adrians, C 275 Division av.,
Alman, H 26 Mesrope,
Alman, J 138 Nothroy av.,
Ackerman, G 56 Graham av.,
Aber, G 111 Ewen.

B.

Berman, J 133 Scholes,
Brookman, J 243 Mesrope,
Hosack, J 55 Johnson,
Brown, W 140 Ewen,
Boggs, A 104 Stages,
Boggs, W 155 Montre,
Brown, C 430 Loring,
Berg, C 50 Ewen,
Berg, J 103 Marshall,
Buckert C Montross and
Buckert, C 103 Marshall.

Aldenberger, P 164 Graham.
 Brown, A 140 McKibben.
 Fisher, P 17 Johnsons.
 Stagg, S 21 Stagg.
 Belslet, C 173 Leonard.
 Brown, J 155 Graham+V.
 Bennett, C R 210 S 6th.
 Trauer, C 81 Messeroffs.
 chols, Z, Bushwick+V.
 Adenhofer, E Union-av.
 toher, J, Morrell.
 Batmoo, Henry 11th.
 Brown, J M 31 10th.
 Gorch, Ad 87 Boerum.
 Belslet, C, Smith+Johnson.
 Blaff, G 3rd Bond.
 Single, G A Dr 156 Ewen.
 Becker, B 196 Montross.
 Barnachauer, C 134 Stagg.
 Baker, E 253 S 2d.
 Brng, M 36 Montross.
 Boerner, C 98 Stagg.

aningham, H 156 McKibben.
 Crnell, T. Smith and Mc-
 Kibben.
 Hill, J E 312 South 5th.
 Hummings, J 253 South 4th.
 Leo, J L 273 South 5th.
 Lyden, A 154 McKibben.
 Hill, J E 232 South 5th.
 Lehl, J 93 Stagg.
 Schuchbailer, J 62 Gam-
 am.
 Prof. H 114 Main.
 Manahar, W 62 11th.
 Polioe, M 118 Wyckoff.
 Kling, S 58 Johnson.
 Chetallis, Isaac 36 Meserole.
 Crenshaw, J Graham.
 Cardes, E C Graham.
 Connor, W 1220 South 4th.
 " " 2327 Van and Varet-
 Coloth, A 108 Johnson.
 Correll, Wm 297 South 3d.
 Cooper, J 152 Graham.
 Detany, M 28 Wyckoff.
 Duscher, J 373 Graham.
 Durand, J Johnson.
 Dittmuth, C C3 Mostros.
 Dorey, A Cook or Graham.
 Dimmiz, M 193 Mostros.

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Y.
J, P 24 Montross.
I, M 10 Graham.
aner, S 26 Meserole.
gelbauer, F 158 Graham.
s, Andrew G Scholes.

Z.
Zeller, M 196 Montross-av.
Zuppineman, P J 112 Ewen.
Zepf, C - McKibben.

NINTH SUB-DISTRICT—SEVENTEENTH WARD.
At 11½ o'clock the draft for the Seventeenth Ward
was made by the Committee, composed of Messrs. Alder-
men A. PAAR, ANDREW KILLER, COSABUUS SMITH and
JESSE BACKMASTRA having counted the ballots and de-
clared all things to be fair and in order.

The number of names placed in the wheel was
183, and the quota 146, which, with the fifty per cent,
made 222 to be drawn.

A.
Allen, G. 4 Java.
A. Atwater, S 7 Lorimer.

T

[illegible][illegible]

A. T. M. Oakland,
th. H. Freeman.
th. G. Franklin.
r.p. H. W. Lerimer.
th. J. Fokford.
pp. A. Dean Frank-
tner, S. E. Huron.
v. J. Oakland.
timmon, Hy. Freeman.
ider, T. J. Java.
th. T. Franklin.
per, A. Franklin.

G. H. Madison-av.
n. J. Clayton.
ment, H. Washington.
n. J. Graham.
C. Bradford.
y. W. Leconsar.

mann, H. Meserole.

derburgh, J. Manor
usius.
cott, G. N. Java.

H. Union.
ney, J. S. C. India.
net, A. H. 24 Noble.
n. J. Clinton.
e. H. Hurt.
Radtman, R. Radison.
timson, S. Java.
est, Graham.

ngs, S. W. Diamond-av.
among others drawn was the foreman of Hose Co. 2, a number of tallors, several physicians, and a delegation of lager beer vendors. One man was dead from pneumonia, and two or three other conscripts are already in the army—fresh as the drafting of the bilad man on Tues-

Sonn, A. H. Franklin.
Slater, J. S. Oakland-av.
Lent, S. O. P.-av.
Shay, J. W. Gurnsey.
Barkey, P. S. Java.
Borm, J. Moell.
Stillwage, S. Huron.
Smith, C. G. Ureca.
Stears, D. W. Java.
Scott, C. Eagle.
Snifles, L. M. Frank.
Thirman, J. Frank.

T.
Sonn, G. Franklin.
Franklin, J. J. Java.
G. N. Java.
Treadwell, B. 63 Jarvis.
Taylor, W. Jarvis.
Thomas, G. W. A. India.

U.
Vance, P. Freeman.

V.
Voget, L. Frank.
Vanderbilt, S. Orchard.

W.
Williamson, C. Z. Franklin.
Wilson, J. J. Java.
Wygart, J. Washington.
Welch, M. Freeman.
Wright, W. W. Java.
Whittemore, E. Oakland.
Withcomb, L. T. To Noble

X.
Y.

Z.
Z.

The \$300 Clance.

The opinion of THADDEUS STEVENS with regard to the \$300 clause, as stated in your issue of the 31st, is correct, on the ground that the clause is not a condition precedent to the substitution, but a condition subsequent, and that the substitution is not void, unless the substitution is made during the term of the mortgage. This he states as a principle that is not called in question.

As to the right of a creditor to justice, the furnishing of a substitute for the payment of \$300 ought to exempt one so furnishing or paying from liability under the substituted debt, unless the substitute so provided be an alien.

As to the following principles, which will be universally admitted, I have no objection to their being stated.

Government by personal service, if necessary, that service may be performed through a substitute, and that the substitute may be a foreigner.

If service are not required, the chances in the allotment will be always strictly equal and impartial. (Any person may be drafted, and the chances of those who are drafted, as in case of the only son of a widowed father, is not just, but merciful.)

In accordance with the principle last stated, if a man is drafted, and he is drafted and provided a substitute who is also liable to no military duty, he may so procure a substitute should he wish to do so, and he will be no more liable than those who are so fortunate as to escape the first. Otherwise

[illegible]

er the arrangement referred to. And the procuring of a substitute, however, under the elaps advocated, would be just and proper. Government would not be injured, and those liable subsequent death from procuring of substitutes must be the same envious spirit that is displeased with the good fortune of others in the possession of the islands, influence, or superior advantages of kind whaler.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPT. 3, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—STREET AND WINNADY LINDSAY AND SQUAW—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AT 3 AND 7½ O'CLOCK P. M. Carriages at all hours.

WALLACK'S—THE LION AND THE GIRL.

WINTER GARDEN—THE MISTRESS OF AUBREY COURT.

IRVING HALL—FALLON'S NEWSPAPER.

ALHAMBRA PAVILION—THE BODILIN ASSASS.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is Four Cents.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The news from the expedition which has recently penetrated Arkansas under command of Gen. STELLER, is important. Advice from Gen. STELLER, to the 26th ult., state that an advance, under Gen. DAVISON, had encountered and defeated MAZAR's cavalry, about 3,000 strong, and driven them in utter rout from Barnville. Later advice, by way of Pilot Knob, state that PAXON's forces were driven across the Arkansas on the 29th, and that the rebels were in full retreat. Our forces are, probably, by this time in possession of Little Rock.

Advice from Stevenson, Ala., to the night of the 31st ult., state that Gen. BURNHAM's army was at that time nearly all across the Tennessee River, and that Chattanooga was well invested. A heavy cavalry and artillery force had been sent to cut the Georgia Railroad at DeFon Junction, which would destroy BRADON's Southern communication, and leave him none excepting the road through East Tennessee, which Gen. BURNHAM has no doubt before this time severed.

The Cincinnati Commercial has late advice from Gen. BURNHAM's army, indicating that his movements have been made with extraordinary rapidity, and that a report of decisive results may be expected in a few days. His advance is by this time very near Knoxville, Tenn., and at latest accounts the General in person was pushing on with his cavalry.

The Cincinnati Times states that information has been received in that city that a large force of rebel cavalry was moving through Cumberland Gap into Kentucky. The Colonel of the Tenth Ohio cavalry, just arrived from Mount Sterling, reports that his scouts from that direction bring no information of such raid.

GENERAL NEWS.

The session of the Union State Convention commenced yesterday forenoon at 11 o'clock. Judge Low, Chairman of the State Committee, called the Convention to order. There being some difference of opinion among the delegates as to the proper mode of organization, the Convention took a recess until 2 o'clock P. M., with a view to more harmonious action. Upon reassembling, WARD HUNT, of Oneida County, was chosen temporary Chairman. Committees on Contested Seats and Permanent Organization were then chosen, and the Convention took a further recess until 5 o'clock. During the evening session of the Convention, the following resolutions were adopted: Resolved, That the permanent organization be effected without difficulty by the Committee on Permanent Organization, and that the Convention be held at the residence of ABRAHAM WAXMAN, for President, with the requisite number of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries. Mr. WAXMAN, on taking the Chair, made a pertinent and able address. The nominations for the State Ticket were made viva voce, and are as follows:

For Secretary of State..... PETER A. PORTER
For Comptroller..... THOS. W. OLCOTT
For Attorney General..... JOHN COCHRAN
For State Treasurer..... GEO. W. SCOTT
For Judge of Appeals..... HENRY R. SELDEN
For Canal Commissioner..... EDW. F. BAUER
For State Engineer..... W. J. FULTON
For Inspector of Prisons..... JAMES K. BATES

The business of the Convention was concluded last night, and the proceedings in full will be found in this morning's issue.

The Board of Aldermen had no quorum yesterday, and adjourned without date. The design was to meet and receive the opinion of the Corporation Counsel on the legality of the exemption ordinance passed by the Supervisors, but as a note was received from the Corporation Counsel, on Monday afternoon, stating that Mr. DEVELIN was out of town, and would not return till Wednesday, it was, of course, quite impossible to have the desired opinion at the time expected.

It is probable that the opinion will not appear to the public before Thursday, when both Boards are likely to meet, with a view to their exemption ordinance over the Mayor's veto.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday. Mr. PAGBOY, of the Committee on Annual Taxes, stated that the Committee had prepared to report the Tax Levy, but their report had been held back through the inadvertence of an officer in the Finance Department, to whom it had been intrusted for comparison and revision of some of the figures contained in it, and therefore the Committee excused themselves from appearing at the meeting, and promise to report at the next meeting of the Board.

Mr. TWEE presented a petition from the stone-cutters engaged on the New Court-house, for an increase of the tax on their services, and their wages. It was referred to the Court-house Committee. The Comptroller transmitted additional riot damage claims, numbered from 1,828 to 1,923, which were referred to the Committee investigating these claims. The Superintendent of the Union Building Commission, sent in a letter asking, in pursuance of a recommendation of the Comptroller to him, that an ordinance be passed transferring the account of his Bureau in the Finance Department from the City to the county, in accordance with the law amendatory of the act erecting the Commission. Referred.

The Board adjourned to 2 o'clock P. M. on Friday.

The New-Orleans Picayune of the 22d ult. announces the reception of news in that city that the French occupied Tampico on the 9th.

The prize steamer Charleston has been sold in Philadelphia for \$2,500, which is \$500 more than her appraised value.

There are three cases now pending before the United States District Court in Philadelphia, in which the powers of the Board of Enrollment, under the Draft act, are called in question. In two of these cases the relatives claimed exemption on the ground of being over 35 years of age, and, in the other, exemption was claimed on the ground of being the only son of a widowed mother. The Boards before which these cases came having decided adverse to the claim, writs of habeas corpus were obtained, and thus the cases were called upon to interpret the fourteenth section of the act, which declares that the decision of the Board shall be final. Judge KNOX argued the case on behalf of the War Department on Thursday. The case is held under advisement by the Court.

Surgeon-General HAMMOND has been ordered South to inspect the hospitals at Charleston, Hilton Head, Key West and New-Orleans, and directed to give his personal attention to the medical management of the service at those places. The Washington Republican says: "If all reports

from South will prove a permanent thing. Facts probably elicited from the commission now sitting in this city for the purpose of investigating the Medical Department of the Government, do not reflect the highest credit upon Gen. HAMMOND."

The annual Fair of the American Institute will open at the Academy of Music this evening. An address will be delivered by JOHN H. ANTHON, Esq.

In the Railway Share Market there was a precipitate fall of 24 1/2 cent, yesterday afternoon. Money was active among the Stock Brokers, at 6 1/2 per cent. Gold advanced 1 1/2 cent; sales at 128.

A fair business was transacted in Breadstuffs yesterday. Prices of Corn were much higher. Oats were also firmer. Provisions were highly dealt in. Pork was cheaper. Cotton and Whisky were in fair demand and were dearer. Hides, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Sole Leather and Sugars were active and advancing. Oils, Tallow and Wool were in less request. Freight was quiet with 122 vessels of all classes in port. Other branches of trade presented no new features.

The President's Letter.

President Lincoln's letter to the Springfield Convention has all its characteristic solidity of sense and aptness of expression. It hits, as his written efforts always do, the very heart of his subject. Its contrast in downright directness of sentiment and style with many of the misfires that used to be sent from the White House, in the days when glittering generalities were thought the only courtly language, is odd enough; but "plain people," who make up, in fact, the real people, like ABRAHAM LINCOLN none less for this ingenuous freedom.

The letter does not disclose, as some had anticipated, a new policy. It simply translates into plain speech what had before been made sufficiently obvious by plain acts. It ought to be pretty well understood by this time that the President is not a man who takes steps backward. If he moves at all, it is always straight on, and even then not without great deliberation. Those who fancied that this letter would show some modification of the President's past policy will find very little comfort in its explicit utterances. His position is that the duty of the day lies simply and solely in the overthrow of the rebellion in the field—that all plans and projects and speculations which do not further that object are worthless—that until the rebel army is conquered, all talk of amnesty or compromise is but idle breath, and that when it is conquered, the States will fall back into their old orbits, and the Southern people into their constitutional duties, without any great difficulty. There can be no rational denial of this. The force of which JEFF. DAVIS is Commander-in-Chief is the embodiment of the rebellion. When that shows any signs of a disposition to throw down its arms and to confer in reference to an amnesty which the President, by law of Congress, is expressly authorized to grant, it will be time to consider the matter; but until then, there is no duty but to fight that army, to the best of our ability.

Upon the question of the Emancipation Proclamation, and the employment of blacks as soldiers, the President is no less explicit. The Proclamation, he says, was designed for a military end exclusively. He has the testimony of commanders in the field that it has contributed to that end; among which commanders are some who have no affinity with the Republican party, and who judge solely by military considerations. Whether that Proclamation was valid or not under the law, it is now beyond his power. Other authority must pass upon it. If invalid, it is null. If valid, it is irrevocable; for it is plain that the President has no power to make a man once legally free again legally a slave. The President's argument for the employment of colored troops is unanswerable. He declares that it has practically operated to the advantage of our arms—that "at least one of our successes could not have been achieved, when it was, but for the aid of black soldiers"—and he contends that the military considerations in this matter ought to prevail. Those who oppose the war outright may consistently oppose the employment of black soldiers which contribute to its success. But those who favor the war are bound to consent to all available means for its effective prosecution, and to form their judgment by the military standard solely.

But the great charm of this free-and-easy, familiar letter, is its utter freedom from everything like a partisan spirit. Doubtless there are some minor views in it with which many good War Democrats would not exactly coincide; but the dominant sentiment of the production cannot but find an echo in every truly loyal heart, without distinction of party. Every line shows the one supreme desire and determination to subordinate everything to the maintenance of the Union. Every opinion is shaped, every principle applied, with exclusive reference to that end. It is a noble example. It ought to carry a moral power of far greater account than any mere argumentation. If all loyal men would faithfully keep to this criterion, rigidly excluding all thought of party interests and party associations, the Union cause would quickly gather a new strength that would amaze everybody. The difference about the methods and policies hest calculated to speed on the national triumph would dwindle and sink out of sight. Confidence would be reposed in the superior information and opportunities for correct judgment possessed by the Government; and there would be a generous emulation everywhere to support the Government in its chosen modes of action. It is party spirit, infinitely more than the true national spirit, that keeps up the hickering about the means employed. Party spirit has no business in this conflict. It should be put under the ban. It should be driven relentlessly from the sight and the hearing of men. It is a happy thing that President LINCOLN sets his face so firmly against it. The very best proof of his fitness for his present weighty responsibilities is to be found in the fact that he has a soul possessed of this magnanimity, and a mind capable of these conceptions of patriotic duty.

The Battle of Gettysburg—An Anglo-Rebel Account of it.

The letter of the Southern correspondent of the London Times, describing the battle of Gettysburg, does not perhaps contain more misstatements than was to be expected, but it certainly contains some which are too great to be passed over in silence. First and greatest is the statement that "both armies have drawn off terribly shattered from the battle-field," and that the Federal army drew off "because it feared its inability even upon the vantage ground to repel another attack." This is utterly untrue. Our army never "drew off" from the battle-field of Gettysburg. At the close of the struggle on Friday, July 3, our army held the field and our pickets were advanced. On Saturday, according to another statement of this same correspondent, both armies stood in position, and "the big guns frowned at each other in angry silence." On that night the rebels moved off. On the next morning our forces went forward, occupied the earthworks which the rebels had built, and then turned in pursuit of their retreating forces. So far from fearing an attack upon our ground, another day would have seen our army taking the offensive; and this Lee knew, and he prudently retreated beforehand.

Again, it is stated that the ground chosen by our forces was not deliberately selected. The writer, perhaps, "is excusable for a misstatement as to a matter about which he could have known nothing. We know to the contrary, and that the ground was deliberately and wisely chosen as it was firmly held. The correspondent exhausts all his power in describing the terrible cannonade which preceded the final charge of the rebels on Friday. He gives the number of guns engaged in it as 200. Our estimate of it was only 150. Gen. MAZAR's dispatch stated it at that number. We may credit the writer's statement, for he should have known better than we. All the more honor to those who faced its storm without flinching.

But in his account of the final charges he falls into another enormous error. He declares that Gen. PICKETT's column "reached their destination, with a wild yell they spring into the Yankee earthworks; astride of each Federal gun rides a Confederate soldier; the group around Gen. LOXONER congratulates him that the advance is a complete success, and for a few moments breath is drawn more freely." This is all a myth. Not a man of those two charging columns reached our lines except as a prisoner. If the group around LOXONER congratulated him, it was over a success of PICKETT's column, for the head of that column marched as prisoners in a large mass into our lines, that it is possible it might have been mistaken from the opposite hill for a successful repelling of our lines. No such mistake could be made in reference to PICKETT's column; and the best proof of it is, that no sooner had the surrender taken place, than the rebel batteries from the opposite hill opened upon their own men and ours mingled together, with as fierce a fire as any that day. This fact, by the way, the Times correspondent does not mention. In fact, PICKETT's column, which he states to have been ten thousand strong, was the first to make the charge and the first to give way. The writer says they "perceived a large column of Federals descending the hill to flank them," and he excuses their breaking by saying that they were most of them "men who had never been seriously engaged before." This "large column" was composed of two regiments of Vermont troops which had never previously been in a battle of any kind. And so far from the destruction of PICKETT's column snatching victory from PICKETT's men, the former had broke and a large part of them surrendered so long before the latter came within reach, that one of the same regiments which had flanked PICKETT, was brought back after his column broke, in time to perform the same service for this second column.

The writer repeats once more his false statement that both armies "fell back on the night of the 3d to commence preparations for retreat on the 4th." And he fitsly closes his account of the campaign in Maryland by giving in full Gen. MAZAR's denial of there being any fight at Falling Waters, which, however, he does not deny himself.

MAZAR'S DEEP-SEA SOUNDINGS.—The last ditch of the rebels is not to be in the South, but in the North, probably in New-York, most likely in Second-avenue. In other words, after they have been defeated, and have reached the last ditch on their own soil, they still look for aid and the construction of another ditch by their friends in the Northern States. Their hopeful prospect in this line is now the burden of the rebel song on both sides of the sea. It is the North which is to rush to their assistance in the final moment; it is the "mudlarks" which are to sustain the Confederacy; it is the "small-fisted farmers" who are to ply the rebellious epaule; it is the "greasy mechanic" who are to mend up the cracked Confederacy. It is in this view of the case that the eloquent and political quack, M. F. MAZAR, writes to the London Times that the prospects of the Confederates were never brighter than now.

OUR GENERALS IN THE SOUTH.—Our New-Orleans correspondent gave a vivid account the other day of a grand demonstration in honor of Maj.-Gen. BANKS, that "was lately made in the City of New-Orleans. It was not by his own soldiers, nor by office-holders, nor by contractors, but by the public schools and school-children of the Crescent city. The enthusiasm among the young Southern folks was wonderful, and only reached its climax, according to our correspondent, "when the entire masses of little fairies, as if by some preconcerted plot, and disdaining all restraint, clustered around the General like so many swarming bees around honey, and commenced fairly smothering him with kisses! It seems as if he never could get away again from that stormy little ocean of rosebuds and lilies."

Maj.-Gen. GRANT was the recipient of a grand ovation and banquet last Wednesday, from the people of the City of Memphis. The papers of that place contain long descriptions of the brilliant affair. Gen. GRANT expressed himself "profoundly gratified at the public recognition, in the City of Memphis, of the honor and authority of the United States," and pleased also to "recognize the existence of

statements which he had so long and so ardently desired to see manifested in his department."

These manifestations in the conquered districts of the South, are very significant and valuable, and utterly disprove the assertions of the rebels that the whole people of the South entertain an ineradicable hatred to the army and people of the North. When the war is over, the most popular men in the South will be the Generals and soldiers who have crushed the rebellion, and saved the Union and the Southern people; and the most detested men will be JEFF. DAVIS and those traitors who attempted to ruin them. If Gen. GILMORE captures Charleston, we expect that within a year or two the people of that city will elect him to Congress.

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Again, it is stated that the ground chosen by our forces was not deliberately selected. The writer, perhaps, "is excusable for a misstatement as to a matter about which he could have known nothing. We know to the contrary, and that the ground was deliberately and wisely chosen as it was firmly held. The correspondent exhausts all his power in describing the terrible cannonade which preceded the final charge of the rebels on Friday. He gives the number of guns engaged in it as 200. Our estimate of it was only 150. Gen. MAZAR's dispatch stated it at that number. We may credit the writer's statement, for he should have known better than we. All the more honor to those who faced its storm without flinching.

But in his account of the final charges he falls into another enormous error. He declares that Gen. PICKETT's column "reached their destination, with a wild yell they spring into the Yankee earthworks; astride of each Federal gun rides a Confederate soldier; the group around Gen. LOXONER congratulates him that the advance is a complete success, and for a few moments breath is drawn more freely." This is all a myth. Not a man of those two charging columns reached our lines except as a prisoner. If the group around LOXONER congratulated him, it was over a success of PICKETT's column, for the head of that column marched as prisoners in a large mass into our lines, that it is possible it might have been mistaken from the opposite hill for a successful repelling of our lines. No such mistake could be made in reference to PICKETT's column; and the best proof of it is, that no sooner had the surrender taken place, than the rebel batteries from the opposite hill opened upon their own men and ours mingled together, with as fierce a fire as any that day. This fact, by the way, the Times correspondent does not mention. In fact, PICKETT's column, which he states to have been ten thousand strong, was the first to make the charge and the first to give way. The writer says they "perceived a large column of Federals descending the hill to flank them," and he excuses their breaking by saying that they were most of them "men who had never been seriously engaged before." This "large column" was composed of two regiments of Vermont troops which had never previously been in a battle of any kind. And so far from the destruction of PICKETT's column snatching victory from PICKETT's men, the former had broke and a large part of them surrendered so long before the latter came within reach, that one of the same regiments which had flanked PICKETT, was brought back after his column broke, in time to perform the same service for this second column.

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MAZAR'S DEEP-SEA SOUNDINGS.—The last ditch of the rebels is not to be in the South, but in the North, probably in New-York, most likely in Second-avenue. In other words, after they have been defeated, and have reached the last ditch on their own soil, they still look for aid and the construction of another ditch by their friends in the Northern States. Their hopeful prospect in this line is now the burden of the rebel song on both sides of the sea. It is the North which is to rush to their assistance in the final moment; it is the "mudlarks" which are to sustain the Confederacy; it is the "small-fisted farmers" who are to ply the rebellious epaule; it is the "greasy mechanic" who are to mend up the cracked Confederacy. It is in this view of the case that the eloquent and political quack, M. F. MAZAR, writes to the London Times that the prospects of the Confederates were never brighter than now.

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Maj.-Gen. GRANT was the recipient of a grand ovation and banquet last Wednesday, from the people of the City of Memphis. The papers of that place contain long descriptions of the brilliant affair. Gen. GRANT expressed himself "profoundly gratified at the public recognition, in the City of Memphis, of the honor and authority of the United States," and pleased also to "recognize the existence of

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Such is now the last and only hope of the rebellion. Every shrewd rebel sees it. JEFF. DAVIS knows it. Who doubts then that such a skilled conspirator, such an adroit political manipulator, such a desperate and knavish gambler as DAVIS, is playing his cards here in the North? Who doubts that he has his agents, his backers, his spies, his organs among us, who are planning and scheming with the dexterity of the Devil to befoul and betray the people of the North, to force them into wranglings and distractions, to eat them, under one pretext or another, against each other and against the Government, and thus to forward his own ends? He would be as great an idiot as he is a traitor if he did not do so; and that we know he is not. So it will be then—as the rebel prospects get darker in the South, the deeper will be the plots and the harder the struggles of DAVIS and his friends in the North. MAZAR and all his rebel coworkers hint that the issue for the rebellion in the North is to be an indirect, a false, a shammed one. It is to be on "State's rights," on the "peace" question, on the "Conscription"—no matter on what, so it serves the end of producing a diversion against the Government, weakening it and strengthening the rebels. The people of the North should comprehend and realize this scheme, and be on the alert for these schemes. If they did, there would be no danger of its success. Even as it is, there is but very little danger of it.

THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER.

It is hard to say that anything has been more bravely done than at Antietam, Murfreesboro, Gettysburg, and as many fields of lesser note. Nor must Uncle Sam's web feet be forgotten. At all the water's margins they have been present, not only on the deep sea, the broad bay, and the rapid river, but also upon the narrow muddy baron, and wherever the ground was a little damp, they have been and made their tracks.

Thanks to all. For the great Republic—for the principles by which it lives and keeps alive—for man's vast future—thanks to all. Peace does not appear so distant as did. I hope it will come soon, and that we shall be able to be worth the keeping in all future time. I will then have proved that, among freemen, there can be no successful appeal from the ballot to the bullet, and that they who take such appeal are sure to lose their case, and pay the cost.

And then there will be some black men who can remember that, with silent tongue, and clenched teeth, and steady eye, and well-poised bayonet, they have helped mankind on to this great consummation, while I fear there will be some white men unable to forget that, with malignant heart and deceitful speech, they have striven to blot it out. Still, let us not be ever anxious of a speedy final triumph. Let us be cool and sober. Let us diligently apply the means, never doubting that a just God, in his own good time, will give us the rightful result.

Yours, very truly, A. LINCOLN.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Fortress Monroe, Monday, Sept. 1. Writs of election dated Aug. 26, for a Judge of the First Judicial District, composed of the Counties of Princess Anne, Norfolk, Nanamoud, Isle of Wight, &c., were received yesterday by Mr. R. G. Staples, Chief Clerk to Assistant Quartermaster, to be forwarded to the Sheriff of the different counties in said district for an election to be held on Monday, Sept. 28, to supply the place of RICHARD H. BAXX, who has failed to take the oath of allegiance to the United States Government.

Burials in the Soldier's Cemetery, Norfolk, for the week ending Aug. 28, 1863.

Jacob Marshall, Thirtieth New-Hampshire, died Aug. 21.

George W. Dance, Thirtieth New-Hampshire, died Aug. 23.

W. H. Tyrrell, Eleventh Connecticut, died Aug. 20.

James Dryfus, Ninety-ninth New-York, died Aug. 27.

S. P. Taylor, Thirtieth New-Hampshire, died Aug. 26.

The steamer S. R. Spaulding is hourly expected from Charleston.

Arrest for attempting to Bribe a Draft Surgeon.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Wednesday Sept. 2. Dr. LEVY WEEK was arrested at Ballisto Spis, yesterday, for attempting to bribe the Surgeon engaged in examining drafted men in Scheectady.

Secretary Welles at Charleston, Mass. BOSTON, Mass., Wednesday, Sept. 2. Secretary WELLES visited the Charleston Navy-yard to-day, and was received with the customary demonstrations of respect. To-morrow he proceeds to Portsmouth, N. H., to visit the Navy-yard there.

Movements of Lord Lyons.

QUANAO, Wednesday, Sept. 2. Lord LYONS is here as the guest of the Governor-General, and to-day attended a review of troops on the Plains of Abraham. He leaves to-morrow for Saguenay.

AMUSEMENTS

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
LOWELL AND MANAGER.
THE HOUSE BURNED NIGHTLY.
 In consequence of the intense excitement with which he was received by
 ENORMOUS AUDIENCES,
 both on the first and second night of his
POWERFUL IMPERATOR
 of the
CARDINAL DUKE
 in Bulwer's dramatic and interesting play,
EDWIN FORREST
 will repeat his rendering of the character of
RICHIEUX
 for the third time,
 on **THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 3,**
 supported by a
SUPERB CAST.
 The play will be given with every possible advantage
 of
SCENERY AND COSTUME.

WILSON
J. J. GAVIN
M. R. J. DUNN
H. E. SWEENEY
M. J. O'NEILL
C. H. BOWERS

Musician
Lecture
Conductor—Art
Friday Evening
(His fourth appearance)
Saturday—in company of his complete success
ON THE LAST OF THE POMPADOUR,
DANIEL E. BANDMAN AS NARCISSE.
THREE DAYS IN AUSTRALIA.

WINTER GARMENT
UNDER DIRECTION OF MR. HUMPHREY PLANT
Treasurer, Mr. W. A. MOORE; Leader, Mr. E. MOLLARAU
THE GREAT AMERICAN ACTRESS.
Who has been selected as the first level of
FIRST WEEK OF AN EXTRAORDINARY NEW DRAMA.
BY JOHN BRIDGEMAN, Esq.,
Founded on Miss Booth's play of
"LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET"
Written expressly for Mrs. C. P. BOWERS.
And entitled the
MYSTERY OF AUDLEY COURT.
In which will be produced the celebrated
GHOST EFFECT!

[illegible]

GRYST. THOUSANDS. GHOS

during the past three weeks have
NIGHTLY TESTIFIED
TO THE SUPERIOR EXCELLENCE AND PERFECTION
OF THE MARKABLE SPECTRAL PHENOMENON,
as produced at this elegant and popular establishment. I
am known by the name of
GREATEST TRIUMPH
SCIENCE AND ART
ever presented to the public.
GRYST. THOUSANDS. GHOS

unable to obtain seats to witness
THE WONDERFUL APPARITIONS
in Mr. Watkins' romantic play

Mrs. E. WATKINS TRUE TO THE LAST HONORABLE PAULINE
STREETBOOM AT IRVING HALL.
GREAT AND CONTINUOUS SUCCESS.
Third Week of the Wonderful Exhibitions.
EVERY NIGHT.
NEW AND VARIOUS PROGRAMMES
SCENES IN THE OLD AND NEW WORLD,
LOCAL VIEWS AND STAFF AIR.
Tickets 25 cents. Family tickets admitting six persons, \$1.
SPECIAL PRICED PROGRAMMES
Doors open at 7 o'clock; commence at 8 precisely.

MUSICAL

"STEINWAY & SONS"
GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS
now considered the best in Europe as well as their own-
land production. The Steinway Piano has been awarded
the highest honors by the Paris Exposition Universelle of
1889, 1895, 1904, 1906, 1910, 1913, 1925, 1929, 1931, 1935,
1937, 1939, 1947, 1950, 1954, 1958, 1962, 1964, 1967,
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3805, 3808, 381

HAZLETON PORTLAND CEMENT.
Exhibition in London, 1862.
The Standard Portland Cement is superior to all others, is that the firm is composed of five practical plasterers masons, (father and four sons,) who have been employed by the Government of England, and under their personal supervision every part of the instrument is made in accordance with the best practice in vogue at the works of Messrs. Warrender, Nos. 88 and 90 Walker-st., New-York.

HAZLETON PORTLAND CEMENT.
OVERSTURUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PLASTO-PORT MANTUFACTURERS
No. 99 Prince-st., New-York.

These Planos have also received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano. These instruments are sold at wholesale and retail prices.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS.
No. 56 Walker-st., New-York.

All the stockholders being superior practical workmen, the Company is enabled to execute orders for grand and square pianos, and upright pianos, in the most perfect manner, and at the lowest price.

OFFER THEIR LARGE AND SPLENDID PIANOS
THAN ANY OTHER FIRST-CLASS HOUSE.
Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

CHAMBERS & GABLER'S
Piano-fortes at lower prices than any other first-class
manufacturer.

CHAMBERS & GABLER,
Bible-House, -street, corner of Harb-v.

**PIANOS, MELODIONS AND HARMON-
IUMS.**—The undersigned has the honor to
be found at WATERS' No. 461 Broadway, in great bargains;
100 new and second-hand pianos, Melodions and
Harmoniums, all of the best quality, offered as per
agreement. Monthly payments received for the same.
Instruments may be returned at any time, without
loss in exchange for new. Instruments tuned and re-
paired.

**MAGNIFICENT 7-OCTAVE SERRAVALLO
Pianos for sale at low prices. All**

WILL
modern improvements. Also overcast base, tall from man-
made to order fully gully galvanized steel.
FLORENCE K. Inquire at No. 48 West 52nd st., between
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VIOLETTA CARMONA—SOMETHING ENTIRELY
new-manufactured under the patents and superior to
the best of S. J. & Co.'s. It is made of pure iron and
purify of tone to any in the world. Price \$300 to
\$600. They may be seen at the warehouse No. 747 Broad-
way at the top of the stairs.

THE CELEBRATED PATENT JOBS OF J. & C.
RISCHER, the most reliable Patent made, with iron from
the most dangerous and the most perfect of all. Ware-
house and Manufactory Nos. 241, 245, 249, 241 and 249 West
24th-st., near City Hall.

GORDON STEAK'S INIMITABLE GRAND
GOOD SAUCE—PREPARED BY THE MANUFACTURERS AND
warehouses No. 113 and 115 Walcott-st., corner of Centre
street. Every bottle has a label with the name of the
MANUFACTURER.

REPAIRING OF LACQUERED CHINA—OF THE

Full iron frames, overting base, &c. Low for cash.
J. G. DAVIES, No. 467 Broome-st., west of Broadway.

\$200.	HOLDER'S PLANES.	\$800.
First class, and	Best quality	
Waterloo No. 100, manufacturing 16, 138, 190 Spine		

MEETINGS.

THE POLYTECHNIC ASSOCIATION OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE will meet THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at the Cooper Union, Union. Subject—*Monumental and Fire in the Insurance.* The discussion will be opened by BARRY GAY, Esq., Dr. R. P. STURGEON, and will close on the design of Spier's. All persons are invited in the progress of science shall get invited.

JOSEPH D. THILMAN, Chairman.

ASSOCIATION OF EXEMPT FIREMEN.—The members of the above Association are hereby notified that the next meeting will be held on the 10th inst., at 8 o'clock, at the Cooper Union, Union. Subject—*Monumental and Fire in the Insurance.* The discussion will be opened by BARRY GAY, Esq., Dr. R. P. STURGEON, and will close on the design of Spier's. All persons are invited in the progress of science shall get invited.

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PERSONAL.

A GENTLEMAN HAS A VERY IMPORT-
ant proposition to make to any lady who is
old, who took a row in a boat in company with
him, and who is a member of the same.

...to the Central Park, and afterward rode down to
... N. in the Central Park. She will hear something very
much to her advantage by addressing a note to Mr. A. B.
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THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

No Probability of a Movement on the Part of Lee.

The Rebels Awaiting the Results of Movements Elsewhere.

Gen. Kilpatrick's Expedition Successful.

The Captured Gunboats Rendered Inserviceable.

Flight of a Rebel Brigade of Infantry.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Thursday, Sept. 3. A distinguished officer in the Army of the Potomac has set in word that Gen. Lee has not given the slightest evidence of his purpose to move his forces. On the other hand he is waiting for the result of the operations of ROSSKOPF, GILLESPIE and BOWEN. The opinion prevails among the most intelligent of our officers at headquarters, that if those operations are successful, Lee will propose terms of surrender, and endeavor to bring the war to a close.

L. L. CROUSE sends to this Bureau the following dispatch:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Thursday, Sept. 3, 1863.

Gen. Kilpatrick's cavalry expedition for the destruction of the captured gunboats has resulted successfully. One of them, the *Satellite*, was sunk, and the other, the *Reliance*, was rendered worthless by being completely riddled with shells and solid shot from our batteries. The expedition was prompted by the assistance of one or more vessels from the navy, including an iron-clad, but they never made their appearance. Had they done so, the boats could have been recaptured with the greatest ease, for the enemy abandoned them the moment our guns opened upon them.

Gen. Kilpatrick's force, which consisted only of cavalry and two batteries of artillery, reached King George County, and drove in the enemy's pickets on Tuesday evening. A brigade of rebel infantry, under Col. Low, lay on this side of the river at Port Conway. During the night they incontinently fled across the stream by means of two large flatboats which they have at that place. Had they shown fight, they would probably have been captured. Gen. Kilpatrick then waited several hours for the appearance of the gunboats, but they not arriving, and fearing the enemy might interfere, he ordered the boats to be sunk. It did, at seven hundred yards, and the *Satellite* was soon in a sinking condition. The range on the *Reliance* was not so good, but she, too, was soon rendered worthless, and both are now nearly destroyed so that they can neither be used as afloat, nor again be repaired by the enemy as to be useful. But for the slowness of the navy authorities, the vessels might have been retaken without damage.

The enemy offered no opposition until just as our forces were leaving, when they brought down a battery of heavy guns and opened, but without effect.

This is considered a achievement for cavalry, and the question now discussed in the army is "Cavalry vs. Gunboats."

OUR SPECIAL ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

The Position of the Rebel Army—Guerrilla Operations, &c.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Thursday, Sept. 3, 1863.

The present position of the rebel army under Gen. Lee is a matter of more or less uncertainty among all, except those among those who make it their special business to know. I have been making and comparing notes for a few days, but aside from what is really confirmed, I cannot throw a great deal of light upon the subject. Despatches continue to arrive by squad, but it requires considerable time to connect their scraps so as to arrive at anything certain. This month, however, may be pretty confidently counted upon.

Gen. Lee, at present, is in Richmond. His army is occupying a very large portion of country, being scattered from the line of the Blue Ridge on the west, to Port Royal, Cape Fear, and the Virginia Central Railroad, &c. The purpose of this scattering their army is undoubtedly to facilitate the movement of the army. It thus occupies the heart of Virginia, and at the season of the year, with what the rebels give, it can be very well. Indeed, the Richmond papers lately announced that Lee's army was "luxuriating upon the fruits of the season."

What has the left of the Lee, A. P. Hill, the center, lying more directly on the railroad from Culpeper to Orange Court-house, while Longstreet holds the extreme right, occupying the line of the Richmond and Fredericksburg Railroad. His three divisions are distributed as follows: Pickett, on the Culpeper plank-road, ten miles west of Fredericksburg; Hooker, between Germans Station and Fredericksburg, with one brigade thrown across the river at Port Royal, to Port Conway on this side, for the purpose of covering the conspiring, surveying and impressing operations on the Neck, applied by one regiment of cavalry, which pickets up to Belle Plain. McLaws' division is between Spotsylvania Court-house and Fredericksburg Station on the Central Railroad, having moved to that point, a few days ago, from its former position at Raccoon Ford, on the Rappahannock.

There is one brigade of troops in Fredericksburg, Coe's, from Richmond, belonging to no particular corps, and never having fought any battle. They are mostly North Carolina troops. Frazar's cavalry brigade is also near Fredericksburg, and pickets Banks' and United States Fords on the Rappahannock.

Gen. Lee's cavalry is said to have gone back into the Shenandoah Valley, and Robinson's brigade to Richmond. Stearns is still in chief command, not yet having been relieved, though he is growing more and more unpopular. Wadsworth is looked upon as his successor, and is said to have recovered from the severe wounds he received in Pennsylvania.

The captured gunboats and *Satellite* were brought up to Port Royal, where they are now reported to be. The rebels have no bridge there, but two boats, capable of transporting across the river 200 men each at one trip. The capture of these gunboats was a very "graceful" thing on our part. Measures have been taken to recapture or destroy them. Kilpatrick's cavalry division, with several batteries of artillery, started last night on an expedition to Port Conway, where the rebel infantry will be attacked, where it is supposed that the river by our gunboats will be peppered by our batteries and destroy it, if possible. That there will be a fight is as certain as that Kilpatrick goes. He has captured cavalry, artillery and infantry heretofore,

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Ocean Steamers—Navigation of the River—Affairs in Mexico—Special Order No. 202—Washington Rumors, &c.

From Our Special Correspondent.

New Orleans, Saturday, Aug. 28, 1863.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

It seems as if we were never again to have any communication from the North by way of the sea. It is now the 22d of August, and the latest New-York papers, of any kind, to have found getting dusty on the old paper-lands, are of the remote date of August 3. It is true, we have received a little insight into what New-York and the outer world have been doing since that almost antediluvian period, but then it has only been through extracts from the Western papers, daily coming down the river. Fortunately for us, the very element that old Neptune seems to have turned back upon us altogether, the great "Father of Waters" has come to our relief, or we should be the most beggarly community ever heard of. How the letters dispatched to you by the river reach their destination, we have no means of knowing yet; but I would not be surprised if—by sundry reasons best explained—the river should, for some time to come, prove the only avenue of communication between us.

NAVIGATION OF THE RIVER.

The London Times, in its comments upon our recent successes, while evidently staggered by the blow which the desperate equestrian of the *protege* has received, still tries to bolster up their courage by disparaging the value of those successes. "Though the North," says the Times, "places an extravagant value on the reduction of Vicksburg and Port Hudson, yet it is evident that the fall of the two strongholds on the Mississippi will be a heavy blow to the Confederates. The navigation of the river, indeed, for any purpose of commerce, is impossible, so long as a gun can be planted on any cliff or bluff of the eastern or western banks."

If the man who wrote that were nearer the scene of action, to see with his own eyes, instead of receiving impressions through the jaundiced vision of his Pro-Slavery friends, he would see that what he speaks of as "impossible" is being daily accomplished.

Boats are constantly running between this, St. Louis, and all intermediate points, conveying mails and produce; and if that is not a "purpose of commerce," I don't know what is.

That commerce has not already assumed a more flourishing aspect on the Mississippi, is not from anything the rebels can now do to prevent it, but simply because Gen. Banks and Grant—for reasons I have tried to explain in former letters—did not allow a military necessity to lay some temporary restrictions upon trading, which restrictions will be removed just as rapidly as we destroy the military power of the rebels. This communication of the rebel power at Richmond has no means of preventing them from the petty and ridiculous mutilations from the Thunder of Printing House-square in London, besides, what a ridiculous idea some people seem to have about the "unity of commerce." Why, of all the reckless, dare-devil things to be thought of, commerce takes the lead. Look at the slave-trade—look at the scarcely more respectable blockade-runners between Charleston and Nassau. If they come in and out, does any one suppose that now Vicksburg and Port Hudson are ours—the commerce of the great West is going to be shut up to its natural outlet, by anything the rebels can now do, or will ever again be permitted to do, to the banks of the river? No, the commerce of the Mississippi is irrevocably restored to the Union, and is only awaiting the orders of the Union to do its duty.

As to the question of the food of wealth and prosperity along the broad surface of that river, as well as along the London Avenue and all the other enemies of this country.

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INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

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SITUATIONS WANTED

FEMALES.

A S CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY a lady girl a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as a cook, in a respectable family, washing and ironing wages 90. Call at No. 197 East 21st-st.

A S CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, a situation as chambermaid or waitress, by a Scotch girl, having the best City references. Call at No. 1113 Broadway.

A S CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, a young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and take care of a household, in a respectable family. Has the best of City references from her last place. Call at No. 1211 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.

A S COOK—WANTED, BY A MOST EXPERIENCED and excellent City reference, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands meat, poultry, baking, pastry, soups and jellies; wages, \$10 a week, and board. Call at No. 102 East 21st-st.

A S DRESSMAKER—A COMPETENT DRESS-maker wants a situation; can cut and stitch carefully; and do all kinds of family sewing; will perfect hand work can give white reference. wages \$15 a month. Address A. C. Madison-square Post-office, for this week.

A S CHILD'S NURSE—A SITUATION WANTED, by a respectable middle-aged, young, sensible and temperate lady, to take care of an infant, and to do plain sewing; has the best of City references. Call between two days at No. 25 West 11th-st; near Broadway.

AT THE FIRST-CLASS SERVANTS' IN-STITUTE, corner of 11th-st. and 6th-av., are always on hand good English, Scotch, American, Irish and Protestant, civil and capable. Also, "small girls."

MALES.

A HARDWARE CLERK—A SITUATION

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable middle-aged young woman as a child's nurse; is competent to take care of the nurse and to do plain sewing. Address, J. J. City Herald, New York. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 West 14th st.; nearest side-st.

AT THE FIRST-CLASS SERVANTS' IN-
STITUTION.—corner of 14th and Fifth sts., and
German, English, Scotch, American, Irish and Prote-
stants, civil and capable. Also, small girls.

MALES.

AS HARDWARE CLERK.—A SITUATION

A by a young man, who has lived with the most refined and polished society, and who is a first class cook, and a first class City reference. Address: M. A., Box No. 216 Times Office, New York City.

A COACHMAN WANTED. A young man, who is fully up to date in the business in every respect; good references; good salary will give.

A COACHMAN AND GARDENER.

A wanted, a situation as coachman and gardener, by a single man, with the best of reference from his last situation.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM WANTED.

A by a respectable married man, a situation as coachman and groom; under a maid and landlady; good references. Call on or address a JOHN KELLEY, No. 10 Washington street.

A COACHMAN AND GROOM. A SITUATION.

A wanted by a young single man as coachman and groom.

A MATH. & C. good references; City or country. Call No. 19 27 Times office.

A GRROOM.—AN ENGLISH GROOM WISES TO
As situation to take charge of two or three madd
Horses can give good reference. Address H. S. B
No. 312 Times office.

A PORTER.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY
A young man, as porter in a store; would willing
make himself generally useful; wages not so much as
carriage driver, but would be content with moderate
and honest. Any firm in want of such a person will
Co. for a favor by addressing M. Main care of John Han
No. 312 Times office.

A RESPECTABLE DIAN WITH THE
best of references, desires a situation in City or coun
try; is a good and careful driver, and will keep horses
carriage and harness in good order; no objection
go to a small farm. Call at No. 738 6th-av.

A YOUNG MARITIM MAN WISES TO
Obtain a situation in a banking or commission
firm, or act at the office cost order. C. CO. & CO., No
Spruce-st. between 11 and 12 A. D. 707.

HELP WANTED

AN ENTRY CLERK, -EXPERIENCED Male. Any clerk wanted, in a Yankee Notion home to be located in New York City. Address **ENTRY CLERK, BOX 1, 81 Post-office.**

AN ENTRY CLERK, -WANTED, AN ENTRY Clerk, a quick and a good writer, and correct in his work. Address, with references, **Box No. 3, 915 Post-office.**

1,000 CLOAK MAKERS WANTED, -W hoever have immediate and steady employment, at the highest wages, and a chance to learn the trade, apply to us thoroughly understanding plate work. **Apply, 1 day, at the cloak making factory, near Grand Central Station, 384 Broadway.**

TO DENTISTS, -WANTED, AN OPERATOR understanding plate work. Mail applicants will state name, home address, and telephone number. Address **TO PRETHER BROTHERS, 109 Broadway, New York City.** -There is a vacancy for a dentist.

ONE PATTERN MAKER and **TWO** CARPENTERS wanted to go a short distance into the country to make a few dollars. Apply for one week to A. P. OTIS & BRO., N. 309 Broadway.

FARMER WANTED—A SINGLE MAN, experienced in the management of the business and the management of farm horses, and who is not afraid of work. Apply at the office of C. L. DIMON, No. 110 Wall-st.

CREULIBLE MAKERS—WANTED, TWO. One good creulible turners and hurpers. Address Box No. 4222 New-York Post-office.

CARPENTERS WANTED—ONE—ARE YOU A CARPENTER? If so, call on C. M. West 45th-st., from S. M. to E. P. M.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN OR GERMAN THING, that will give a man a good home by applying to S. R. HALSEY, on the Flat Roof Charleston-st., North River, between 8 and 10 o'clock A. M.

WANTED—FOR THE UNITED STATES NAVY, a few more men, who are able and ordinary seamen, coal-heavers and landmen.

corner of Rector-st., to D. L. PEARL.

WANTED—A MAN and HIS WIFE TO GO TO the dairy, to milk the cows, the woman to cook and to attend to the dairy; both must fully understand their business. Apply, between 2 and 3 o'clock, at No. 10 5th-av.

WANTED—A PANTYMAID OR HOUSEMAID must be willing to make herself useful. Nonsectarian Protestants need apply on Friday, Sept. 4, at No. 58 2d-av, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—500 EXPERIENCED SKIRT HANDS Permanent work the year round. Apply at Nos. 11 Rensselaer-st. J. J. & J. O. WEST.

WANTED—IN A DRY GOODS JOBBING HOUSE a person between 18 and 25 years of age, who writes well and is quick and correct in figures. Address Box 2,995 Post-office.

DRY GOODS
STRANG & ADRIANCE,
NO. 355 BROADWAY,
Will open on MONDAY, Aug. 31,
AT RETAIL,
a full assortment of
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,
consisting of

LINEN SHIRTINGS AND SHEETINGS,
NAPKINS, TOWELINGS,
COTTON SHIRTINGS AND SHEETINGS,
OF THE FINEST MANUFACTURERS

CHEAPEST PRICES.

FOUNDATIONS INDIA AND AMERICAN IN
INDIA. STORE NO. 105, BROADWAY, between 13th
and 14th sts. Second story is filled with goods from JAPAN,
CHINA, GREECE, AFRICA, and American INDIA, not
to be found elsewhere. Silks, Satins, and muslins
new; do. plain white; Silk, Savina, SARACONNE,
INDIAN, and AMERICAN. Also, the most elegant ARTICLES
elegant CHINA and TEA SETS; new French
feather fans; American Indian fans with birds, and
Bark work, and many other articles. Also, boxes
with suitable fancy articles for Europeans. Wholesale
and retail. Catalogues sent per mail.

Right thousand ponds at retail. **CLOSING**
 Ladies out of the City would like to send their orders
 Worsted will be sold at 1000 Yards for \$1.00
 all colors, Canada Needles, &c. &c. N. B. - A great va-
 rious, m. Hair Nets, Fane and Fancy Goods, at a
 GENTS, No. 383 and 389 Broadway.

BUILDING MATERIALS, &C.
PINE AND HARDWOOD TIMBER.
 Fight hundred feet gaw sawed Canada and Michigan
 pine, comprising a complete assortment of all the
 from 2 to 12 inches and all sizes pine joints and
 timber. Five hundred thousand feet of dry white-
 stange, a large lot of dry oak, ash and whiteoak. For sizes
 on reliable terms.
 W. F. SAGE & CO.
 3005 of EAST 32d ST.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.
 No. 19 Broad-st., N. W. York, Sep. 1, 1886.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership
 from 2 to 12 inches and all sizes pine joints and
 timber. Five hundred thousand feet of dry white-
 stange, a large lot of dry oak, ash and whiteoak. For sizes
 on reliable terms.
 W. F. SAGE & CO.
 3005 of EAST 32d ST.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.
BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—SING AND WARRIAGE INDIANS AND SINGERS—DANCING PERFORMANCES AT 3 AND 7 P. M. Curiousities and hours.
WILSON'S GARDEN.—ROBERTS.
WALLACE'S.—TALK TO THE LADIES—THE GHOST.
WINTER GARDEN.—THE MOUNT OF AFRICA COURT.
IRVING HALL.—FIDELITY'S 5th REGIMENT.
ALHAMBRA PAVILION.—THE BROTHER ARABS.
AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—INDUSTRIAL NATIONAL EXHIBITION.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is THREE CENTS, except the Sunday morning edition, which is FIVE CENTS.
 To Mail Subscribers the price is \$3 per annum—Including the Sunday morning edition, it is \$4.
 The price of the SEVEN-DAYLY TIMES is:
 One copy one year.....\$3 00
 Two copies one year.....5 00
 Five copies one year.....12 00
 The price of the WEEKLY TIMES is:
 One copy one year.....\$2 00
 Three copies one year.....5 00
 Ten copies one year.....15 00
 Twenty copies one year.....30 00
 Payments invariably in advance.
 To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEVEN-DAYLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year. Address
 H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Assurances have reached Washington, from a distinguished officer of the Army of the Potomac, that Gen. LEE has given no evidence whatever of a purpose to move his force. It is believed, on the contrary, that he is waiting the result of the operations of Gen. ROSSIGNOL, BURKSIDE and GILLMORE, and that, should they be successful, LEE will exert his influence in favor of peace.

The gunboats *Reliance* and *Satellite*, recently captured off the mouth of the Rappahannock and taken up that river, to Port Conway, have done the rebels very little good. The expedition under Gen. KILPATRICK has been successful in sinking one of them and entirely disabling the other. It was understood that the Navy Department was to send two or three vessels up the Rappahannock to aid in recapturing the gunboats, but the attempt failed, it is said, on account of the low stage of water. It consequently became necessary for Gen. KILPATRICK to render them unseaworthy—which he did, in the manner above stated. The expedition reached King George Court-house, and drove in the rebel pickets on Tuesday evening. A brigade of rebel infantry was on this side the river at Port Conway, but fled to the other side during the night, and our troops had no difficulty in accomplishing the object of the expedition.

We find in the *Washington Intelligence* of Tuesday a brief account of Gen. AYER'S action with the rebels under Gen. JONES at Rocky Gap, the rebel official account of which we have already published. It appears that Gen. KELLY had sent Gen. AYER on an expedition, which extended through the counties of Hardy, Pendleton, Highland, Pocahontas and Greenbrier. The rebel saltpetre works at Pendleton were destroyed. The fight with Gen. JONES at Rocky Gap was a severe one, though our losses were much lighter than those of the rebels, as acknowledged by them. We lost about a hundred men killed and wounded. The expedition has returned to Huntersville, Randolph County.

The St. Louis Union states that the force now advancing on Little Rock consists of about 20,000 infantry and 10,000 cavalry—the cavalry under Gen. DAVISON, and the whole expedition under command of Maj. Gen. STEELE.

The utmost consternation and alarm prevail in the Border counties of Missouri, in consequence of the orders of Gen. EWING, and the threatened invasion from Kansas. Gen. EWING's order required all the inhabitants in Jackson, Cass and Bates Counties to abandon their homes, and assemble at certain specified points by the 9th of September; and directed that all hay left in those counties should be burned. At the same time it is announced that Gen. LANE will enter Missouri with a force on the 9th of September. There is a general conviction that Independence, the most important town in Jackson County, is to be plundered, and reduced to ashes. The money of the Bank at that place have been removed to St. Louis for safety. The records of the three counties, Jackson, Bates and Cass, have also been removed to prevent their destruction. Gen. SCHOFIELD, with his staff, left St. Louis on Monday for the border, to give his personal attention to affairs there, and to inaugurate energetic measures for ridding that region of the brigands under QUANTRELL.

The United States steamer *Vanderbilt* was at Rio de Janeiro on the 10th of July. The rebel report of her being sunk by the *Georgia* is therefore a humbug. It pretends to come from Nassau through passengers, but direct advices from Nassau to the 18th ult. say nothing about it.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Union State Convention at Syracuse, which closed its labors on Wednesday night, was followed yesterday by a Mass Convention of Local Young Men, which met at Wieting Hall at 11 o'clock in the forenoon. ELIOT F. SHERMAN, of New-York, was the principal speaker, and President LINCOLN'S letter was read, and received the most enthusiastic indorsement of the Convention. The resolutions adopted fully indorse the war policy of the Administration, and declare that "the object of the war is not to reduce the inhabitants of the South to a state of vassalage, nor to hold them in the condition of a conquered people, but to preserve the nation and enforce the laws, and to secure a lasting peace," and that when these purposes are attained the insurgent States will be welcomed back into the Union. The resolutions also promise a hearty support to the nominees of the Union State Convention. A brief session was held in the afternoon, during which Hon. GEORGE SMITH and other gentlemen made patriotic addresses, after which the Convention adjourned sine die.

A stated meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday, but the attendance was small and the business transacted unimportant. The Committee appointed to confer with Rev. Dr. FLETCHER relative to the trade with Brazil, announced that Mr. FLETCHER had promised the Committee a written communication upon the subject covering the whole ground, which, when received, would be embodied in their report. A special meeting of the Board will be held on Thursday next.

In connection with the operations now in progress at Charleston, it is interesting to know that a hollow shot weighing 80 pounds can be thrown from a 100-pound Parrott. With a charge of No. 5 powder, the same shot can be thrown 8,845 yards, this is 45 yards over five miles. By increasing the charge of powder, this range can be considerably augmented. The elevation of the gun to materially reduce the number of firings the gun will bear—but the fact is well established that a 100-pounder can throw shot from our batteries into Charleston, and that our 200-pounders can do it with a great degree of certainty. So Gen. GILL-

MORE does actually command Charleston with his batteries, irrespective of his 300-pounder.

Gen. GREGG, the favorite cavalry commander, was awarded in Philadelphia on Wednesday, and in acknowledging the honor, made the following brief speech: "Friends and fellow-citizens: I feel deeply sensible of the honor you have conferred on me, in thus publicly exhibiting the regard you feel for the brave men under my command. I cannot receive the compliment as personal. I am no speaking man, but I deeply feel the acknowledgment of the valor of the men I command, and which you have manifested this evening. I thank you again for the compliment you have thus shown them."

There was an extraordinary panic in the Railway speculation on the Stock Exchange yesterday, with an additional decline varying from five to fifteen per cent. Gold and Exchange were 4 per cent. higher; the former closing 132 per cent. The Associated Banks of New-York agreed to place \$35,000,000 at the credit of the Secretary of the Treasury as an advance upon his forthcoming interest-bearing legal-tender notes. It is probable that \$15,000,000 additional will be advanced by the Banks of Philadelphia and Boston.

Uredatoff, Cotton, Sugars and Petroleum were in active request, yesterday, at advancing prices. Provisions attracted more attention; pork, however, was again lower. Hay, Hops, Tallow, and Tobacco, were selling freely at buoyant rates. A fair inquiry prevailed for Hides, Fish, S. Leather, Seeds and Whisky. Freight rates were active.

The Union State Convention.

The delegates to this body did the work which they were sent to do, faithfully and well. They made good the call under which it was convened. By the spirit of their discussions, the sentiments of their resolutions, and the selections of their candidates, they proved it to be literally and truly what it professed to be—a Union State Convention. It was made up of men of widely varying party antecedents, and indeed of different shades of sentiment in respect to some of the minor topics of the present time; and yet it may be doubtful whether there ever was an assemblage of the kind in this State whose proceedings throughout exhibited greater harmony. This came simply from the fact that every man thoroughly understood the necessity of redeeming the State from its false position, and felt bound by every consideration of patriotism to act with exclusive reference to that end. There was no disposition to stand out on non-essentials, for the very good reason that there was genuine earnestness concerning the one grand essential. When people are devoted to one object, and are truly determined to succeed in it, they find little difficulty in pulling together.

The Platform of the Convention, which was unanimously adopted, sets forth most distinctly the cardinal principles upon which the appeal is to be made to the people. There is no portion of it on which every true patriot may not stand—we may, in fact, say must not stand, if he would avoid factious opposition to the Government, and keep from giving aid and comfort to the rebels. Especial care seems to have been taken to shun all those vague generalities, which, while their soundness may please the ear, yet convey no distinctive principle, and hold men to nothing. Of the nine resolutions, there is not one which HORATIO SEYMOUR would indorse. The issue is made with him and his policy in the completest and sharpest possible form. But the resolution which most squarely divides the Union party from his party is that which, while expressing an anxiety for the return of peace, yet repels any other tender of peace to the rebels in arms than that afforded by the Constitution of the United States. The Government is asked to "deal in the most liberal spirit with those who may lay down their arms and resume their allegiance," but every attempt to bribe rebels back by bargaining with them in advance, is protested against as a betrayal of every vital principle of true government. We say it is just here where the dividing line of the two parties begins.

Undoubtedly there is a wide difference in the positions of different portions of the party supporting Gov. SEYMOUR. Some stand on veritable secession ground, and are perfectly assimilated with JEFF. DAVIS in doctrine and in spirit. A representative of that class is ANDREWS, a leader in the late riots, now in Fort Lafayette. Others do not acknowledge the right of secession, and yet are willing to accept it as an accomplished fact, and to recognize it accordingly. A representative of that class is FERNANDO WOOD. Others are not prepared to admit the fact of secession. They still profess that the Union exists potentially, if not actually, and that it may be, and ought to be, reconstructed so as to satisfy the South. We suppose that HORATIO SEYMOUR really belongs to this group, though he always keeps so shedy that it is difficult to define him. Then, again, there are others who profess to believe that the rebels can be persuaded back without any reconstruction—that all that is necessary is, that there should be a complete amnesty for past acts, a revocation of the Emancipation Proclamation, a repeal of all penal enactments against the rebellion, and a compromise in behalf of Slavery, such as might placate the rebels and yet not necessarily involve any amendment of the present Constitution. But all these classes, however much they may differ from each other in other respects, agree that the first duty of the Government is to make the first advances for peace. They may not agree as to the end which that peace is to secure—whether it shall be separation, reconstruction, or simple compromise. About all that, they are willing to take their chances. But they all demand that the Government shall make it its first business to "hold out the olive branch," as they call it, and if possible, induce "the Confederates" to consent to a peace, or at least an armistice. We believe that is a perfectly fair statement of the one controlling policy which unites them.

We speak of the leaders. There are great numbers of honest Democrats who follow them by the mere influence of former party associations, and yet are in favor of a prosecution of the war. Their scruples in submitting to such lead are allayed by declamation, specially adapted to their case, about the Emancipation Proclamation, Abolition, free negroes, conscription, "arbitrary arrests," centralization, tyranny, despotism, and all that declamation calculated to stir

up every old prejudice, every base fear, every sordid motive, every crude notion. Their great point, in dealing with these masses is to stir up a dust about particular acts of the Administration, and so hide their own obnoxious ends. And yet no men know better than they do that the incidental means of conducting the war, whether they be considered wise or unwise, don't affect the question whether the war itself is or is not a civil necessity. If it be not a civil necessity, no one is justified in sustaining it, whatever the means employed. If it be a civil necessity, it must be maintained; and if good means are not used, then better means must be substituted. If the Administration is wrong, then change the Administration, when the opportunity shall be offered at the Presidential election next year. But no reason for that can be the least reason for sacrificing the Government itself. And it is nothing more or less than sacrificing the Government, when its vital principle of authority is sacrificed by compromising with armed rebellion.

The Convention, then, we say, did nobly in making so salient this grand distinction between the Union party of this State and the party in opposition—the one putting the authority of the Constitution before peace, the other putting peace before the authority of the Constitution. Precisely the position taken by the Father of his Country in dealing with the Whisky rebellion, is that now held by the Union party of this State in relation to the Slavery rebellion. In his sixth Annual Message WASHINGTON states his treatment of insurrection. "Without submission," he says, coercion must be the resort. "Pardon was tendered by the Government of the United States upon no other condition than a satisfactory assurance of obedience to the laws." Exactly so; the Union men of this State say that coercion must continue until submission comes—and that an engagement to obey the laws, or, in other words, an oath of allegiance, must be preliminary to any pardon. This is what WASHINGTON in the same message styled "maintaining the authority of the laws against licentious invasion," and the public support which he received in this work, as he said, "demonstrated that our prosperity rests on solid foundations," by furnishing an additional proof that my fellow-citizens understand the true principles of government and liberty.

It is just that "public support" which the Union party of this State invokes in behalf of him now intrusted with the execution of the laws. Candidates have been selected whose ability and patriotism no man can impeach. They are in every respect worthy exponents of the declared principles of the Convention. The appeal is now to be made to the people. No pains should be spared to get this clear issue well home upon the public mind and heart. If that be accomplished, all the arts of demagogues will be vain; faction, whether in the dark or in the daylight, will be overwhelmed; the war will be sanctioned, the Government sustained, and the great Empire State, whose staunchness has been questioned, and whose glory tarnished by reason of unfaithfulness in her high places, will stand forth redeemed—again the surety and again the pride of the National cause.

Two Western Campaigns.

We have two inland-armies of considerable strength operating at the present moment beyond the reach of the telegraphic wire, but whose footsteps and progress deserve to be watched with the deepest interest by the nation. We refer to the army under Gen. BURKSIDE in East Tennessee, and the army under Gen. STEELE in Arkansas. Our latest news from both these armies is just ten days old, or up to the 20th of last month. At that date Gen. BURKSIDE's columns were filing over the mountain region of East Tennessee, at a point about forty miles west of Cumberland Gap, and were marching toward the town of Kingston, situated at the point formed by the junction of the Clinch and Tennessee rivers, and only a short distance from Knoxville and the line of the great East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad—the "backbone" road, as it is called—and which, when once reached, will give us an opportunity of literally cracking the rebellion's backbone. Gen. STEELE, operating in Arkansas, had marched from Helena on the Mississippi to the White River, which he crossed and struck directly for the Arkansas River and the Capital of the State, by way of Brownsville. The latter point, a dozen miles or more from Little Rock, he had reached, and had there a fight with MARMADUKE's cavalry, which were defeated and driven off. We suppose that by this time his army has arrived on the banks of the Arkansas; but as all the rebel forces in that region have been gathered and concentrated at Little Rock, under Gen. SMITH, or somebody else, it may be a little time before Gen. STEELE is fully prepared to offer them battle.

The object of Gen. STEELE'S campaign is nothing less than the possession of the State of Arkansas; and if successful in this, we will have military control of the entire region west of the Mississippi River, excepting only the State of Texas—where, we surmise, the flag of the Union will be carried before long by Maj. Gen. NATHANIEL P. BANKS. The bearings of Gen. STEELE'S campaign are territorially vast, politically important, and militarily both interesting and valuable. We ought to possess the trans-Mississippi region, and liberate it from the sway of the rebellion. Everything there is disjoined; and the rebels being cut off from military communication with the main body of the Confederacy and with Richmond, feel isolated in every sense, and are anxious to place themselves on some different footing. They are talking of a trans-Mississippi Confederacy; they are dreaming of many fantastic things; but the appearance of our armies on the upper waters of the Arkansas and Red Rivers will effectually dispel all such vagaries. The rebel force scattered throughout that region is not definitely known to us. We had a telegraphic state-

ment the other day that KERRY SMITH and Gen. PAIR had 40,000 men at Little Rock, and that another army of 25,000 was stationed at Fort Gibson. But we do not believe either statement; and if both of them were reduced by three-fourths they would doubtless be much nearer the truth. Gen. STEELE has a Union army sufficiently strong to cope with and defeat them all; and we shall look with interest on the progress of his march.

The object of Gen. BURKSIDE'S campaign is still more important. It is really in a large sense part and parcel of the campaign of Gen. ROSSIGNOL. If it succeed, it will even turn the flank of LEE'S army in Virginia, and as we have already frequently said, it will give us what has been the great military desideratum ever since the opening of the war—it will plant our forces on interior lines, and throw the rebel armies on exterior lines, and thus really change the whole military aspect of affairs. We entertain some apprehensions for Gen. BURKSIDE. The rebels can transport troops from Virginia to his front with the greatest facility by railroad; and, as Gen. LEE knows that it is safe now to do this, and to deplete his Virginia army to any extent, we fear it will be done, and that Gen. BURKSIDE may be met at Kingston or Knoxville by an overwhelming force. Still we hope for the best, and trust in the skill and courage of Gen. BURKSIDE, who always has approved himself an excellent commander in such work as that in which he is now engaged.

The Sentiment of the South—Teachings of the War.

It has all along been apparent that it was the ignorance which prevailed at the South of the condition of the North, as well as that of all foreign countries, which made it so easy for the leaders to precipitate the Slave States into revolution. On these points, at least, the storm operators, who, according to Mr. JAMES BROWN, constitute such an excellent substitute for books, and schools, and newspapers, failed to enlighten their pupils. The Yanceys and De Bows were consequently able to go on, year after year, painting those curious but effective pictures of "free society," over which free society has so often made merry, but which slave society has always valued as all but photographically accurate. And none of them was such a favorite, or worked so much mischief, as that which represented free society as horribly weak, and ready to fall to pieces at the touch of a strong master hand.

It was generally represented by the Press, and confidently believed by the great mass of the people, that at the North the working classes were a set of wild beasts, whom in piping times of peace it was possible for the rich to keep in good humor by steady work and high pay; but that under the pressure of war they would break loose from control, and kill, burn and destroy, and that the whole North would become a horrible scene of anarchy, and that order would have to be restored by plantation heroes used to command, &c. In short, they were satisfied that Northern society possessed no cohesive force whatever, much less any power of aggression; they ascribed its holding together so long to Southern countenance and patronage, and took it for granted that if that were once withdrawn the whole fabric would go to pieces.

We need not say how completely this delusion has been dispelled by the war. It has shared the fate of that other Southern delusion about Northern want of courage, which has been so thoroughly disproved that we shall probably never hear more of it. Free society has borne the shock of the most tremendous conflict the world ever saw, without as much as a creak in its timbers. Not a nail has started, nor a plank been loosened. Not a human being dwelling under its shadow, save those actually in the field, has slept the worse or ate the worse, or felt a pang or thrill the more, because slave society was laboring might and main for its disintegration. Who here in New-York perceives in his mental, bodily or social condition any indication that the masters of slave society have for two years been bent on making us a horrible example of the evils of Democracy and paid labor? If we could look in upon the boding Southern political economists and philosophers at this moment, we should probably witness as puzzled and crestfallen a set of speculators as ever sat moping among the debris of a theory.

We feel satisfied that it would be difficult to ascribe too much importance to the influence which the correction of this error alone will have upon the settlement of the South, after the armed resistance is over. No number of books, pamphlets or speeches could possibly have so thoroughly enlightened the Southern mind on the nature and incidents of free society as the war has done; and in fact no argument but the war could ever have well reached the mass of the Southern people at all. The Yanceys and De Bows poured their crackbrained speculations over the length and breadth of the land; but no refutation of them by us was possible, for any refutation would have been denounced as an "incendiary publication," and brought its reader under the jurisdiction of a Vigilance Committee. For some years before the rebellion the Pro-Slavery party had their own way in discussion as completely as the Dominicans in Spain in the fifteenth century, and for precisely the same reason.

There is no man at the South, however, let him be ever so stupid or ignorant, who does not now know that a society may be free and democratic and yet carry on the most tremendous war with perfect success; may send hundreds of thousands of men to the field, and yet enjoy perfect peace at home; may spend millions a day and yet live in comfort, and have its trade and commerce uninterrupted and its credit unimpaired. In the teeth of all this it will be folly for the philosophers of the stump to tell them any more, that—to parody as they do the language of BURKSIDE—"Slavery is the best basis for civil society," and

the best guarantee for strength and durability. And the faith of the people, not only in its necessity but in its value once destroyed, its inconveniences are glaring enough to reconcile them to its destruction from whatever quarter it may come.

The Mexican Notables.

To the Editor of the New-York Times: Can you inform your readers, with some degree of exactness, who the 226 "Mexican Notables" are that created the crown of Mexico, and offered it as a free gift to the Emperor of the French, with a resolute indecency and a defiance of the merest forms of right or dignity, which pointedly remind the observer of the foulest times of the Roman, or perhaps even of the Byzantine empire? Who appointed these Notables? Exclusively an invading General? What are these Notables? Merely priests, Generals and robbers? What is "une monarchie temporelle"? Tempered by what? A French author of the last century called Turkey "an absolute despotism tempered by religion." How the French Imperialists have constitutionalism, and have unmixedly absolutism! Is a political philosopher, divided himself of heart and soul, could eschew the words right and wrong, freedom and slavery, and could look at events as coldly as the physiologist looks at his own vivisection, the present period would be the most keenly interesting ever offered to the philosopher's observation—both in Europe and America. But I fear that I simply desired to obtain for myself, and, I feel sure, for the benefit of your readers, the information indicated at the beginning of this letter.

The questions propounded in the above communication deeply interest not only this country but the whole civilized world. At the present moment they cannot be answered satisfactorily; that is, the names of the 226 Mexican Notables who created the Empire and conferred the free gift of it upon the French cannot be given, simply because no list of the names has, as we believe, ever reached this country, and probably it has not been made public even in Mexico. Neither can any clear exposition of this monstrous act be given, because the machinery by which it was brought about was worked in secret and under the crushing power of bayonets and cannon. The so-called "regency" which was decreed by the Notables in their sitting of the 11th of July, and which is charged with the Government of Mexico in the name of the new Emperor until his arrival, consists of the three members of the triumvirate previously elected by the upper Junta of the new Government, and their names and titles are, the Gen. ALVARO, the Archbishop LABASTIDA and Gen. SALAS.

The names of the 226 Notables—if that number ever had existence—their personnel, &c., may be known sometime or other, but the secret history of the affair, the machinations in Mexico and in Europe that wrought it out, and the varied interests and influences brought to bear on the extraordinary proceeding, probably never will be known unless forced out by the bloody and protracted contest the act itself will surely inaugurate.

Enough is known, however, of that Junta of Mexican Notables and its mode of proceeding, to leave no doubt as to its sham character and the iniquity of its acts and purposes.

The whole affair is an insult to the common intelligence of mankind, to humanity and the spirit of the age, and as such a just retribution will, in due time, overtake it. Any one acquainted with Mexico must know of what elements the Council of Mexican Notables was composed. In that Council the impious purposes of the French Emperor were forwarded by ecclesiastics of the old retrogressive Church party, who, driven to the wall by the Juarez party, were at their last gasp. In that despotism which they inaugurated, and which is directly and uncompromisingly antagonistic to our own liberal institutions, do those old bigots see their only chance of rescuing their vast property and holding the people in superstitious bonds. This was the first and principal element represented in that Council of Mexican Notables. Then there were minor interests represented—Mexican treachery; that would sell the country for place and power, the Jecker swindle, and as sordid a band of foreign speculators as ever polluted the earth's surface—all were part and lot in the matter. And now, while certain European potentates are hob-nobbing over this attempted murder and burglary of a nation, and spattering each other with their soft words and diplomatic compliments, this country can look calmly on and bide its time.

A LULL BEFORE THE STORM.—There is a remarkable absence of news from both the fields of active military operations—from the army of Gen. GILLMORE and the army of Gen. ROSSIGNOL. It is now a week since we had any direct intelligence from either the force operating against Charleston or the force operating against Chattanooga. The reason of this undoubtedly is that both are engaged in preliminary operations of great importance, in which the commanders feel the importance of secrecy and guardedness. Gen. GILLMORE has all army correspondents under strict surveillance, and Gen. ROSSIGNOL allows the transmission of nothing over the telegraph wires. The public, however, has long ago learned to be patient with these necessary restrictions; and although this policy prevents our being able to follow minutely the progress of operations, it will undoubtedly be best in the long run. The public must meanwhile possess its soul in patience and enliven its faith with hope.

ANTI-SLAVERY HOPE IN THE SOUTH.

Journals of strong Anti-Slavery principles are springing up in all the cities of the South that are within the Union lines, and particularly in the Mississippi Valley. New-Orleans has two of them—one in English, the other in French. Memphis has two. Nashville has two. Of course there are plenty of them in St. Louis, and they exist in all the chief towns of Missouri, Kentucky, as yet, has none of them, but they are spread largely over the State from the other side of the Ohio River. One is about to be started in the City of Vicksburg, to be called the *Union*, the prospectus of which is now before us, and which announces that "it will advocate in the most solemn and earnest manner the entire and immediate extinction of the cause of all our present troubles and the curse of the South—African Slavery."

Nearly all the Press of Baltimore is Anti-Slavery, and in Wheeling at one extremity of Old Virginia, and Norfolk at the other, there are able Anti-Slavery Presses. The organ at the latter important point, the *Norfolk Virginian*, which is edited by the able and effective writer Dr. Wm. POZZER RAY, is about to appear as a daily, with excellent support, fine prospects and steam presses. All these journals seem to have a good local patronage, and must exercise a powerful influence upon the public sentiment of the South. It is ridiculous to say they are supported by Government contractors, as every one who knows anything about the publishing of a daily newspaper well understands. It is a curious anomaly of the times, that while we thus find scores of journals in the chief cities of the South battling for freedom and the Union, they find their bitterest antagonists in the pro-slavery and semi-secession journals still existing in the North.

Amusements.

NIRLO'S GARDEN.—MR. DANIEL E. BARNUM, the Anglo-German actor, whose success in the character of *Shylock* has provoked a silly statement from his agent that his impersonation of that part is a "wonder of the age," as if it were a feat on the trapeze, or an act of ventriloquism; Mr. DANIEL E. BARNUM, whose success in the part was named was complete and merited last season, commenced a new engagement at this house on Tuesday evening. A new play, by a new author, was produced for the occasion. It is called "Narcissus; or, The Last Days of the Pompadour," and is from the pen of Mr. A. BACCHUS, a gentleman who, from the humble position of doorman at a second-class theatre in Berlin, has in a few years placed himself at the head of German dramatic writers. "Narcissus" has been translated by Mr. J. MERRILL, and has been "touched up" by rather an extensive band of brothers. The manuscript, indeed, seems to have kept open house, and all the young writers in the City have taken their entertainment in it. No better proof of its native strength could be adduced than the simple fact that it has withstood this heavy tax on its resources. Fortunately, perhaps, there was not much of it to meddle with. The work is built on the supposition incident that *Mme. de Pompadour*, twenty years before the period of her great ascendancy over Louis XV., was the wife of an eccentric musician named Narcissus, whom she deserted in order to become Court mistress, and as she hopes, when the play commences, Queen. A plot to prevent the latter calamity brings to light Narcissus, who, since the time of his desertion, has wandered through the world a cynical philosopher and shabby genius. He is used for the purpose of confronting his false wife; meets her in an amateur dramatic performance which precedes her nuptials to the King, learns that she is the Pompadour; is overwhelmed by her, kills her, with his just indignation, and then dies himself. All this is summarized in the last act, but it is told in the first; yet there is no perceptible dragging in the interest of the intervening scenes.

The play indeed is an excellent one, and loses none of its interest from being, accidentally or otherwise, singularly bold and unconventional in its plan. A general caution as to history and an over-readiness to anticipate the necessary action of the plot by premature revelations and statements, indicate that the author has stumbled from inexperience on many of the points which seem to be strikingly novel, and has saved himself only by the force of innate genius. It is equally apparent, too, that the place was written for a "star"; for whilst there is great looseness and inefficiency in the treatment of the majority of characters, there is much over-elaboration in the parts of Narcissus, and of the two ladies by whom his destiny is most influenced. Nothing can be more melancholy than the dialogue of the brilliant people of the period, who are introduced with a boldness that could hardly be surpassed by a Bowery dramatist. Poor Dipsos, too, who was a man of wit, and in matters dramatic, a reformer of the first class, and who, if for nothing else, should be loved by Germans for having been the first to invent stage directions—a specialty in which they revel to such an extent, that in their plays the hints to actors are almost as long as the dialogue itself. Poor Dipsos is presented here as a wretched abstraction, with the bearing of an undertaker, and the vivacity of a velet. He and the other wags, and the philosophers, are, to speak plainly, nothing but feeders. They supply the topics that Narcissus discourses, and they tell him what he may say smart ones. There is nothing large in the plan of the work; nothing that absorbs the interest, or leads it to expect a denouement different to that which occurs. From the opening of the second act, it is apparent that the Pompadour will die from over excitement when she is brought face to face with her deserted husband, Narcissus, and she does die. So little skill is required to bring about the meeting, and so little is displayed in bringing it about, that were it not for literary considerations, the story could be told in two acts. The management of intrigue is clearly not Mr. Bacchus's forte; nor does his disposition tend to itself gracefully into the amiable weaknesses of a generous nature. He is nothing if not bitter and saturnine. Love in his hands is an ideal. Force to drag men after it, and make them go mad, it can be epitaphized, but not practiced. There is not a forcible character in the entire play. *Mme. de Pompadour* is surrounded by false friends, who seek her death, and win our sympathy, against all rules of poetic justice, from the mere fact of her isolation, and because, in addition to much mental, she is also the victim of great physical suffering. As for Narcissus, he has so much to say for himself, and revenges himself on mankind so often, that we tell, that our feeling for him does not exceed a melancholy dread of his condition. It would be impossible for it to be otherwise; for, having known from the commencement that the Pompadour was his wife, we cannot be expected to be overcome by the mere meeting in the last act, where that fact is announced, although we may recognize the tremendous power with which the scene is presented.

Indeed, the part of Narcissus is, throughout, powerful. By the stunted exhibition of quaint and peculiar intellectual strength, it sustains a play that is otherwise full of faults. No common mind could have conceived such a character. In its very chaos there is a splendor of material that is dazzling and awful. Narcissus is a sort of a world—a sort of a universe of his own wisdom, a raveller of its virtue, a sceptic of its goodness. He draws from the black depths of a perverted nature the bitter waters of sorrow, and quaffs them with grim pleasure until they drive him raving mad. Like Voltaire, he is at once a philosopher, a rhetorician, a socialist and a buffoon. The character is a sombre one; for its lightness is lurid and its gaiety ghastly; but there is terrible and overwhelming earnestness in the one settled purpose of such a nature. When Narcissus speaks of his lost love it is with a vehemence of passion that we have heard nothing before. These occurrences are frequent enough, and they lose nothing by repetition. In them the author attains to a higher range of thought, a better amplitude of dramatic expression than in any other of his mental moods. His satire is not always polished; his repartee is too often of the *tu quoque* kind; his wit is occasionally imperfect, but the remembrance of his wife always makes him eloquent. It is then that in a fervid torrent he gives expression to ideas that are truly poetical—to a scorn that is noble—a sorrow that is beyond all healing and inextinguishable. We try in vain to recall a drama wherein there is a character that is so well constructed, that we have the form of poetry more ripely developed, but none where the spirit is always so present.

The character we have described being the one presented by Mr. BARNUM, there remains but little to be added concerning his fine performance. It is to all respects a scholarly effort. Mr. BARNUM owes much of his success to that gentleman, the

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denied their republicanism by not joining England and France in favor of Poland, and that the reason for this defection was their own political greed.

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A letter from Darnestown, Md., says there is no truth in the rumor that guerrillas had conspired to attack the city.

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EDITOR NEW-YORK TIMES: I send you the following information for the benefit of your readers, should you consider it of sufficient importance to give it publicity through the columns of your widely-circulated journal. Our soldiers in the field and citizens generally, during my residence of about a year in San Francisco, Cal., contracted the afflicting disease of Diarrhœa, so common at this time in our armies, and difficult to cure. Having exhausted the usual remedies given in such cases, without any relief whatever, and getting weaker daily, I was induced to try a powder, recommended to me as a certain cure in all the most numerous cases of Diarrhœa.

born and Children's Bowel Complaints generally, caused by teething or otherwise. Its success in any case was so rapid and effective that I feel it to be a duty as well as a pleasure to impart this information to the public, that all mothers may be enabled to remedy the distressing effects of the worst papers the mortality among children has ever before known, and also understand our army is suffering greatly with bowel complaints.

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decide for himself. Gen. Frisew then addressed the inquiry.

leave, however. FLOYD did not want to consider my self in command. I remarked that a captain's duty was to lead his men, and that was as it should be, but I regarded it as a necessity of our position, and could not recede from it with any sense of duty to spare "rate my fortunes from those of my command."

FLOYD, it seems, hurried off an precipitate that he left behind a Mississippian regiment while

[illegible]

Gen BRADDOCK BRAGG winds up his report of the battle of Shiloh (Pittsburg Landing) with the following reflection, which reads rather oddly in the light of his own subsequent history, when in independent command :

" In this result we have a valuable lesson, by which we may learn that the success of a military campaign is not to be measured by the number of the enemy's slain; but, leaving the killed, wounded, and captured to those whose special business it is to care for them, to press on with every available man, giving aid and succor to the wounded, and endeavoring to capture and ransom all the benefits of a success never complete, until every enemy is killed, wounded or captured, and every man of the army is safe and secure to the wounded and security to the trophies."

Col. CHADWICK of the Twenty-sixth Alabama, in a memoir, between lack of "moral courage" and shell-screws, to have been very unfortunate with his regiment in that battle. He says:

" The regiments of our brigade having been scattered, I was ordered by Gen. Wirtz to report to the Brig.-Gen. Wirtz. We went into battle in line, and the attacks of the enemy were so rapid and in some instances a lack of moral courage, had reduced our number to less than one hundred and fifty men. We were the next day captured, but with very little efficiency, owing to the physical exhaustion of the men and the condition of our arms."

After retreating from the last engagement of the day, and being ordered to march to load their pieces, which had been discharged, and the unexpected rain of the previous night had wet the roads, so that many of the men were unable to march, the Brig.-Gen. of the regiment, and could not extract them. Owing to these circumstances, my men were exceedingly dispirited, and I was unable to march, and the most of them did the best they could. After the capture of the regiment twice, I reported the condition of my men and arms to Gen. Wirtz, who ordered me to retire to the rear, and to report to the Brig.-Gen. Wirtz."

[illegible][illegible]

the broken elements of companies left in the fort, and the condition of affairs in Fort St. Philip, and, as all of our small boats had been carried away by the musketry fire, the only means of escape would be made by a night march. As the next attack upon the forts was likely to be a combined operation by land and water, the Army and the Navy would be required to make arrangements for the capture of the country around it, and the character of the work itself, with narrow and shallow outlets, and but little relief to the main work, would require the presence of a large force of men in its garrison to strengthen that of Fort Jackson, even if all the men there remained true. In fact, two divisions of the Army would be required to make a success, in anticipation of such an attack, to act as a reserve to strengthen the garrisons of both forts. With the enemy above and below us, we will be apparent at the same time, and the only way to save the country, that there was no chance of destroying the public property, blowing up the forts, and escaping by the only means of escape, was to make a night march, in circumstances that seemed to be, but one course open to us, viz.: to swell the approach of daylight, communicate then with the garrisons of the forts, and make a dash for the only means of escape, the boats for a surrender under the terms offered us by Commander Farragut, on the 26th inst., and which had previously been denied.

A dozen pages of the volume are devoted to telegraphic correspondence between one of Montgomery's operators, GEORGE ELIZABETH, in the Kentucky' raid of July, 1862, and the National operators, showing how completely outwitted were the latter by being induced to believe that they were all the while in correspondence with a bird of their own feather, and thus being made to impart the most valuable information to the enemy.

"AT 7:30 A. M., an operator, signaling Z, commenced

...the Army has
...ished several times, and the
...troops - The People Captured
...Porter's Army Scattered, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.
Yesterday, Monday, Aug. 14,
Vicksburg has been again stirred by the
...the 23

the west. As you approach it from the north, it seems at first to be low, but find that it rises almost to the height of a mountain. It is surrounded with earthworks and ridges from bottom to the top, and guns command every foot of the surrounding country. A single sight of the middle place would have given more hope and courage to the Copperheads than all the harangues of their leaders and all the written descriptions of the respondents. I do not wonder that the rabid opponents of holding this fortress against an attack would be brought against it, and the task of defending it might well appal the stoutest heart. The task could be taken than that of defending Vicksburg. But Northern warriors, who have endured no greater feat, and I believe that the history show no stupider feat of arms than the capture of Vicksburg. It is not wonderful that this feels thoroughly confident of its ability to do anything that may be required of it. It is to enjoy the unprecedented prestige of never been beaten, and under them the men are not to undertake anything. The whole army is the finest spirit and the best possible condition. It will be no movement South for some weeks to see there is a great scarcity of water throughout the country.

Gen. THOMAS has fairly entered on the work of organizing negro regiments. He has been on during the last two or three days in filling up the regiments already organized, and in removing incompetent officers, and supplying their places with Among other appointments is that of Wm. Sax

one of the eight privates of Gen. M'RONCE's company who returned to Washington last Spring, after hazardous and courageous undertaking to go by railroad rail through the South in April, 1862. The readers will recollect that they were each rewarded by Secretary STANTON with a medal and one hundred dollars. He also recommended them to Government for commissions. All except BEAUMONT have been promoted. He was appointed to Secretary STANTON's Captaincy, and the highest was immediately granted him. He will be appointed to the first Captaincy in the new army. There have been some better appointments. Many Coloreds, when asked to mention names of those who were fit to command, mentioned those of whom they desired to get rid. Any poor, unpleasant fellow could find that he disposed of removed from the company of those who he tired of them. This was an imposition that TEXAS would not provide against, but as soon officer is found to be doing the place he is discharged.

The people of this country acknowledge slaves subjugated. The unexpected appearance of two large Union armies in this distant wild and the overwhelming victories gained by them filled the planters with dismay. They never before that we should penetrate to this place. The great Union soldiers. They are eager to protect their plantation. They are disposed to compassion, and would never have joined in rebellion had they not been sure that an accommodation would be made before we should have penetrated into Tennessee. They are now anxious to the war-hoofed stop at any rate. SLAVES are

knowledge to be gone forever. They want to save what else they can. The inhabitants of this country between here and Jackson have flooded Geary with petitions for protection against the army. They want to keep their land and again in January to keep away from them they don't desire to see him nor to hear of him again. They say the season is "played out" in Mississippi. The army can never get a foothold again in Mississippi. Every expedition of the rebels induces another expedition of Union soldiers to chase them away, and the two armies surge back and forth over the country, and, as a matter of course, commit more and more depredations. They take the cattle, horses and cats, and even on the farms. We have been harassed long enough. The Congress cannot protect us; let it cease to annoy us. We want a little peace, and when we want it we shall ask Gen. Geary for it."

All the prominent citizens are of the same way of thinking. They are sincerely anxious to get the army out of the country, and they are devising schemes for attaining that object. Ex-Gov. BROWN, of Mississippi, has taken the oath of allegiance. Judge SHANKIN has done the same, as has Judge SEABASTIAN of Helena, Arkansas. J. SHANKIN puts the case very ingeniously. He

"JERRY DAVIS told us last fall that Vicksburg and Port Hudson should be saved at all hazards; and the fate of the Confederacy depended on them, and if they were taken, the Confederacy, being cut off from the Mississippi, would be lost. He told us, I think him at least, Vicksburg and Port Hudson taken, the Mississippi River is open, and Uncle Davis is a liar, there is no hope for the Confederacy. Mr. Davis will find it rather hard to get over this. There is to be a meeting somewhere near the border of Tennessee and Mississippi of leading men on both South, to take their present condition under consideration and devise the best means for making application to the Federal Government for protection against the Confederacy. It is a difficult matter to do, and I think must be done through the instrumentality of the State of Mississippi. The result of an election must be held by the people, preliminary. How can this be done when we occupy so small a portion of the repentant territory, and easy to be seen.

It must not be forgotten, however, that these presentations and advances have been made exclusively by the wealthy planters, whose property is in jeopardy and who, though poor now, will be poorer still if the war continues. They are joined by the whole, and, as the *Richmond Enquirer* says, their political bias has become converted to their political cotton." I doubt very much if they now raise or ever did, the blind, bigoted hatred of the Yankees which pervades the lower classes, and which has incensed since the rebellion, to what is almost unrestrained madness. Most of this *cannibal* is to be

In the army, but some portion of it remains in State, and some of it will return. It remains to be seen whether it will be controlled by the leadership.

So far, however, as the Western soldiers of the rebel army are concerned, this element is not of importance. They feel very thoroughly whipped. Hundreds of prisoners taken have been sent North and allowed to take the train and hundreds more doomed to exist in our hands at the point of the bayonet. The Vicksburg contingent of about 20,000 that marched out of Vicksburg in the role of prisoners of war, but *four thousand* were one body when they had reached a point some miles distant. This was stated to Gen. Grant by the rebel officer who returned on business. They were everywhere. Several hundred struck for the North as soon as they got to Haines Bluff, and strove to pass the Mississippi on their way home. The story of prisoners being taken by Sherman's Vicksburg parades in their pockets is entirely true. Gen. Grant feels perfectly confident that none of these soldiers will ever, by the connivance of officers, be used in the rebel army until regularly changed.

Gen. HUNTER's resignation has not been accepted and on the contrary, returned with such inducements and explanations as have induced him to remain and return to his command. Gen. Lee still in Illinois doing most effective service in the direction of his horse and foot soldiers. He is long for it, and he will probably be allowed to return as long as he wishes. Gen. Grant had yesterday a very hearty meeting with Gen. Logan and a superior officer in the field, and as he thought

stand the baptism of fire, and will re-

From information received here, it is that STRALING PAULS has tendered his services to the Confederate army. If that is the case, he is now in the Mississippi River.

This is at present the absorbing question of the Mississippi River, and it is discussed in meek, bloodless, unheroic and unwarlike terms. The advocates of the one side or the other are so completely so many political party. The advocates of the one side or the other are so completely so many political party. The advocates of the one side or the other are so completely so many political party.

would renounce their heresies and
 homage to the truths that formerly com-
 manded them.
 It is a noted fact, however, that the se-
 nior party was not to be expected. The
 thought they were very glad to get the
 goods, drugs and other necessities. They
 had been so long deprived, however, of
 any sign of affection for the Union, or of
 any sympathy for the North. On the con-
 trary, they abhorred the Union, and they
 abhorred the North. They were not
 so far as in them lay, the rebel army.
 They furnished themselves with powder
 and everything, in fact, that could be
 rebel army. As honest men from the
 matter, in Memphis too, would not
 abating treason, and as respectable mer-
 chantmen, they would not risk their
 the whole of this large trade in ill-
 gotten goods and adventures, most of
 the chosen race who claim a special
 the ancient Scriptures, and a special
 one would think, to disregard them. The
 illegal trade and smuggling across our
 most incredible extent. They lived at
 the North, they spent for their com-
 mands. They were "indifferent" to
 them on either side of the line, not et-
 ward. They sold liquor to soldiers
 headless fellows out of their thirteen dol-
 lars by selling them cheap jewelry at four
 cents a book at ten.

means the most injurious result of the trade." Cotton, the great king, the right-
Satan, the corrupter of men's honesty,
destroyer, the corrupter of the Richmond Engi-
neers' great aim was to get the Government
to buy the cotton of the rebels, and thus
the integrity of the soldiers of the army
could be bought at 40 cents a pound
New-York for 50, the temptation to leave
strong. The result was that many of
army, both high and low, neglected their
abandoned their positions, for the purpose of
in cotton. Quartermasters of regiments
went to the rebels and bought cotton for
cotton to the river. They sometimes
offense stole it. They obtained it at a
one or two cents a pound, from negroes
had run away, and at a very low price
cessionaries who were going to run
cases have been known where soldiers have
prived of their rations and hospitals of
the Government. The Government has
highest rank, in some commands, where of
highest rank was known to be implicated
speculations, great demoralization result-
as great scandal to the United States ser-
evil was irredeemable, except by stopping
altogether, and finally the Treasury

yielding to the representations of Gen. O. M. Smith, who had been sent by the United States currency had been arrested. Confederacy through this channel, has caused the whole matter in the hands of authorities.

Since the capture of Vicksburg, there has been substantially no trade at all. The wants of the country managed to live before the war was open, and it is thought they can stand longer. But now, as last Summer, the price of rice is raised at the restrictions that are necessary. The cotton and sugar orders, who are doing so well in their prices before the war, are particularly turkish. They ask enormous prices for freight, and it is said they pay for their boats in four months. Still, the people are satisfied, and clamor loudly for the resumption of the trade. The majority of these men are deserters, though they have now learned that it is better to work against us, have never, with a few exceptions, risked anything for the cause of the rebels, while they have often put themselves in the hands of the rebels. Out of the ten or twelve men who run the Vicksburg batteries, only two were deserters from the rebels. The rest were taken from the army.

By the way, this reminds me of a little incident. While at Cairo Gen. Cass was approached by a citizen of Vicksburg, who had once been in the army, and some bargains put the latter to permit to ship 80 or 100 boxes of cotton to the North, and based his demand on the risk he had

occasion. The General told him he had power to make such an exception to the general rule. But the man still persisted, saying that on his sacrifices and the risk of his life until the General got a little confidence, and told him that he considered any reason why a citizen of Mississippi should be punished by a job worth twenty thousand dollars out of the reaches of his own pocket for the duty of the Confederacy, was a little better than the Indiana law that every day thirteen dollars a month. He has obtained a thousand volunteers for the expedition here among the privateers of his part, not one of them would have dreamed of extra compensation. If the citizens of the world enlist in the Union army, he showed well of them as he did of Northern men, they did we did not see how they were at serving than the privateers of the Army of Tennessee. The citizen of Vicksburg is a people about here seem to be perfectly free subject of "their privileges." If they are living under Lincoln's despotism, wonder why a man would sell his own property at a loss to help the Government, cannot afford to do so until the Government relieved them from a Jeff. Davis despotism, protected them against highway robbers, and the Confederates, who were so lately good for the Confederacy, all the rights and privileges of the United States.

But the pressure brought to bear on the people here is tremendous, and it is so that some mitigation of the rules will soon

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, SEPT. 6, 1963.

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THE REBELLION.

A correspondent with the Army of the Cumberland in a recent letter, gives additional and most interesting evidence on the subject of discontent in the South, both in and out of the rebel armies. Desertion is no longer confined to solitary individuals, but large masses of men only wait for an opportunity to quit a service which they loathe. From reliable information it would appear that 15,000 men have taken refuge in the mountains of Georgia alone, successfully resisting all the force that the authorities can bring against them. As every man the Confederates can raise is needed to oppose our troops, it will be well nigh impossible for them to disperse the refugees, whose numbers will continue to increase as the cause of the Confederacy becomes more desperate.

A gentleman at Vicksburgh writes a private letter to the St. Louis *News*, to the effect that the negro regiments now in process of organization down the river are being filled up very rapidly. He thinks about fifty of these regiments will be ready for service by the 1st of October. He gives it as his opinion, formed from what he has seen of these sable soldiers, and the spirit with which they enlist, that they will be a very efficient element in the service.

Dispatches from Washington to the Philadelphia Inquirer state that deserters from the rebel army, arriving at headquarters, report that the preparations for a march on Lexington indicated another attempt to invade Maryland early this Autumn. It was further talked of in the rebel army, by both officers and men, who looked forward to the time when an attempt would be made to replenish their scanty supplies from Maryland and Pennsylvania; and as the part of Virginia they are now in is completely cleaned out of everything calculated to sustain man and beast. If they are obliged to spend another Winter in such a barren locality they will suffer terribly.

GENERAL NEWS

The prize steamer *Cronstadt*, recently captured while running out of Wilmington, N. C., is unloading in Boston. She had a cargo of four hundred bales of cotton, and in addition a large quantity of packed. There was also turpentine and tobacco on board. The steamer is of three hundred or four hundred tons, but having very small engines, &c., possesses a large capacity for stowage. She is a slow sailer, and is worth \$30,000 or \$40,000. The cargo is probably worth \$250,000.

At a recent election held at Fort Gibson, Hon. J. Ross was reelected principal Chief of the Cherokee Nation for the fourth year. His father was Downing, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Third Cherokee Indian regiment United States, was elected Second Chief for the same period.

Breakfasts were less active on Saturday. Flour and Wheat were cheaper. Corn was somewhat firmer. Provisions were in fair demand, as were Keweenaw Hay, Hops, Tallow, Tobacco, Wool, Mackerel, Herring, Sugars, and Coffee. Cotton was in moderate request. Freight was quiet, with 608 vessels of all classes in port. Other branches of trade were essentially unaltered.

There is a good deal of human nature in mankind, though DEAN SWIFT always insisted that human nature did not include French nature. If the motives and instincts of "the Copperheads" can be called one of the varieties of human nature, it would seem that it has remained much the same since the time of Esor. The real Copperhead is satisfied with nothing short of an absurdity. He is delighted to see the man carry the jackass, for he concludes that such an excursion will come to a speedy end.

They hold public meetings in which they proclaim at the top of their voices that they have been deprived of the right of free speech, and they defy in the most violent manner these tyrants who have silenced them. They publish newspapers, in which they rave about the restraints which "Lincoln's Government" has put upon the Press, and they threaten unutterable horrors if those outrages are continued. They offer to lay down their lives in defence of their wives and children, and seem to be particularly afflicted because they are not attacked. They say that the whole management of public affairs is only a series of blunders; nothing is done right.

They have in turn denounced every measure of the Government as clearly unconstitutional, besides being inhuman and decidedly stupid. They said that the negro would fight for his master, and that he would not fight at all that he could not be driven to harm his master, and that he would burn, slay and ravish. They have constantly asserted that the war was ruining the North, and making everything worthless, and that it caused such an increase of all kinds of business here, that a large part of our population were interested in having it never end. When gold ran up, they cried out, "rage for currency," and when gold fell, they said that all the traders would fail, and the whole community become insolvent.

When we attempted to replenish our armies by volunteer enlistments, they exclaimed, why not draft men evenly? why cast all the burden upon those who volunteered to serve the country, and thus throw it all off upon the Democrats, inasmuch as none but Democrats have taken up arms? When a draft is proposed, they denounce it as an unheard-of outrage; say that the "Saxon race" have never been drafted and never will be. It is an infraction of all kind of rights, and in violation of all of the Constitutions in the country, State, National and physiological.

In July last the draft was commenced, and for three or four days the Copperheads had their "peace meetings" at various places in the City, and took some pains to convince the Government, that it was not strong enough to make the draft. Some public functionaries came forward and assured the officers who attempted to disperse these rioters that there was no disturbances except what these officers made, and requested them to retire and not excite "the laboring classes." The Governor himself seemed to think that his "friends" were in the right on the general merits of the question, but were technically wrong in breaking heads. Judge McCOWN doubtless thought it safer to use the *habeas corpus* than a crowbar for general jail delivery, and for a time he signalized the correctness of his judgment in that particular.

In short, the mob stopped the draft, and then the better dressed Copperheads—who had, during that week of murder, arson and outrage, been smiling and complacent, "looking as if they had heard good news"—united in denouncing the great blunder which the Government had committed in not having a force at hand large enough to maintain order. It was doubtless a mistake. The Government did not suppose that New-York City, with a Democratic Government and municipal officers to manage its affairs, needed national troops to prevent general pillage and massacre. But it took the lesson.

Gen. Dix asked Gov. SEYMOUR to assume the control of the forces, and secure the peace of the City in completing the draft. The Governor equivocated, said perhaps the draft will not be made, and would not say what he would do, but intimated that he would wash his hands of the whole matter. So Gen. Dix ordered on a few regiments, and set about completing the draft. These regiments were the noble men who had faced death on unnumbered fields of battle which will be memorable in our annals—most of them volunteers—not a man of them mean enough to be a Copperhead. They encamped upon the grass on the same public squares where Gov. SEYMOUR's friends had "gone a gunning for Abolitionists" and barbecued negroes, and it seemed a shocking desecration of our public places. The insatiable Aldermen resolved that the Street Commissioners clear away these unpleasant drive them with his brooms out of the City. When he hesi-

...that, from the *Express* and other kindred papers, comes, from day to day, "Federal payoffs," "Force," "Tyranny," "Woe, woe, woe," "Why are not these men in Virginia?" "Why is New York oppressed?" &c., &c.

Fortunately the Government does not feel inclined to follow the example of the man who carried a jackass upon his shoulder to please the whims of a mob. The draft has been made, and if the traitors denounce it they only do what they have done from the beginning. They have opposed everything, and they have succeeded in nothing, except giving up our City to a week of anarchy.

Through all the struggle which went on for years between civilization and barbarism for the possession of this land of ours, there was no part of the country where the contest was fiercer than in Kentucky. It was there that barbarism made its most determined stand and the terrible scars of the conflict long remained indelibly impressed upon the hearts and souls of her people. The name of "The Dark and Bloody Ground" which is left written upon her plains and valleys was to the children of this and of the past generation, a name associated with whatever of horror, of savagery, of bloodthirsty destruction can characterize Indian warfare. It sent a thrill over their young hearts, a thrill of terror that such things should have ever been, a thrill of rejoicing that they had passed away forever. But the scenes of olden time oft return again. The conflict of civilization and barbarism returns upon us, and we, who, in boyhood shuddered over the associations of the dark and bloody ground, have lived to see them almost cast into the shade by present and actual occurrences. Says Gov. BRAXLETT, of Kentucky, in his inaugural address, "We have been overrun by invading armies and marauding bands of guerrillas, and are still likely to have them to harass us." "We should thoroughly organize and should revive the spirit of our ancient defence, which characterized our fathers, and gave to their homes protection against a *more savage foe*."

The Governor has done well to recall the old associations. In that former time of trial, it was the organization of her sons and their firm, undaunted spirit, which saved Kentucky from barbarism. It is that which will save her from it again. She has even more to arouse her to action now than then, and the comparison of the guerrillas to the men is too favorable to the former. No tales have been told of the cruelties of the Indians which cannot be paralleled by the atrocities of guerrillas. The sacking of Lawrence will put in the shade the atrocities of Deerfield or Schenectady. Said Gen. LANE "Think of riding down the streets, and seeing a hundred and fifty of your fellow-citizens cooked—literally cooked—on the sidewalk." And that, too, by the hands of those who claim to be civilized—yes, Chivalry! Alas for the desecration of the name. But names make little odds. Those who fight for barbarism cannot help becoming barbarians whatever they may call themselves.

The rebel leaders talk of carrying on a guerrilla warfare from behind "friendly trees," after the last ditch has been left behind them. They cannot succeed in it. A momentary success in it anywhere is fatal to them. . . QUANTRELL'S success at Lawrence, if it does not result in his death, will only drive him from that section of Missouri. Their depredations in Virginia result in the leaving of guerrilla corpses suspended from trees as scarecrows behind our cavalry's line of march. Their depredations in Kentucky will only arouse the spirit which destroyed and rooted out their red exemplars. Let the armies of the rebels once be scattered, and the popular determination will sweep away the guerrillas like dead leaves before the storm.

It is a thousand pities that those abroad who always speak of the rebels as "a brave and gallant people struggling nobly for their rights," and that those among us who call them "our deluded Southern brethren," could not be for a while brought into that actual acquaintance with them enferred by men situated as are Gov. BRAMLETTE and the people of Lawrence and a thousand others. We think they would change their tone. JEFF. DAVIS declared that if he and his men had to choose between an alliance with the Yankees or an alliance with hyenas they would prefer the hyenas. We do not doubt it, for it is plain that they would find far more of congeniality of taste and sentiment in that direction.

PIERRE TOUTANT BEAUREGARD.—We had a word to say lately about puffing rebel braggaris, showing how most of these heroes have been made out of very poor stuff; and again we have before us one of the most notable instances of the war. PIERRE TOUTANT BEAUREGARD, Lieutenant-General of the rebel army, was first introduced to the world's notice on the investment of Sumter and its few dozen men by seven thousand traitors in arms, commanded by that hero in person. At that period the Press was filled with wondrous tales of this marvelous genius. He was held up to the admiration of mankind as the condensation of heroism and skill, and we were bidden to be still and listen, and this unequalled engineer would some Spring morning, devour Sumter for breakfast, take Washington immediately after dinner, and eat at the base of Bunker Hill. We waited

and soon the echo came back from the bombarded fort; the man had opened fire upon them the hungry garrison with almost twenty times their weight of metal, and forced a surrender, in which he knew they would have been obliged to make within a couple of days from sheer starvation. In reward for all this, he received a salutation that elevated him above the gods of the North and the Southern Press at once hailed him as the coming man who was to overrun the North and dictate terms to the muskells from their own cities.

But Sam, when, by sheer ignorance, he had
lost a battle which was only rep-
aired by the arrival of Jounior, and made
off by lying reports to cover up his own in-
capacity. If, during this campaign, he had
done nothing more than issue his "Beauty
and Booty" proclamation, he would have
commended himself to eternal fame. The
powers at Richmond thought a change of air
might do him good, and removed him to the
West. Here he lost the battle of Shiloh
when everything was in his own hands
and sneaked away with his great army
not only to the disgust of his own
men, but to that of nuns and Gen. HALLKID.
After this he remained quiescent for a long
while, and it was reported that the General
was sick, rusticated at some Southern
springs to air his reputation; and wait, like
Sir Harcourt Skittles, until he could catch
the speaker's eye. At last he caught it, and
to show that fate has an eye for compensa-
tion, he was ordered to defend Charleston.
Could anything have been more cruel? I
was sending the dog back to his filthy kennel
whether he would or no. But to Charleston
he went, and the world resounded with the
Beauregard brag of preparation and defiance.
Myriads of blacks and whites went to work
upon its fortifications, and ominous reports
came of iron-pisted forts and wonders of
engineering strength, that should laugh at
Yankee mudsills to scorn, and knock Monitor
into cocked hats. Charleston was impre-
gnable. PIERRE TOUTANT BEAUREGARD was there,
and the king's name was a tower of strength.
At last the mudsills came, without pro-
clamation, without brag, but not without Par-
rotts, and in less time by three-quarters that
it originally took the great little man to invade
Sumter, the fort was battered about his lungs
and BEAUREGARD, from a safe place in the
City of Charleston, was crying "Peccati,
and begging for a little time to wash on
his eyes and bathe his nose, that he might be
able to see, and smell his way, perhaps, on
of the city he had sworn to defend until no
one brick should stand upon another.

The pertinacity with which successive British Governments have sought to obstruct a commercial company, whose enterprise, if successful, would confer great benefits on mankind, and the failure of which would bring ruin on the projectors, has not been at all creditable to the character of England.

The fears of her statesmen lest this undertaking should lead, in some mysterious way to the conversion of Egypt into a French province, and to the overthrow of the Anglo-Oriental Empire, have impelled them from the beginning to act a part in relation to the Suez Canal and its makers, unworthy the Ministers of a great nation. When they found that the vastness of the contemplated work did not prevent the subscription of capital and the organization of the Company, these veteran Intriguers set about throwing all the obstacles possible in its way. During the lifetime of MOHAMMED SAID, who was fully sensible of the importance of the enterprise and firmly devoted to its execution, English diplomats could effect little toward retarding operations; but since the death of M. DE LESSEPS' great patron, and the accession of ISMAIL to the Pashalic of Egypt, their efforts at obstruction have been attended with more success. Early in the present year, they suddenly became excessively alarmed at the large grants of desert territory that had been made by the deceased MOHAMMED to the "Universal Company," and perfectly horrified at the extent to which forced labor was employed on the canal. These grants of land, according to the British Ambassador at Constantinople, were an infringement on the anzerality of the Sultan and this employment of forced labor was affirmed by the same authority to be contrary to a certain decree which abolished the *corvée* throughout the empire of Abdulaziz. Neither of said statements was true. Granting the usualness of the said did not convey to the company any

portion of the sovereign rights of the Sultan and the employment of forced labor on the canal was not unlawful, since no such ordinance as Sir HENRY BULWAK alluded to had ever been published. But the falsity of these assertions mattered not. They served to array the new Pashia and his Egyptian vassals against the "Universal Company," and this was all that the Ambassador desired. The result of that functionary's intriguing and misrepresentation quickly appeared. On the 6th of April a note was addressed by the Ottoman Government to the Pasha of Egypt setting forth the objections of the Sultan to certain privileges and practices of M. DE LESSERS and his partners, while about the same time the decree of the successor of MOHAMMED against the employment of forced labor on the canal was issued. The joint action of the Sultan and the Egyptian Pasha, has, in fact, placed the "Universal Suez Canal Company" in a very embarrassing situation. In consequence of the prohibition of forced labor, the undertaking had to be suspended, and the company must barter their territorial rights, for a pecuniary compensation, as well as consent to an arrangement which will insure the neutrality of the canal, ere they can resume operations. This is the more annoying to M. DE LESSERS and his partners, as the work was progressing rapidly, and as they have abundance of capital to carry on and complete it.

But, though the position of these gentlemen is far from enviable, they might, after all, be worse off. If they do not like the terms offered by the Turk, they need not accept them. Since England is now sensible that the enterprise is feasible, she has been pleased to authorize the Sultan to huy up the whole concern, and go on with the canalisation himself, so that if the "Universal Company" prefer it, they can sell out at a profit, and leave the glory of putting a finishing hand to the undertaking to the agent of their enemy and persecutor. Rather than ~~stop~~ to do this, it seems likely

that they will cling to their work and endeavor to compromise with the Turk. But, they cannot hire free laborers in Egypt, nor employ forced labor, nor import labor from Europe, they will find it somewhat difficult to recriminate business, and it seems as though the scheming of England had got them into dilemma from which only the intervention of the French Emperor can rescue them.

In her eagerness to thwart their design England has been alike regardless of comity and consistency. The "Universal Company" have received no privileges from the Egyptian Government—have been armed by it with no powers that have not also been conferred on English companies in the Ottoman Empire. The railway from Alexandria to Suez is purely English institution, yet forced labor was employed in its construction, and the capitalists who projected it received a grant of the land over which it runs from the late Pasha. The railway which was to connect the Mediterranean with the Persian Gulf was also an English concern, and, had it been completed, would have been over 1,200 miles in length; yet the Sultan made a grant to its projectors of all lands, woods and quarries within a certain distance of the line throughout its immense extent. We have never heard that England became panic-stricken because of lands being transferred, and forced labor employed in these instances. But if it was proper for the Pasha and the Sultan to grant land to English capitalists, and to permit the employment of forced labor on English railways, why should it be so heinous an offence to be equally liberal to the "Universal Suez Canal Company?" And it is not improbable that France will demand that this question be satisfactorily answered, ere she suffers the rights of French speculators to be any longer trampled on.

England's third war against the Maori has been hopefully commenced. Gen. CAMERON, the present commander of the troops in New Zealand, is evidently a soldier who knows how to deal with the native strategists. Instead of taking the field, like his predecessor, at the head of an unwieldy force, an

making his approaches to the strongholds of the enemy by the process of sap and alibi, he has adopted the plan of subdividing his army into small detachments, which move from place to place with celerity, and carry the *pahs* by storm. The efficacy of this style of action was first put to the test on the morning of the 4th of June. After the massacre at Faranaki, the Maori had thrown up earthworks at Tataraimaka, and stationed a garrison two hundred strong there. To signalize the opening of the war, and to strike terror into the foe, Gen. CAMERON determined on the surprise and capture of this work. Accordingly, 650 men, with three pieces of artillery, were ordered to leave New-Plymouth on the night of the 3d, and proceeded to the accomplishment of the enterprise. An armed steamer was also ordered to sail up the Katikava River, on which the *pah* stood, and to cooperate with the land forces, by shelling it from the shore. The result was such as might have been anticipated. Though the Maori made a stiff defence, they were speedily overpowered and driven from their stronghold, after losing forty of their chief warriors in the struggle. Such was the first blow struck by the British in the new Maori war. It shows that Gen. CAMERON is the "right man in the right place," and that under his leadership the white troops are pretty sure to conquer. There is, however, nothing in the capture of a rude fort and garrison of a couple of hundred half-civilized savages, by thrice their number of discipline soldiers, aided by a battery and a vessel equipped with Armstrong guns, about which to be at all vainglorious. Yet, owing to the many reverses which the British met with in the former war, their Press is quite jubilant over this unlooked-for success, and magnifies it extravagantly. But were the achievement as important as it is insignificant, no glory could accrue from it.

The war is a war of injustice on the part of the whites, and the preceding war was so no less than the present one. Evidence which cannot be impugned has been suddenly brought to light, demonstrative of the truth of this. The seizure and retention of what is called the "Waitara Block" by the Government was the cause of the last New-Zealand war, and, in a great measure, of the excitement which led to that just broken out. The Maori have all along insisted that the sale of said land was invalid, and that the English or "Pakehas" had no right to it. The "Pakehas," until recently, were no less steadfast in maintaining the contrary, and actually involved themselves in two wars with the natives, rather than surrender it. But when the latter began to manifest a hostile disposition prior to the massacre at Faranaki, Gov. Gair set himself once more to investigate the matter, and succeeded at length in establishing that the colonial authorities had been throughout wrong and the Maoris right—the "land-sellers" had no power to dispose of the "Waitara Block," and that the purchase money had never even been paid. On ascertaining the state of facts, His Excellency immediately issued a proclamation ordering the debatable territory to be restored to the aborigines, and reparation to be made them. But the proclamation appeared too late to avert hostilities, for the Maori were already in arms, and had opened the campaign with the slaughter of the soldiers. Thus, says the London *Times* correspondent, nine years of irritating diplomacy, a bloodied and costly war, a ruined settlement, and now a new crop of evils, whose extent we cannot yet measure, have all proceeded from this obstinate persistence in wrong-doing; and after goading the natives into a second rebellion, by the denial of justice, troops are to be transported to these remote islands from Australia and India, to enable Gen. Cameron and the Colonial Government to obliterate the remembrance of this iniquity with the blood

Iron Pavements and Steam-Courages.
To the Editor of the New-York Times:
 I have read with some care Mr. J. K. FISHER's second letter on City Cleanliness. Possibly I may be uncharitable in surmising that he has some particular interest in view. ("Nothing like leather," says the cobbler in the fable.) Possibly, also, a want of scientific knowledge may hinder me from properly appreciating his statistics and calculations. However, as it is the privilege of ignorance to ask questions, and the pride of wise men to answer them,

I wish to put a few queries to Mr. PRINCE:

1. Mr. F. says: "Forasmuch as iron on shoes wears eight times as fast as iron on iron, it is probable that whose leather on true sidewalks would wear much less than the leather on the proposition made, it is probable of iron, but its probability is not so low from anything in the premises or context. No more illogical sentence is not to be found in all John WARRAZWAT's report on the draft. Those leather do not come under any recognized variety of iron, as has it any marked analogy with that metal. The quantity of iron is most shoes is small, and the part of the shoe defended by iron is not necessarily the which wears out the soonest. But this is merely passed. What I want to know respecting Mr. F. proposed iron sidewalks is: First—Night they not various states of weather become so slippery that Gothamites pedestrials would have to do more skidding without skates than they would relish? Secondly—Would the friction of shoe leather be sufficient to preserve the iron in all weathers from rust? If so, how are they to be protected without interfering with the various states of dress, or mix one of his iron crests? Thirdly—Would the sidewalk be so large a quantity, is sufficient to make considerable noise on other iron—much more, I should think, than on stone. It seems to me that an iron-dressed Broadway, under the heels of its myriad pedestrians, would make an "effect" beyond any chorus in MAYNARD

WARD OF JULIEN.

2. As to the middle of the streets. Am I correct in assuming that Mr. F. wishes to banish horses altogether from the City limits? The whole tenor of his communication, as well as several particular passages in it, I am unable to construe otherwise, and, most certainly, I do not deem the master benefactor who would put down one of the most innocent and healthy amusements to be found in the City and country. Of course, if horses cannot walk on the lawn pavement, every man who wishes to keep a horse must live out of town, or, at least, make his stable out of town. The present tramway arrangement is disgusting enough to carriage owners, but this is not the proper door opening in the townward. Or, I mistake, and has Mr. FINNEY (he seems to be the man of many inventions) some secret for abolishing horses which will enable them to go out of and come into an iron-floored city?

3. If—“the union of self-propelling vehicles as
iron floors smooth as railways,” is “the true system
applicable to all kinds of traffic,” every carman and
expressman must have his steam drive. (Can extra
noise or other inference from the above passage.)
F. dwells on the “slight noise” of his machine.
Would the noise be slight while all these vehicles
(in some streets alone before every house) were station-
ary and blowing off steam? Or, has he also a secret
to make that operation noiseless?

4. It is notorious that the natural heat of our streets
is increased by the artificial heat from cooking, &c.
Would not a still further addition be made to this
artificial heat by the continual circulation and stop-
page of multitudes of steam vehicles, and what would
be the consequence during our summers, already
scarcely tolerable?

When Mr. FISKE shall have answered these ques-
tions, I have a few more to ask him.

LAKESIDE, Sept. 1. C. A. BRISTED

The Conscription.
To the Editor of the New-York Times:
As the draft appears to attract the attention so large a portion of the community at present, I, one interested, am constrained to address you in reference to the much-abused and so-called "Conscription act." At a special meeting of the Board of Supervisors of this county, there was passed an "Ordinance" to provide for the procurement of substitutes for certain citizens of the City and County of New York who have been or may hereafter be drafted to serve in the army of the Union during the existing war and for other purposes. With reference to the exemptions, the Mayor concerning, "the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York do ordain, follow and collection I, for the purpose of preventing withdrawal, &c., &c., &c.," that the following shall be exempt:

1. The active members of the Fire Department who were such on the 10th day of the present month August.
2. The exempt members of the Fire Department who perform active duty in the said Department.
3. The regular members of the Metropolitan Police force resident in and doing duty in this county.
4. The regular members of the active Militia force of the State and City.

Now in order to equalize the distribution of prizes to the national lottery, and bring the "ordinance" within the bounds of reason, is not a modification of the foregoing sweeping distinction essentially requisite at this particular juncture? Let us examine some of the peculiarities of the "ordinance," which appears to be subject to freaks as well as the wheel. The Police force, (of whose "activity" the ordinance is ominously reticent), should by all means be exempted. Their services are laudable at any and all seasons to be called into requisition. They are the true guardians of the peace of the City, as reference to the late riots will amply testify, but why abstract from the wheel the names of the members of the Fire Department and its active exponents, together with the State Militia? Why rob the Government of the valuable services of some of their separate members? Are their duties of such a character as to require such an wholesale discrimination? Have the ranks of

either of the above organizations suffered such a depletion from the recent draft as to occasion the consideration of the possibility of a new draft. It was probably of those drafted will eventually go into the army, nevertheless the color of their "green-backs" was not a consideration. The future of the colored man in the future as now. Let Gov. Sarawood, who is such a stickler for justice, see that the militia perform their duty. The militia of the second regiment a few evenings since, and after the members had been dismissed I became engaged in conversation with one of the white members, who said that "No one quarter of the men were no duty," I asked where they were, and how many were remaining at a time like this, and he said that about 250 were there. Half the regiment were required, but the members, a good portion, had business matters to attend to, and did not report themselves. I asked if non-attendance was considered an offense, and he said non-attendance. The answer was, "There were some that they would be able to make that excuse." Such no doubt are the regulations of the entire force. What protection to the Civil War veterans is there? I asked him if he had any of the daily vocations—some on the Stock Exchange, others at the various "clubs" houses? He said that he had some of the colored men, but he was able physically, but unable pecuniarily to resist its encroachment on his liberties, he would not be able to do so. He said that the militia law involves, a few names from the Fire Department and militia may be added to equalize the chances of all such as the colored man. CONSTITUTIONAL

Free Speech.

UNITED STATES GENERAL HOSPITAL,
ATLANTA, Md., Wednesday, Aug. 26, 1903.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am desirous of information as to what is understood by free speech. Do we mean that a person can blaspheme his God and avow eternal vengeance upon His people? Do we understand by free speech that a man can address an assembly of citizens to the effect that our Government and its institutions are plagued with despotism and tyranny, and advise them to forcibly resist the established laws of our land, and trample under foot the constituted authorities?

I am a Democrat, the Doings school, not just a ground and political lineage. I have just dropped the Boston Courier, containing the late speech of Cass M. Barker, delivered at Columbia College, on the 20th of August, 1903, in which the speaker, under the name of Democrat, it is his moment. If I was as vindictive at his misuse, or ill-willed toward a coward

[illegible]

From Missouri, as it has done in the case of Illinois and Tennessee, it may be highly improper to disclose the names of the persons referred to, and the number and location of Missouri voters exiled from the State. In future elections in Missouri it may become very important to distinguish between the exiles who have been removed from the polls and those who remain within the State. It is therefore ordered that a list of Voters be opened to the office of the Sec. of State of Missouri. Every citizen of the State is to be listed, and the place of residence is to be carefully located at Little Rock, Ark., by his name, his county of his residence in Missouri, and the place where his residence there commenced, so that the agent there may be able to determine whether he is entitled to office or right to vote; also his present place of journey, or the company in which he serves, in order that the convenience of a majority of the voters may be considered in selecting places for opening polls.

The commanding officer of each Missouri regiment is to detach a battalion or company in the service of the Federal Government, and to place the same under the command of a citizen in his command, or near it, in which case he may register the facts above mentioned. As

...ing officer is requested to transmit the same, with his certificate, to the office of the Secretary of State. Citizens residing in or near any city or town are requested to ascertained, select a citizen, and for his registration prepare a register as herein angled, to be certified by the Chairman and transmitted to the Secretary of State. All citizens who have not conventionally register himself, in conformity of the above pointed out, is requested to direct a directly to the Secretary of State.

It is the duty of a citizen to register, and to accept this invitation; but his doing so may hereby greatly facilitate the proof of such rights if conducted in conformity with the law.

A convenient form of registry is appended to this report.

THOS. C. REYNOLDS,
Governor of the State of Missouri,
West: WARWICK HOUSE, Secretary of State.

...rson Brownlow has issued a card in the Nashville papers disclosing the tricks of some rascals who are swindling the people of Tennessee in the name of the Treasury Department by collecting on cotton. He says: "I am not directly

any scheme of money-making, either wholesale or retail, on land or at sea, not even the sale of goods, wares or merchandise or second-hand, and never have been crossed over into the loyal States from the State of Kentucky, nor have I ever been married, nor have I ever had a wife and children, and nothing more. I came the officer with clean hands, and I shall go out with clean hands, after the trade regulations are fully established, and the States are united, and I have no objection to my name being placed in Tennessee herself again. In other words, I presented a clean record in money matters all my life, and I will not so act as to spoil that record in my declining years, either by defrauding or by swindling, and a warning to all.

The Knoxville *Register* notices, under the name of "A Stranger," the incident in the recent trial.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Eastern	Sept. 8	New-York	Liverpool.
German	Sept. 8	Boston	Galway.
German	Sept. 8	New-York	Liverpool.
German	Sept. 8	New-York	Liverpool.
of Baltimore	Sept. 12	New-York	Liverpool.
	Sept. 16	Boston	Liverpool.
of New-York	Sept. 16	New-York	Liverpool.
German	Sept. 16	New-York	Southampton.
German	Sept. 23	New-York	Galway.
German	Sept. 23	New-York	Liverpool.
German	Oct. 3	New-York	Southampton.
German	Oct. 11	New-York	Southampton.
German	Oct. 11	New-York	Southampton.
German	Nov. 14	New-York	Southampton.

FROM EUROPE.

German	Aug. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
German	Aug. 19	Liverpool	New-York.

Lancaster.	Aug. 20	Liverpool	New York.
Boston.	Aug. 20	Liverpool	Baltimore.
London.	Aug. 20	Liverpool	New York.
N. Y. Liverpool.	Aug. 22	Liverpool	New York.
London.	Aug. 25	Southernhampton	New York.
Boston.	Aug. 29	Liverpool	New York.
London.	Aug. 29	Liverpool	New York.
N. Y. New York.	Aug. 30	Liverpool	New York.
London.	Aug. 29	Liverpool	New York.
London.	Sept. 1	Liverpool	New York.
Lancaster.	Sept. 2	Liverpool	New York.
Boston.	Sept. 3	Liverpool	New York.
London.	Sept. 6	Liverpool	Boston.
N. Y. Cork.	Sept. 6	Liverpool	New York.
London.	Sept. 8	Liverpool	New York.

Sept. 15	Liverpool	New-York.
Sept. 18	Liverpool	New-York.
Sept. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Sept. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Sept. 23	Liverpool	New-York.
Sept. 24	Liverpool	New-York.
Sept. 20	Liverpool	New-York.

New-Orleans, Havana and the West Indies.

Sept. 10	New-York	New Orleans.
Sept. 12	New-York	St. Domingo & Ber.
Sept. 12	New-York	Havana and Nassau
Sept. 12	New-York	Havana and Nassau

For California.

Oct. 3	New-York	Panama.
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Department of Domestic Mails.

Mails close at 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

Mails for New-York close at 4:30 and 3:30 P. M.

Mails for Erie, Randolph, 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

Mails at New-York close at 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington, the Sandwich Islands and elsewhere daily at the New-York Post-office at 5 A. M. and 3 P. M.

Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

E. backing a. s. ever before 10% o'clock
 GREAT SPECTRAL HALUATION.
 EVER BEHOLDING SUCCESS
 OF THE
 ORIGINAL GHOST!
 ORIGINAL GHOST!
 FOR THE
 FIRST TIME IN AMERICA
 THIS POPULAR THEATRICAL
 ly conceived to be
 SPECTROSCOPICAL PHENOMENON
 for this century.
 re
 AWKING AND THRILLING,
 re
 AND ENTERTAINING.
 The will be presented the romantic play
 "DUE TO THE LAST"
 KINGS. re HONORA PAULE
 PARK THEATRE.
 at, opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.
 re. GABRIEL HARRISON
 re. M. E. A. SAKKE

MONDAY, Sept. 14, 1903,
presented
DRAMATIC COMPANY.
action of the first standing to the profes-
ORCHESTRA
first musical ability in the country.
expense will be spared to make
THIS THEATRE
patronage of
CITIZENS OF BROOKLYN.

OF MUSIC-STALIAN OPERA-
rendement of the theatre caused for next
to meet on MONDAY, Sept. 7, at
8 P. M., at 10 A. M., for rehearsal. If re-
fusing place. MAX MARZETTES.

DRY GOODS
SW FALL GOODS.

MAIN, NO. 729 BROADWAY.
MONDAY, 11th, a large choice of Novel-
ty Goods, Dressing and Millinery

LEGRAIN, No. 723 Broadway,
former Waverley place, near N. Y. Hotel
GOODS.
PALE IMPORTATIONS.
We have ready for sale a very large and
stock of Black Silks to every grade, with
stuffs; half-mourne silks in great variety;
Frenches, Lombards, Venetians, Dejeles,
Canton laines and Henrietta Cloths;
in immense stock of second Mourne Dress
materials, shawls, neckties, and all the
various, &c., &c. Call and examine.
G. H. CHASE, Importer of Goods from France and
Germany, 100 Broadway, between Spring and Pine sts.
WORSTED CLOSING OUT.
Selling pound at retail, at wholesale prices.
We have ready for sale a large stock of
Worsted, very high this fall. Saxony yarn,
Wool Needles, &c., &c. N. E.—A great va-
riety. Pass and Fancy Goods at 80,
880 and 882 Broadway.

EACH.—STEEL COLLARS A. F. O. H.
S Shirt Factory and Gent's Fashions
Store, corner Canal-st. 2nd door to the
right.

INSTRUCTION.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE, NO. 161-171.—The first term of this Institute will begin on the 1st of September, 1874. Of the number of teachers and pupils, the following are the names:—
Professors: Peabody, French, and Literature; Dr. Knezer, Professor of Mathematics and Greek; Dr. Schuchert, French; Mr. Penland, Professor of English; Alcock, Professor of Book-keeping; and Mrs. Clara Dutton, Literature. French. Dr. Knezer will be at the school-house for the pupils on the 1st of September.

DR. HED. DULON.

ALL SCHOLARS FOR YOUNG DUBLINER, Conn., will receive Monday, Oct. 13, 1874, at the residence of W. H. A. Smith, Esq., or the Principals, Mrs. C. M. W. H. 16, at N. B. Pupils will be received during the summer.

BEAR'S COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, 360 BROADWAY.—Entireties or board and lessons in commercial, arithmetic, business and book-keeping, for the term of one or two months, at one or two dollars per week, in one month or two in years at ordinary private rates, vacant.

SCHOOL OF NEW-YORK, UNITED STATES.—The first term of this school will begin on the 1st of September, 1874. Of the number of teachers and pupils, the following are the names:—
Professors: Peabody, French, and Literature; Dr. Knezer, Professor of Mathematics and Greek; Dr. Schuchert, French; Mr. Penland, Professor of English; Alcock, Professor of Book-keeping; and Mrs. Clara Dutton, Literature. French. Dr. Knezer will be at the school-house for the pupils on the 1st of September.

Instruction of THOS. W. CARRER, Esq.,
 Wm. W. RAY, LL.D. Circulars obtained
 by Library.
 JENNY SCROEDER BEES TO
 friends and the public, that she has acquir-
 ed a new instruction on the subject of the
 at a liberal terms, at his Institute, No. 71
 near Grand.
ESTATE FOR SALE.
 ONE CHEAP-EGG HUNT HOUSES,
 fifteen, on 74th-st., near 34-av., three-
 of that under-seal, and the others, three-
 trimmings, with all the modern improve-
 ments of said houses will prove to be a
 bargain, and the prices will be sold at, three
 of the are to be low; possession immediately.
 H. RAYNE, No. 6 Pine-st.
DEEDS OR TO LEASE. THE IMPROV-
 ED, NEWLY-REMODELLED, AND RECENTLY
 OF AN OLD BRICK. THERE IS A TIME CHURCH
 PERFECT, ORDER, AND BRICKS, AND A NEW
 OF GOOD WATER FROM DOCK, AND A NEW
 CITY, BY FERRY AND RAILROAD, IN THIRTY
 HAYES BROTHERS, No. 25 Broadway.

FERRY RESIDENCES.

**N. J.—AND EXCHANGE, AT PLAIN-
FIELD.**—Elegant country seat and farm; 10
acres; perfect situation; fine view;
modern, good buildings; plenty of fruit; on 7
miles from Camden; 10 minutes' ride from
Philadelphia; 30, 10, and 2 acres, with bunches
of grapes, all call on MILLER & HARGIS,
No. 68, Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

**N. J.—FURNISHED HOUSE, TO
BE RENTED.**—House, being zoning allowed, about
at Orange, (near going railroad), about
2 and carriage-house; 4 dwellings; new heat
and plumbing; all modern; also complete equip-
ment to depot; rent \$3 per month.
Apply to FINEHAM T. HYATT, No. 35 Canal

**N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA STAYS AND
DETACHED VARIETY.**—Beautifully situated, one hour
ride from New York, at sale low, or by contract
for the season or year, by BENNY W.
LLOYD, No. 59 Wallman, New York, or to L.
M. Knapp, Orange, N. J.

**N. J.—AT ORANGE, N. J., A DESIRABLE
SITING ON THE MOUNTAIN SIDE,** between North
Hampton containing about 25 acres of land,
with a large and outstanding view of the
varieties of fruit. Address, for particulars,
care Box No. 1363.

TO LET.

TO RENT—TILL JUNE—four or three years, a small boarding-house built and furnished, on the Grand Canal, and on a family of three adults. Apply to J. H. H. J. J. Box No. 1222, General Post-office, on Mill street.

A FURNISHED HOUSE in 21st-st., to a small private family only. Rent \$5 per year from 1st of July. Apply to J. H. H. J. J. Box No. 1222, General Post-office, on Mill street, where to be seen.

THE ENTIRE BUILDING, No. 74 E. 5th-st., where built, suitable for manufacturing or wholesale business, given Apply to J. H. H. J. J. Box No. 1222, General Post-office, on Mill street.

A STORE ON FORTH-AV. FRONT, in the Bible House, 2nd-story. Apply at 21st-st. 4th-av.

THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIM—suiting Park-row, 2nd-st. Inquire in person. Address No. 41 Park-row

SHOPS & ROOMS WANTED.

TO RENT—THE HALF OR A PART

MUSICAL.
**MELODIONS AND HARMONI-
UMS.** The largest assortment in the City can be
seen at **PIERCE'S**, No. 481 Broadway, at great bar-
rains and second-hand pianos, melodions and
harmoniums. The real bargain allowed if purchased as per
monthly payments received for the same, or
second-hand pianos and melodions, or
harmoniums for new. Instruments tuned and re-
paired.

**BARGAINS STILL GIVEN IN
PIANOS.** A grand variety of second-hand
Boston and New-York pianos, Smith's
harmoniums and Pierce's melodions. Pianos for
monthly payments. The lowest prices
\$60, \$75, \$90, \$125 to \$200.

T. B. BERRY, No. 583 Broadway.

HOLDERS' PIANOS. \$800.
First class pianos, \$800 and up. Second
class, \$500. No. 109, manufacturing 126, 128, 130 Spring-st.

MACHINERY.

2-1/2 IN. ENGINE, 45 HORSE POWER.
40 inches by 30 feet long, with a 4 of Princess
is, Oil Mill, 200 feet of shafting and belting.
g. Inquire of G. C. ANDREWS, No. 55

2-1/2 IN. PLATES, ROOFING PLATES
and 1/2 in. of all kinds for sale by A. A.
& CO., Nos. 216 and 217 Water-st.

Proctor, J. Adams, W. F. Farns, Mr. Proctor, J. W. Farns.

Sergeant and servant, J. Lewis, 127th N.Y. Inf., F. Hines, 12th
A. Khoum, Mr. Fechner, F. Hainey, E. Edwards, Capt.
M. Singer, Adj. Gen. of 12th New York Volunteers.
Acting Ensign J. H. Field, D. H. Winans, 10th New
York Volunteers; J. C. Davenport, Capt. M. Cox, 17th
New York Volunteers; H. A. Co. 12th New York

[illegible]

Sept. 5—In *eternity City of London*, for *Liverpool*: Mrs. James A. Warwick, daughter and child, Elizabeth Coe, Miss Mary J. Hackett, A. Libery, Serefino Prestiaelli, James Turner, J. Levy, Rev. James M. Delton, Rev. Thomas Morand, Robert Sutherland, Charles T. G. B. Beal, John A. Lonsdale, John K. Macaulay, Capt. J. B. Beal, John A. Lonsdale, John K. Macaulay, Capt. Jenkins, Arthur Mitchell, George Graves, E. P. Thompson, Fernie Nippert, Daniel Borden, P. Dowling, Louis Dines, J. C. Krus, Mrs. Ellen Jan Brodrick and others in the crowd.

In steamship Creole, for New-Orleans.—Pr. Cilloe, wife and daughter, William Israel, S. G. Brower. Mrs. E. Coblen and daughter, M. Hyland, S. Lyon, Capt. Edward W. Coblen, Frederick B. Coblen, E. E. Miles, Frank Scott, George F. Witte, Mrs. G. Neer, R. Tacker, Samuel B. Ashby, Ashley Paloe, Wm. Myshing, B. Coben, L. Levy, Mrs. Hoyme, Miss F. A. Congawick, Mrs. J. M. White, Miss Marline M. White.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises 5.37. Moon sets 11.00. Moon phase 3.00.

HIGH WATER—THIRY YR.
Sandy Hook. 2 33 Cov. Island. 3 30 Hell Gate. 4 30

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-ROSE ..SATURDAY, Sept. 4.

Cleared.

Steamer Concord, Norman, Philadelphia, Loper &
Kirkpatrick.
Bark Padua (S. B.), Riddle, Belle, Hond. Jos. Janx.
Brig Svan Mikkel, (Span.) Saueher, St. Vroen, Czar
Island Co. Bart & Co. George, Trevelyan, Mayers, P.
Towles & Co.; Anala Gilderi, (Br.) Cochran, St. John.
M. B. J. R. De Wold; Morning Star, (Br.) Hall, Neale.
Nassau, Fiske Middleton.
Schooners C. & N. Rogers, Holmes, Washburne, B.
Bent, Smith & Co. Exchange, Hamilton, Weston, C. L.
Hart, Aug. Johnson, Fager, Cook & Co. Hatch, Nelson.
(Br.) Watt, Hallifax, Brett, Sosn. & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship George Washington, Gager, New Orleans
Aug. 23, with mids. and passengers to H. R. Cronin

[illegible]

Brig Amazon, (of St. Johns, N. E.) Branscombe, Comd

Schr. Henry Brown, Shelby, Norwalk. Conn., in ballast
to A. C. Havens.
Schr. Quail, Brewster, Picout 15 da., with coal to C. B.
Swain.
Schr. Carolae C., Pomeroy, Newark. with iron, for
Pembroke.
Schr. Unles, Rosebrook, Eastport 7 ds. with laths and

man to Sherry & Co.
 Sch. J. A. Nelson (Br.) Nelson, Norwalk, in ballast
 to F. W. Wilkes & Co.
 Sch. Mary Elizabeth, South, New-Haven, with mola-
 sche. Ida May (Br.) Outhome, Hillsboro, N. S., yd-
 with plaster for Newark.
 Sch. Walcott Baker, Providence, in ballast.
 Sch. Emily, un-usual, Hathaway, in ballast.
 Sch. J. A. Nelson, Prov., Amherst, for Pembroke.
 Sch. E. E. Sturges, Fall River, in ballast.
 Sch. Hepatica, Lant. Rondout, for Boston.
 Sch. Hartford, Tex., Amherst, for Boston.
 Sch. Alan Dowling, Swift, Providence.
 Sch. Ocean Wave, Farmer, Providence.
 Sch. F. J. Goodwin, Smith, Providence.
 Sch. Charles, Norris, Taunton, in ballast.
 Steamboat Gen. Derby, ———, Portland 2 days.
 WIND—Slight S.
 BELOW—Barge unknown.

Sailed.

Steamships City of London, (Br.) for Liverpool; Ten-
 nison, (Hamb.) for Bremen; Creole, for New-Orleans.
 Sailed Yesterday.
 Bark, Lackawon, (Hamb.) Bertha, Viking, (Br.) Pride
 of the Sea, Pelican, Columbia, Charles August, Reinder,
 Biller, (Hamb.)
 Brig, Wm. C. Gray, Courier, (Pruss.) Augusta, (Br.)

Arrival. Dauphin, (Fr.), Pioneer, (Rex),
Hartford, (Conn.), 20. H. Wilson, Indus.
Br., J. M. Freeman, A. Anckles, Helel Mar. G.
Abel, James Aropsy, Etta. G. W. Grille.

Miscellaneous.

The schooner Alfred H. Partridge, Newman,
from New Orleans, arrived here experienced very
cleansly weather, in which she lost foremast; and was com-
pelled to put into Pensacola for repairs, where she re-
mained until the 26th. She would proceed on her voyage in a
few days.

The schooner B. S. Sumner, from Salem Sept. 1st, for
Cape Cod, returned to port yesterday afternoon on the night
of the 3d being in collision with an unknown brig; had
steamscreens above some of her rigging carried away.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Sept. 5.—Arr. ship Joseph Holmes, from
CALIFORNIA, brig Jennie, Moodie, fm London July
17th, and Deal 18th.

Spoken, &c.

Albert Gallatin—ship, 22. off Point L'voes.
City of Manchester—steamship, Aug. 23, lat. 51, lon. 17.
City of Cork—steamship, Aug. 24, lat. 51, lon. 11, 17.
Frank—bark, from Portland, Me., for London, Aug. 29,
on the east end of George's Shoal.

COLGATE & CO.'S
HONEY SOAP,
BROWN WINDSOR
GLYCERINE,
BATH AND PALM
SOAPS.

superior to most of the imported.
For sale by nearly all the respectable Druggists and
Perfumers in the

UNITED STATES.

CABINET FURNITURE.
AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES
OVER \$100,000 WORTH OF FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE.
In consequence of the falling off in our whole business,
we offer our own manufactured goods to the public at the
lowest prices.
Consisting of Parlor, Library, Dining and Bedroom
suits, made of selected material, and in the latest fash-

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA.
For Liverpool, the PERSIA, E. G. Lorr Commander,
will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY NEXT. A
steamboat will ply between the Company's wharf at Jar-
vis Street, and the PERSIA, from 10^h till 11^h 15^h A. M., to

convey passengers and baggage on board. *None but passengers can be taken on board.*
The SCOTIA will sail Sept. 22.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

minutes be disseminated with the fact that the minutes be disseminated to the congregation were of course, sufficient for

ished to Ozarkona, 90 miles, at which latter place will connect with and form a continuous line to St. Paul, with the Central Minnesota cow building. Surveys are being made from Rochester via Hastings to St. Paul, and also via Rose Mound and Mankato, desiring an early day the completion of the great Northwest route. Negotiations are progressing for the building of a road from Witsons to La Crosse distance 28 miles, which will pierce an eastern connection with Northwest road to Chicago, La Crosse and Prairie du Chien to Milwaukee."

The Chicago *Tribune* notices as follows a new line of road through Northern Illinois:

"We alluded the other day to a new proposed railroad between here and St. Louis. A few days since we were informed that this road is composed of the old Jackson Purchase tract, which was sold to the Government by the Petersburg Railroad Company, which were consolidated into the St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company, and the consolidation confirmed by an act of the last Legislature, which also gave

them power to extend its main line to Chicago, and to build any branch or branches that might be necessary to connect it with any other railroad.

Twenty miles of the road north of Jacksonville is built and running, and a large portion of the remainder has been graded, so that it can be finished at a cost of \$15,000 per mile. The route runs through an old settled and fertile section of the country, and is the shortest between Chicago and St. Louis. Arrangements have been completed to build the road through."

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Saturday, Sept. 5, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce

569,238.

SOY, and Pearl at \$9 90 100 lbs. Stock is the inspection 75,775, including 100,000 bushels of 1913, including 75,775 bushels of 1913. Pigs and 147,116 lbs. of 1913.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Have been more sought after, and prices of really choice styles, adopted at the immediate decrements of the trade have been advanced. The Boston shoe trade has been in the morning says: "The market for Boots and Shoes continues active at full rates, and quite a number of Western buyers, who were here early in the season, are now here, and the market is very active. There is a scarcity of desirable goods, especially of goat and youth's grain boots, for the regular trade, as orders are considerably ahead of production. The present season is the best for the shoe trade in many years, and enough to occupy the hands of manufacturers for the next three months, rather interferes with the regular course of business, and goods have to be ordered in advance."

Western markets, which have some cash supplies being swept by Government operators who have been obliged to anticipate their regular supplies. The increase in consumption and steadily increasing price of these commodities is very firm and becoming. It is estimated that the Cincinnati contracts, for army supplies to be delivered in October and November, will be awarded in full demand, and prices are advancing for all these Westerns, have put up the figures 20c. a ton, to correspond with the rise in sales of sugar and toll.

COTTON.—Has been quiet, but held firmly, to day. Middling, 60c. 870c. B. S. Sales, 900 bales. Prices for all grades of cotton are very firm, and prices are ranging from 55 67 1/2 to 68 37 1/2 a wt. Markets are in fair demand and firm including No. 1 chiefly 18 1/2

Eggs: No. 1, 20¢; No. 1½ 50¢; and No. 2, 15¢.
 75 lbs. Job, Salmon and Potatoes Herring
 25¢; No. 1, 20¢; No. 2, 15¢; No. 3, 10¢.
 No. 1, and the latter at 35¢. No. 2, 25¢.
 Smoked Herring has been plenty and active at 20¢.
 No. 1, 25¢; No. 2, 20¢; No. 3, 15¢.
 FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour
 has been in very moderate request to-day, and prices have
 been quoted down as follows: 40 lbs. State, 40¢; 40 lbs.
 Western, 35¢; 40 lbs. Superfine State, 40¢; 40 lbs.
 Superfine Western, 35¢; 40 lbs. Superfine State and
 Western, 35¢; 40 lbs. Superfine State and Western,
 poor to choice extra No. 1 at 40¢ to 45¢, chiefly
 for export; 40 lbs. Superfine State and Western,
 No. 1, 35¢; No. 2, 30¢; No. 3, 25¢; No. 4, 20¢; No. 5,
 No. 6, 15¢; No. 7, 10¢; No. 8, 5¢.
 Superfine State and Western..... 40 00 40 00
 Extra No. 1..... 35 00 35 00
 Extra No. 2..... 30 00 30 00
 Extra No. 3..... 25 00 25 00
 Extra No. 4..... 20 00 20 00
 Extra No. 5..... 15 00 15 00
 Extra No. 6..... 10 00 10 00
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st 25@ \$1 35 Amber Western, at \$1 24@ \$1 27; Red
do., at \$1 15@ \$1 22; Inferior do., \$1 10; Amber Low
do. and Wisconsin, at \$1 15@ \$1 22—the latter rate for
Green Bay; Milwaukee Club, at 92c. @ \$1 14; Chicago
go Spring, at 83c. @ \$1 06; hushal. Corn has been
10 Inir request, at rather firmer prices. Sales
have been reported of 113,000 bushels, at 73c.
@ 74c. for sound Mixed Western, short; 75c.
for do. in sacks—72c. @ 73c. for unsound do.; 76c.

75c. for Yellow Western and White do. to bushel. Rye is inactive at 50c. @90c., according to quality. @ bushels. Corn continues in fair demand at 50c. @60c. State, at 62c. @58c. @ bushel. Sales were also made of 7,000 bushels State Barley, to export, at \$1.25, and 7,000 bushels Barley Malt at \$1.50.

HAY—North River Bale has been in fairly request, at 85c. @1.05 for new, and \$1.05 @1.15 for old, @ 100 lbs.

WHEAT—Continues in fair demand, at 17c. @22c. for last year's crop @ bushel.

HIDES—Receipts have been light and sales liberal during the past week. Prices have favored sellers.

do.: sales, 37,000 hides and 20 bales do.; the latter including, according to Messrs. WEIZEL & WEINMAYER, 25,500 Buenos Ayres, 21,922 Bs. 28½¢ & 27¢, cash, usual selection; 4,400 Montevideo, 21 bs., 20½¢, cash, usual selection; 3,100 Rio Grande, 21 bs., 25½¢, cash, usual selection; 4,000 Saltillo, 22 bs., 25½¢, cash, usual selection; 3,800 Vera Cruz, 22 bs., 10½¢, on private terms; 2,700 Aspinwall, 19 lbs., 25½¢, cash, usual selection; 500 Tampico, 21 Bs. 25¢, cash, usual selection; 8,000 Maracahm dry salted, 22 bs., on private terms; 2,800 Sevanilla dry salted, 25 bs., 10c, cash, at they run: 700 West India, dry salted, 24 bs., on private terms; 20 bales

IRON—Has been in moderate demand to-day, and requested firmer, including Scotch Pig at \$34.00, and No. 1 American at \$35.50 to \$36.50 a ton. The Philadelphia Inquirer says: "The market for Pig Metal continues inactive, and the sales of Anthracite include 3,000 tons Glendoe Forge at \$31.50, and in a small way within the range of \$30.00 to \$31.00 for the

three members. Scotch Pig's held at \$35, cashed. Prices of Manufactured remain without essential changes. A sale of railroad bars at \$42 50 per ton, go out of the market."

LEATHER—The week's business in this line Messrs. H. D. Hill & Co. notice thus: "Throughout the entire week the market for Hemlock Sole has ruled extremely active, the fresh arrivals being insufficient to supply the demand, which has been general from all sections, and for all grades. Prices during the week have advanced fully 1c. on most descriptions, the market closing very firm at the end of the week."

needed quotations, with a tendency toward stiff higher rates. Plump Leather of all kinds is scarce, and much sought after, and prime parcels, when found, command extreme rates, while all other qualities, as well, ready to be received. The market for the leather is fair, but a considerably exceeded by the sales, bearing a very light and fly-assorted stock on hand, to which we can look for no great accessions for some time to come. The market for Oak Sole has sympathized with that for Hemlock, ruling very active during the week at firm and improving prices. The receipts are not so numerous as last week, but the demand is rather the stock very small. We close,

30x-Oak Slaughterer and salled, good light, 37c.
 35x, cash; Oak Slaughterer, good middle, 38c.
 cash; Oak Slaughterer, good heavy, 37c.
 Oak Slaughterer, light dropped, good, 41c.
 Oak Slaughterer, middle dropped, good, 34c.
 cash; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, c., good light, 27c.
 27 1/2 x c., cash; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, c.,
 c., good heavy, 30c. cash; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres,
 c., good heavy, 30c.
 c., cash; Hemlock, California,
 c., c., good light, 25c.
 California, c., good middle, 25c.
 Hemlock, California, c., good heavy, 30c.
 cash; Hemlock, Orinoco, c., good light, 25c.

22½¢ cash; Hemlock, 100 lbs., etc., good rough
22½¢ @ 33¢; cash; Hemlock, 100 lbs., etc., good
rough, 22½¢ @ 33¢; cash; Hemlock, 100 lbs., etc.,
drained all weights, 24¢ @ 30¢; cash; Hemlock,
100 lbs., etc., and B. poor all weights, 19¢ @ 21¢;
cash; Hemlock, Slaughter, 100 lbs., 23¢ @ 24¢; cash
Osk. Slaughter, 100 lbs., 27¢ @ 30¢; cash.

OILS—Petroleum was selling freely at 17½¢ @ 18¢
for crude and 17¢ @ 17½¢ for refined. Lased was
in more request and up to \$1.05 @ \$1.07 per gallon for
white.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in fair request, and
sales have been made of 1,950 bbls., in lots, at all
73¢ @ 81¢ 50 for Old Mass; 73¢ 50 @ 73 75, chiefly

at \$15 \$50@13 62% for New Meats; abe \$10 \$30 40%
\$1075 for Prime & bbl. Cnt Meats are in moderate demand at \$34.00@36.00. Bacon in bellies, in
@4% for Shoudered. Lard in less active, but sturdy
lots, at 68.00@70.00. Butter in moderate demand
at \$14.00@15.00. Eggs in moderate demand, at \$1.00
per choice. W. Beet is in more demand; sales 600
bbls. at \$14.00@15 for Extra Medium, and \$10 \$50@13 50%
for Plain Meats. W. bbl. Butter is in moderate demand
at 14c. @16c. for poor to choice Western, and 15c. @
24c. for same for choice Maine. W. Cheese is
in request. @ 12c. @12 1/2c.

RICE—Sales slowest our best, 125 bags East India

METALS—TIN PLATES, ROOFING
and Sheet Iron of all kinds for sale to
HOMERSON & CO., Nos. 215 and 217 Water-st.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPT. 7, 1863.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THIRD-PARTY MATINEE.
BARNUM'S MUSEUM—SHOOT AND WINNERS PRIZES
AND SQUARES—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AT 3 AND 7.
SIX O'CLOCK P. M. Continued at all hours.
WIBLO'S GARDEN—HAMILTON.
WALLACK'S—TWO TO ONE LAST—TWO GENTS.
WINTER GARDEN—THE MYSTERY OF ADULTERY.
IRVING HALL—FALCON'S STATION.
ALHAMBRA PAVILION—THE BRIGANDIN ARAB.
NEW-YORK THEATRE (No. 485 Broadway)—RAUL.
ON THE MAGIC STAR.
BROADWAY THEATRE—FIRST-CLASS DRAMATIC COM-
PANY IN TWO NEW PLAYS.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the New-York Times (Daily) is Three Cents, except on the Sunday morning edition, which is Four Cents.
To Mail Subscribers the price is \$2 per annum—ad-
vancing the Sunday morning edition, it is \$10.
The price of the Semi-Weekly Times is:
One copy one year.....\$3 00
Two copies one year.....5 00
Five copies one year.....12 00
The price of the Weekly Times is:
One copy one year.....\$2 00
Three copies one year.....3 00
Ten copies one year.....15 00
Twenty copies one year.....25 00
Payments invariably in advance.
To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the
Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one
year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily
Times will be sent gratis for one year. Address
H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

A brief dispatch from Cincinnati announces the reception in that city of the important intelligence that Gen. BURNIDE captured Knoxville, East Tennessee, on the 4th inst.

Advices from White River, Ark., are to the effect that the advance of Gen. BRAGG's army on the 28th drove the rebels across Bayou Metairie, killing and wounding about 100 and capturing 250. Our loss was 50.

We have a rumor from Washington that Gen. HAYSTON is to command a large force in Texas, destined to strike the contraband trade up the Rio Grande, and to serve other important purposes.

Advices from Charleston three days later—to the effect—received by the arrival at Fortress Monroe of a Government dispatch steamer. The rebel flag was still flying over Sumter, but the work was a perfect ruin. Another advance against Wagner was made on Thursday last, when seventy-five rebels were "dug out" of their rifle pits and captured. We are assured that "everything is progressing favorably."

An official dispatch from Admiral DARLINGTON was received by the Navy Department Saturday. The Admiral reports that the siege of Charleston was going on satisfactorily. The monitors were standing fire well, although the rebels had rained upon them a tempest of shot and shell. Admiral DARLINGTON'S dispatch makes no mention of the illness under which he has been reported to be laboring.

A dispatch from Gen. ROSKANSKY'S army, dated the 3d inst., states that the army was then well across the Tennessee, and occupied a strong position several miles south of the river, no resistance to the crossing having been shown by the rebels. Reconnoissances to Trenton, Ga., had failed to discover any rebels, and the report was that they were entrenched in the eastward of Chattanooga.

A correspondent with the Army of the Cumberland in a recent letter, gives additional and most interesting evidence on the subject of discontent in the South, both in and out of the rebel armies. Discontent is no longer confined to solitary individuals, but large masses of men only wait for an opportunity to quit a service which they loathe. From reliable information it would appear that 5,000 men have taken refuge in the mountains of Georgia alone, successfully resisting all the force that the authorities can bring against them. As every man the Confederates can raise is needed to oppose our troops, it will be well nigh impossible for them to disperse the refugees, whose numbers will continue to increase as the cause of the Confederacy becomes more desperate.

A gentleman at Jacksonville writes a private letter to the St. Louis News, to the effect that the negro regiments now in process of organization down the river are being filled up very rapidly. He thinks about fifty of these regiments will be ready for service by the 1st of October. He gives it as his opinion, formed from what he has seen of these able soldiers, and the spirit with which they enlist, that they will be a very efficient element in the service.

FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the steamship City of New-York, from Liverpool and Queenstown, and Germania, from Southampton, we receive advices from Europe to the 27th ult., four days later. The news is of considerable importance. There was a report that a rebel pirate steamer, named the Atlanta, had put into Brest for repairs, and having no bill of health on board, had been forced to go into quarantine. It is stated by the Paris correspondent of the London Globe, that a number of vessels on the model of the Alabama, are being constructed for the rebels in French ports. The writer points out the fact that there will be no difficulty in fastening responsibility upon the French Government, as it has supreme control over all matters relating to the shipping. A memorial from the British Emancipation Society was, on the 25th ult., presented to Earl Russell, on the subject of the new iron rams alleged to be in process of construction for the rebel Government in England. The memorial states that two powerful iron-plated steam rams have, for some time, been in preparation in the Mersey, by the builders of the Alabama, one of which was expected to sail about the 27th, and to be received by the Florida then hovering off the coast. Still another is mentioned as being built on the Clyde. Earl Russell is urged to order a prompt investigation into the circumstances detailed. It does not appear from our dispatches, however, that his lordship had taken any action in the matter. The response of Mr. SEWARD to the address to President LINCOLN, adopted by the Anti-Slavery Conference at Manchester on the 3d of June last, is published. Mr. SEWARD says that the President received the address and the papers that accompanied it with lively satisfaction, and that he readily acquiesced in the adoption of the resolution and the motives to suppress the insurrection and maintain the Constitution, the suggestion made by the friends of America in Europe, that the success of the insurrection would result in the establishment, for the first time in the history of the human race, of a State based upon the exclusive foundations of African Slavery. The rebel loan, on the 26th, was quoted at 24 to 22 discount, having recovered some 3 per cent. There was nothing new regarding the Polish question. The Liverpool Cotton market was firm at an advance. Wheat and provisions were steady. Consols were unchanged.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship Champion arrived at this port yesterday, from Aspinwall on the 27th ult., bring-

ing a large number of passengers and cargo. The ship was reported to be in good condition and was expected to arrive at New York on the 28th inst.

The Board of Councilmen met specially at noon on Saturday, and passed the \$3,000,000 exemption ordinance over the Mayor's veto by a unanimous vote. The Mayor's veto was based on the ground that the ordinance was unconstitutional.

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AMUSEMENTS

THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, Sept. 7,
EDWIN FORREST

Make his FIRST APPEARANCE THIS SEASON
IN THE
GREAT SHAKESPEARIAN CHARACTER
HAMLET.
The brilliant and powerful tragedy of the same name.
Will be supported by a ADMIRABLE CAST,
which will include the following names
J. McCULLOUGH.
Mr. E. S. SHAWWELL.
Mr. J. G. BURNETT.
Mr. J. W. COLLIER.
Mr. S. MARTIN.
Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD.
Mr. C. KINGSLAND.
DAME PONISI.
Mrs. J. H. ALLEN and Mrs. REEVES.
INDUCTOR. HARVEY B. DODSWORTH
TUESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 2.
THE THIRD TIME.
LAST OF THE FOREPAQUE

A GREAT CHARACTER.
 DANIEL E. HANDMAN
 IS GREAT CHARACTER.
 PARCISSE.
 WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 2.
 EDWIN FORREST.
 The seats secured at the Palace
 THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE.

WINTER GARDEN.
 GENERAL DIRECTOR OF MR. HUMPHREY BLAND,
 Manager, MR. W. A. MOORE, Leader, MR. E. KOLLENSHAUS
 and MR. F. J. BOWERS.
 THE GREAT AMERICAN ACTRESS.
 who has achieved an unparalleled success in her per-
 formance of Lady and Lady Brougram.
 IN JOHN BROUGRAM'S
 version of Miss Bradton's popular novel of
 "THE LADY AND THE BUTLER"
 in its second week of
 Triumphant Representation.
 Introducing by the most artistic means the world-re-
 nowned
 SPECTACULAR EFFECTS,
 he same manner as presented in Paris and London.
 the immense popularity of Mrs. D. J. Bowers is testi-
 fied by
 CROWDED AND DELIGHTED AUDIENCES.

been specially engaged to support Mrs. Bowers.
THIS (Monday) EVENING, Sept. 7, 1893.
Will be presented, for the first time in this City,
John Brougham's Drama,
THE MYSTERY OF AUDLEY COURT.
Admitted.
LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET.
TODAY AUDLEY..... MRS. D. P. BOWERS
Next Audley..... Mr. L. P. Barrett
was secured six days in advance.
Friday evening, Sept. 11, benefit of Mrs. D. P. Bowers.
WALLACK'S..... WALLACK'S.
Doors open at 7:15; begin at 8; over before 10:15.
Fifth week of the
GREAT SPECTRAL ILLUSION'
overwhelming success of the
ORIGINAL
ORIGINAL

PRODUCED FOR THE
 FIRST TIME IN AMERICA
 AT THIS POPULAR THEATRE,
 universally conceded to be the
 MOST PERFECT THEATRICAL PHENOMENON
 exhibited in this country.
 The effects are
 STUNNING AND THRILLING, YET
 PLEASING AND ENTERTAINING.
 THE GREATEST TRIUMPH
 OF SCIENCE AND ART
 presented to the public.
 Every evening Mr. Watkins' romantic play,
 TRUE TO THE LAST.
 S. H. WATKINS. Ad. HONORA PAUL.
 NEW-YORK PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
 The rehearsals and concerts of the present season will
 take place at the
 ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
 Further particulars hereafter.
 By order L. SPIER, Secretary.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL FAIR
THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
9 o'clock, A. M., to 10 o'clock, P. M.
PIANO FORTE MATINEE
every afternoon at 3 o'clock.
THE CELEBRATED ITALIAN OPERA BAND,
under the leadership of E. GRILL, has been engaged, and
will perform every evening.
ADMITTANCE, 25 CENTS.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC-ITALIAN OPERA-
Ladies and gentlemen of the choros engaged for next
season are requested to meet on MONDAY, Sept. 7, at
Academy of Music, 100 N. 4th St., for rehearsal. Pri-
vate entrance Irving-place. MAX MARETZKE.

MILITARY.

NEW-YORK COUNTY SUBSTITUTE
RELIEF COMMITTEE.

MEMBERS AND PLACES OF MEETING OF AUXILIARY COMMITTEES.

The Committee announce hereby, that in pursuance of a request made by the 30th Ward, the Chairman of the Republican Central and Tammany Hall General Committee have each selected one gentleman in each ward to meet at the Committee's office, on the 20th of the month of November, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to receive and give information and instruction to drafted soldiers desiring the aid of this Committee, and also to meet at the same place and at the same time, as the several wards agreed to the places and times of meeting, as they appear in connection with the names of the respective wards.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.
MATTHEW B. SLOAN, Assessor & Comptroller.
WILLIAM J. TWIGGS, School Board.
W. H. STEWART, Supervisor.
WILSON BLUNT, Clerk of the Board.
ELIJAH F. FURDY, Supervisor.

Committees.

CORSON, } Clerks.
F. THOMPSON, }

WARD AUXILIARY COMMITTEES.

1. Republicans.	Democrats.
1. James W. Foll.	John McLean.
2. Matthew C. Fordham.	Patrick McMahon.
3. John M. Costa.	John Hickey.
4. James W. Foll.	James W. Foll.
5. James W. Foll.	James W. Foll.
6. James W. Foll.	James W. Foll.
7. James W. Foll.	James W. Foll.
8. James W. Foll.	James W. Foll.
9. James W. Foll.	James W. Foll.
10. James W. Foll.	James W. Foll.
11. James W. Foll.	James W. Foll.
12. James W. Foll.	James W. Foll.
13. James W. Foll.	James W. Foll.
14. James W. Foll.	James W. Foll.
15. James W. Foll.	James W. Foll.
16. James W. Foll.	James W. Foll.
17. James W. Foll.	James W. Foll.
18. James W. Foll.	James W. Foll.
19. James W. Foll.	James W. Foll.
20. James W. Foll.	James W. Foll.
21. James W. Foll.	James W. Foll.
22. James W. Foll.	James W. Foll.
23. James W. Foll.	James W. Foll.
24. James W. Foll.	James W. Foll.
25. James W. Foll.	James W. Foll.
26. James W. Foll.	James W. Foll.
27. James W. Foll.	James W. Foll.
28. James W. Foll.	James W. Foll.
29. James W. Foll.	James W. Foll.
30. James W. Foll.	James W. Foll.

Joseph B. Taylor. Owen W. Brennan. Charles F. H. Keane. John L. Sillocks. James W. Booth. David Miner. Edward W. Collins. H. Bachner. Henry A. Smith. A. E. Willingbooby. Abraham J. Green. Hugh Gardner. Wm. A. Smalley. John D. O'Connell. Henry J. Armstrong. John V. Hendry. James Owens. William Allen.	John Healy. William Neill. Patrick S. Kane. Ralph Bogert. Charles J. Chipp. Joseph D. Gale. Francis A. Boone. Jacob M. Long. James Mahan. James Hayes. George C. Gumberton. Michael Halpin. John Ryan. John O'Brien. Terence Flaherty. James Cassin. James Mahoney. Alexander Ward.
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No. Place of Meeting.	Hours of Meeting.
No. 109 Greenwich-st.	6 to 8 P. M.
No. 70 Cliff-st.	6 to 8 P. M.
No. 100 Nassau-st.	6 to 8 P. M.
No. 6 Union-st.	6 to 8 P. M.
Fifth Ward Hotel.	7 to 9 A. M. & 6 to 9 P. M.
No. 69 Court-st.	6 to 8 P. M.
No. 173 Madison-st.	6 to 8 P. M.
No. 100 West 1st St.	6 to 8 P. M.
No. 684 Greenwich-st.	6 to 8 P. M.

No. 81 Lowdown st.	5 to 9 P. M.
No. 104 W. Main St.	5 to 9 P. M.
Corner 127th St. and 3d-av	5 to 9 P. M.
No. 3-3 Willet-st.	5 to 9 P. M.
No. 47 Marion-st.	5 to 9 P. M.
Corner Bowery and Hopton-st.	5 to 9 P. M.
No. 106 E. 1st-st.	5 to 9 P. M.
No. 206 1st-av.	5 to 9 P. M.
No. 210 3d-av.	5 to 9 P. M.
Between Lexington and 3d-av (Aber's)	5 to 10 A. M. and 5 to 9 P. M.
104th-st. and 3rd-av. Coontinental Hall	5 to 9 P. M.
104th-st. and 4th-av.	5 to 9 P. M.
104th-st. and 5th-av.	5 to 9 P. M.

WANTED,

THESE THIRTY-SIX DOLLARS will be paid
whosoever produces the names of the persons who
countenance, subscribe and receive Communism. Apply
to No. 71 and 13 Duane-st.
or to the Committee.

GEORGE GPDYKE, Mayor
MATTHEW W. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
JAMES F. BAYLY, Supervisor.
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor.
WM. WATSON, Supervisor.
WM. M. TWEED, Supervisor.
FRANKLIN CORSON, Clerk.

HEADQUARTERS PROVOST-MARSHAL.
FIFTH DISTRICT, No. 428 Broadway,
New-York, Sept. 1, 1863. }
DRAFTED MEN IN THIS DISTRICT }
will continue to be heard daily at 10 o'clock, which }
were notified to appear. Should their case not be }
decided on the day designated, they will be heard }
as soon thereafter as practicable. By order of }
JOHN F. WILSON,
Captain and Provost-Marshal.

\$50 BOUNTY.—**RESTITUTES WANTED.**—
Cash bounty, \$250, with insurance bounty for
more, making a bounty of \$250.
The bounty will be paid a liberal
amount for all substitutes furnished
B. F. Curtis, draftsman, for substitutes at
the rate of \$100 per draft insurance office, No. 249
Broadway, Room No. 14.

RESTITUTES WANTED FOR CITY AND
DISTRICTS.—**HIGH BOUNTY PAID.** Call before en-
signing elsewhere, at No. 87 West-st., corner of Albany
street, HENRY J. ARMSTRONG, Agent, for the
Army, call on armers, call on armers and landmen.

FIFTH REGIMENT N. Y. M. S. N. 63.—THE
commissioned officers and privates of this com-

MONDAY, 21 SEPTEMBER.

Prairie du Chien 70	73 1/2	Galena.....108	700 1/2
Traverse des Roches 80 1/2	80 1/2	Reading.....	

The price of Gold returned to 122@123½

cent. this forenoon, 072 1/2 cent. higher than at
on this close on Saturday. In the afternoon some
heavy sales were made at 133 1/2 cent. Ex-
change on London, 145 1/4 cent. The spec-
ulation in Gold is not very spirited, though some-
times firmer than ten days ago, the fluctuations
being between 130 1/2 and 135, in place of 120 1/2 and 130
as before the recent advance in Exchange.
The Associated Banks held another meet-
ing this forenoon to consider the details of a
£1,000,000 negotiation with the Treasury on \$5,000,000
United States Notes of legal tender, bearing
5 per cent. interest. It is understood the Notes
are to run two years, interest payable in currency
half-yearly, and to be of denominations not less
than \$50. The Secretary is said to have declined
the proposition from the Banks to hind the De-
partment to future options on these Notes in
preference to the public at large; and this, since

The receipt or non receipt on the subject, is not insisted upon by the Association. On other points of detail there appears to be no disagreement.

The receipts at the Treasury to-day for the Popular Loan, amount to \$404,950, and the Deposit on 5 per cent interest \$105,000.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, \$5,295,190, including for Customs, \$174,000; payments, \$5,745,692; balance, \$26,111,735.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

Union.....	118	Broadway.....	163
City.....	110	Chatham.....	93
Phoenix.....	110		

Deane's	110	Metropolitan	111
Butch. & Drivers	112	Market	101
Nat'h. & Sons	113	Continental	90
Merchants' Each'ge.	90	St. Nicholas	92
Commerce	103	Marine	156
Mech. Bkg. Ass'n.	95		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages: -

N. Y. Cen. Co.	105	AL. & T. H. 2ds Inc.	84
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N. Y. Cen. 64. A. 1	102	Chi. & N. W. S. f.	102
N. Y. Cen. 64. B. 1	102	Chi. & N. W. S. f.	102
N. Y. Cen. 74. 64.	102 1/2	Chi. & N. W. S. f.	102
N. Y. Cen. 74. 76.	104	Ham. and St. Jos. 1st.	106
Eric Ave. 88.	106	Del. Lac. & W. rta.	110
Hud. N. Y. & E. 1st.	110	Del. L. & W. 2d.	110
Hud. R. 1st.	112	Tel. & Wab. second.	112
Har. 1st. 63.	112	Tel. & Wab. Int. Bonds.	112
Har. 1st. 64.	112	Gal. & Chic. E. 1st.	112
Har. 1st. 65.	112	Gal. & Chic. E. 1st.	112
Mich. C. & W. 1st.	112	Chi. & E. 1st.	112
Chi. B. & C. 1st.	112	Cleve. & Tol. S. f.	112

N. Y. Cen. 64. A. 1	102	Chi. & N. W. S. f.	102
N. Y. Cen. 64. B. 1	102	Chi. & N. W. S. f.	102
N. Y. Cen. 74. 64.	102 1/2	Chi. & N. W. S. f.	102
N. Y. Cen. 74. 76.	104	Ham. and St. Jos. 1st.	106
Eric Ave. 88.	106	Del. Lac. & W. rta.	110
Hud. N. Y. & E. 1st.	110	Del. L. & W. 2d.	110
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Har. 1st. 63.	112	Tel. & Wab. Int. Bonds.	112
Har. 1st. 64.	112	Gal. & Chic. E. 1st.	112
Har. 1st. 65.	112	Gal. & Chic. E. 1st.	112
Mich. C. & W. 1st.	112	Chi. & E. 1st.	112
Chi. B. & C. 1st.	112	Cleve. & Tol. S. f.	112

The following is a statement of the earnings of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railroad for the month of August, 1863:

Freight.....	\$39,102 07	\$46,103 88
Passengers.....	20,351 13	23,799 00
Mails and Rents.....	3,919 33	4,280 30
Total.....	\$63,352 53	\$74,183 18
Decrease.....	6,830 27	
Total for 8 months.....	\$635,530 74	\$715,597 24
Decrease.....	80,006 50	
The La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad		

Land and Grand Assented Bondholders are requested to call at the office of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company, No. 27 William-street, and receive their new securities, in accordance with the agreement of the parties interested.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Monday, Sept. 7, 1893.—P. M.
The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 52 hhls. Ashes, 12,000 bbls. Flour, 39,34 bushels Wheat, 21,000 bushels Corn, 200 bushels Oats, 4,477 pkgs. Provisions, and 700 hhls. Whisky.
ASHES—Sales to-day, 50 hhls., including Pals at \$7., and Pearls at \$9.75 100 lbs.
COFFEE—Has been in moderate request and held

WHEAT—With much firmness. The sales include 97 bags Maracabo at 30 1/2c. @31c., and 326 bags Rio, part 28 1/2c. @29c. 2c. 2c.

COTTON—Has been quiet at former prices. Middling 69c. @69 1/2c. 1/2c. Sales and resales, since our last, 750 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been decidedly more active to-day, and prices of really desirable lots have advanced 5c. @10c. 1/2c. bbl. the market closing quite buoyantly, especially

hoop Extra Ohio, which have been in very moderate supply, and in good request for export. Sales since our last, 16,800 tons, including Unsound at \$4 25¢ \$4 65; Superfine Siam and Western at \$4 10¢ \$4 55; poor to choice Extra State at \$4 60¢ \$4 40, chiefly first grade, at \$4 95¢ \$5 05; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at \$5 20¢ \$5 05 lb.

Superfine State and Western.....	\$4 10	\$4 55
Extra Ohio.....	4 80	5 40
Extra Siam.....	4 80	5 00
Extra Siam, inferior.....	4 80	5 00

Extra Oats, round-nop, snap g hros.	5 20	5 58
Extra Oats, round-nop, snap g hros.	5 20	5 58
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 45	7 08
Extra Genesee	5 45	7 08
Interior to Choice, Extra	5 60	8 90
Southern Flour is in fair demand, at \$5 10 per 30 lbs.		
Since, since our last, 1,000 bbls., at \$5 10 per 30 lbs.		
poor to good superline: \$5 35-\$7 75 for sandy to		
choice brand, and \$7 80-\$8 75 for very superior		
family brands, & bob. Canadian flour leading better.		
Sales 450 bbls. Extra at \$4 80-\$7 30 bbl. Bro Flour		

in fair demand at \$3 40 to \$5 30 for lins and dauperine, and
bbl. Sales, 650 bbls. Corn Meal continues in fair re-
quest at \$4 for Jersey, \$4 20 for Marsh's Caloric, \$4 30 for
for Atlantic Mills, and \$4 50 to \$4 60 for Brandywine
bbl. Sales 400-bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less plenty, and has
been in fair request, chiefly for export. Prices of
prime lots have been quoted a shade firmer, and of
other kinds a trifle lower. Sales since our last, 100-
000 bushels, including new White Michigan on private

Western, at \$1 22@1 27; Red do., at \$1 15@1 22; Interior do., at \$1 06@1 12; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at \$1 14@1 22—the latter rate for Green Bay; Milwaukee Cinn. at 92c.@\$1 14; Chicago Spring, at \$1 07 @1 07 Ctnsh. Corn continues to fair request at advancing prices. Sales have been reported of 35,35,000 bushels, at 74c. @75c. for sound Mixed Western, about 15c.@76c. for do. In store 73c.@74c. for sound do. 77c. @78c. for Yellow Western.

and White do. ▯ bushel. Kye Cuckoos inactive as 60c. ▯ 90c., according to quality. ▯ bushel. Oats late in good demand, including Canada at 55c. ▯ 55c. in Western at 59c. ▯ 67c.; State, at 63c. ▯ 69c. ▯ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt are inactive at mid prices.

HAY—North River Bale continues in fair request, at 55c. ▯ \$1.05 for new, and \$1.05 ▯ 1.15 for old. ▯ 100 bs.

HOPS—Have been pretty freely dealt in at 17c. ▯ 23c. for last year's crop. ▯ lb.

OLDS—Has been in fair demand at uniform prices.
NAVAJO STORES—Have been in less request and heavy in price, including Spirits Turpentine, which is quoted down to \$2.40@2.50 per gallon.
OLDS—Have been quiet to-day, at about former quotations. Crude Petroleum, 37c.@37 1/2c.; refined do. 70c. per gallon.
PROVISIONS—Pork has been in moderate demand, and held firm. Sides, since our last, 95c. @96c. in lints, at \$11.50@11.64 for Old Mesa; \$12.03 for

[illegible]

State. C. B. Cheese continues in request, at 24.00. 12 1/2 c. 100 lbs.
RICE—Sales, 240 bags East India at 27 1/2 c. 37 1/2 c. 100 lbs.
SALT—Has been in more request, including Liverpool Ground, at 1 1/2 c. 21 c. 24 c. and do. fine at 15 c. 22 c. 45 c. 100 lbs.
SOAP—Castile has been in limited request at 16 c. 16 c. 100 lbs.
SPICES—Pepper has been in moderate demand.

and sales of 4500 bbls have been reported, since our last, at 24c. @24 1/2c. **W.**

SUGARS—Have been less active, and rather heavy. Sales, since our last, 670 hhds., including Porto Rico, at 12c. @12 1/2c., and Cuba at 13c. @11 5/8c. **W.**

TALLOW—Sales, to-day, 135,000 lbs. at from 10 1/2c. @10c. **W.**

WHISKY—Sales, to-day, 400 bbls., in lots, at 50c. @49 1/2c.; the principal holders are asking higher prices.

EIGHTS—Freightments were moderate, to-

For Liverpool—3,400 bbls. Flour, (by sailing
 vessel, and steamer), at 1s. 7½d. @2s. 3d. ½ bbl.
 1,600 bushels Grain, at 6d. @½d. ½ bushel; 600
 25,000 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 3d. ½ bbl. For Glasgow—
 25,000 bbls. Flour, at 17s. 6d. ½ ton. For London—
 25,000 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 3d. ½ bbl. For Bristol—7,000 bush-
 els Wheat, @ 7½d. ½ bushel. For Cork and orders—
 21,000 bushels Grain, at 6s. ½ quarter. For Ham-
 burgh—300 bags Coffee, on private terms. For Amer-

terdam—A brig, with Flour, at 3s. ; also, by another
vessel, 300 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 6d. ½ bbl. For Ant-
werp, 300 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 6d. ¾ bbl.

INSTRUCTION:

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE.
Next 4th-term, commencing Sept. 14.
 The Principal will be at the school after Sept. 6, to confer with parents.
 There are three Departments—Classical, Scientific and Preparatory. The various branches of study will be under the immediate supervision of the following gentlemen:
 Examiners:
 Greek—CHARLES ANTHON, LL. D., Professor of Greek in Columbia College.
 Latin—HENRY DAISLER, A. M., Professor of Latin in Columbia College.
 Mathematics—W. G. PECK, A. M., Professor of Mathematics in Columbia College.
 Natural Science—W. DWIGHT, LL. D., Professor of Law in Columbia College.
 Anatomy and Physiology—THOMAS TULSIE, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in Columbia College.

Belles Lettres—Rev. JAMES B. FLAGG, D. D., Rector,
Grace Church, Brooklyn.
Principal, Rev. GEORGE W. BACON, A. M., LL. B.
Vice-Principal, Rev. H. A. HARRIS, LL. B.
Catalogues, containing full information, may be ob-
tained at Thompson's, No. 116-7 Broadway (Madison
square); Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and Burdett
& Co., 49th-st.

MADAME C. MEARS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 224 Broadway, near Madison square.
Will be opened on **THURSDAY**, Sept. 17.
Letters to the above address will always receive prompt
attention.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.

THE DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES who reopened on **MONDAY**, the 11th inst. For specific information, application can be made at No. 28 Montague-st., Brooklyn. **CHARLES E. WEST**, Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES. No. 26 West 38th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen **TUESDAY**, Sept. 22.

SOUTH BROOKLYN SELECT ACADEMY
No. 18 TOMPKINS-PLACE,
WILL REOPEN ON **MONDAY**, Sept. 23.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL,
No. 23 (late No. 77) East 16th-st. near Stuyvesant
square, will reopen on **WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16.**

MISS RANNEY'S
Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Elizabeth
New-Jersey, will reopen **WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9.**

MISS SCHENKBERG'S

French and English School for Young Ladies will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 17, at No. 65 West 21st-st.

THE MISSES AUBERT'S
School for Young Ladies, removed to 146 East 13th-st. will reopen Sept. 17.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE, NO. 11 WEST 26TH-ST.—The first term of this institution will open Sept. 14, 1883. Of the number of teachers are: Dr. DÜLON, Principal, Professor of German, Latin, French, Italian, English, and Mathematics.

English and French Reading and Day School for the Young Ladies at Castletown, Sligo, Ireland, on TUESDAY, 27th SEPTEMBER 1893.

DON BERNARD INSTITUTE—NO. 147 Madison Ave., New York, reopens Sept. 17. This eminent French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children offers all the advantages of a boarding school and the most able corps of instructors in the Education Department.
Principal, M^{me}. DON BERNARD.
Née de Rochefort.

ROSE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES. Danbury, Conn., will reopen Monday, Oct. 5. For circulars, apply to W. J. DAVIS, No. 118 Franklin St., New York, or the Principal, Mrs. C. M. HILL, Rose Hill Seminary, Danbury, Conn. Pupils will be received during the vacation, if desired.

A YOUNG LADY OF SIX YEARS' EXPERIENCE in teaching music, desires a few pupils, situated in the city of New York or Brooklyn. Furnish list. Would make an arrangement as principal.

LAW SCHOOL OF NEW YORK UNIVERSITY, Washington-square, will open on September 1st.

14. under the instruction of THOS. W. CLERKE, LL. D. and WM. B. WFDGWOOD, LL. D. Circulars obtained at University Law Library.

THE UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL
opens its twenty-seventh year Sept. 7. Pupils received from 7 years and upward. The 7th-av. cars pass the school.

MRS. BROWN, FORMERLY OF NO. 3
Varick-st. Hudson Square, (St. John's Park), will reopen her School for Young Ladies and Misses, September 1st.

21, No. 174 West 23d-st.
MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its 45th semi-annual session Oct. 1, 1887. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal, for Circulare.

MME. CAPOLEON RESPECTFULLY INFORMS the parents of her pupils that she will open her French and English school on MONDAY, Sept. 14, at No. 184 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

MRS. JNO. W. BLIGH'S SELECT BOARD

WING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES
No. 52 West 18th-st., will reopen Oct. 1. For particulars
address MRS. S. L. HUGH, Newport, R. I.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL AT HAZEN
KENNACK, N. J.—WM. WILLIAMS, Prince par-
Number limited to twelve. Will reopen on MONDAY
Sept. 7. Superior advantages for civil engineering.

DEER PARK INSTITUTE—(FOR LADIES)
Port Jervis, Orange County, N. Y., on Erie Railroad

CHILTON HILL BOARDING AND
SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Elizabeth, N. J.—The Fall
term commences on MONDAY, Sept. 10.
For circulars address **Principal J. YOUNG**, Princeton,
N. J.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG
Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address
the principal, **Miss EMILY NELSON**,
Bridgeport, Conn.

HEGARAY INSTITUTE, No. 70 MADISON
ST., NEW YORK CITY. For circulars address
the principal, **Miss EMILY NELSON**,
Bridgeport, Conn.

THE MISSES ROGERS' FRENCH ACADEMY will reopen on **WEDNESDAY**, Sept. 16 under the direction of **Mme. L. B. PREVOST** at the English School for Young Ladies, No. 236 West 20th st., will be reopened on **Monday**, Sept. 7.

THE MISS SMITH'S WILL REOPEN their school on **WEDNESDAY**, Sept. 17. References to parents whose children have been in the school.

THE MISSES OAKLEY'S PRIVATE

reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14, at No. 96 Madison-av.
NAPLE HALL-YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING
 SCHOOL, at Jamaica, L. I., will reopen on the 8th
 Monday in September. P. A. ANDREWS

DO YOU SEEK GOOD SCHOOLS FOR
YOUR CHILDREN?—Circulars of several good
 schools are deposited for your free use, with
MR. SCHIRMERHORN, No. 556 Broadway

TEACHERS.

A TEACHER, OF SEVERAL YEARS experience in New-York City, and a graduate of Harvard, is prepared to give private lessons in the studies required for admission to college; best City and other references given. Address E. A. W., Drawer No. 6 Utica Post-office.

AS TEACHER.—A RECENT GRADUATE of Yale desires a situation as assistant teacher or

AS PRIVATE TUTOR.—A TEACHER OF SEVEN
 10 years' experience desires an engagement
 above. Teaches the classics, mathematics, English,
 languages, French, Spanish, German and music, piano
 and vocal. Address E. N. A., Box No. 18, Princeton,
 N. J.

A FRENCH TEACHER.—A PARISIAN L
 A day of refinement wishes to engage as teacher
 French, in a school or private family; highest testimonials.
 Address L. B., Box No. 1,334 New-York Post-office.

A YOUNG MAN, M. A., WHO HAS HA
 A experience in teaching both in a classical school
 the City and as private tutor, desires a similar position.

Reference of the highest order can be given. Address
C. M. Statton G Post-office, No. 1,289 Broadway.

A THEOLOGICAL STUDENT, HAVING TWO
or three hours' leisure daily, desires an engagement
as tutor in a private family, or as assistant in a school. A
director A, Box No. 175 Times Office.

ALL WANTING TEACHERS, OR PUS
hons to teach, are invited to apply to the NATIONAL
TEACHERS' INST., No 713 Broadway. TEACHERS
WANTED AND EDUCATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE

DANCING.
J. H. SEARING'S
PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 272 4th av., near 23d-st.

C. H. RIVERS' BROOKLYN DANCE ACADEMY, No. 33 Schermerhorn street, corner Court-st. All the fashionable dances taught in our course of lessons. Classes are now forming. Send for Circular, or apply at any time between 10 o'clock A. M. and 10 P. M.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN LADY living up town, pleasant and healthy locality, an infant of suitable parents to nurse during the winter months. Reference required. Address Mrs. G. Stevens, 67 West 89th St., New York City.

Positive, Aster-plants.

NEW-YORK. TUESDAY. SEPT. 8, 1863

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

FROM EUROPE.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Aldermen held a special meeting at 1 o'clock P. M. yesterday. A communication was received from Mr. DEVELIN, the Corporation Counsel, in reply to Mr. FROEMT's resolution of inquiry, and giving the opinion that only the Common Council have the right to grant aid to the families of soldiers under the General Relief law passed by the last Legislature, and that the relief

which, according to Mr. Wood himself, they

action against the institution; and the new

and by the prejudices of the people ; and it is even said that the former has been virtually deposed from power because of the liberal policy he desired to inaugurate. The Spirit-ual Emperor issued a decree, which was promulgated on the 24th of June, ordering all foreigners to leave Japan in thirty days, and that at the expiration of that period all the ports of Japan would be closed. In a few days after this, hostilities were inaugurated. If a serious war now ensue with Japan, we have no doubt it will be quite a serious one. The population, power and resource of the country are nearly all mystery to outside barbarians ; but the population is probably, at least, as great as that of this country, and the wealth, military advance, and prowess of the Japanese are certainly great. We do not doubt of their

A PEEP AT DIPLOMACY.

For several hours on that Friday morning, Mr. Wasp, Mr. John Bigelow, our Consul at Paris, and

"And France submitted?"

This image shows a vertical strip of a document page. On the left side, there is a dark, textured binding or edge. The right side is a white page area. Faint, illegible text impressions are visible across the page, appearing as light gray marks. The overall image is oriented vertically.

MEDICAL.

TRINEMAR.
Nos. 1, 2 and 3—Protes

TRIESTE MAR No. 1 invigorates the exhausted, all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, even in the decline of life its rallying powers are almost magical.

TRIESTE MAR No. 2 has superior properties in those cases where copious or cubens is usually administered.

TRIESTE MAR No. 3 entirely eradicates all impurities; it is most efficacious in the treatment of all obstructions, the necessity of mercury or any other detestable remedy is avoided. These admirable remedies are in the agreeable form of a lozenge. In tin cases at \$3; four cases in one set, at \$9.

Prepared by Dr. J. H. BROWNE, 154 Bleecker St., 4th floor from Macdonald, New-York. Immediately on receipt of amount, forwarded to any part of the world, success guaranteed.

No. 3 entirely eradic

[illegible]

only certain and reliable
character. In 20 years

cured more cases of Secret Illnesses and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expenditure than any other or third-hand doctor. I have robbed of their money some dishonestly, but I will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, I have been able to cure many cases of complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige of the disease—removed by the use of my Mercury. Venereal emissions stopped in a short time. Restored to full potency, or lost sexual power, restored to full view in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new

here, may get a permanent diagnosis of their case.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESS.
Fully consulted with Dr. Wagn. No. 66 Lippens-st.,
New York City, where those afflicted with any form of private dis-
ease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or ex-
posure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhea, gleet, stricture,
etc., etc., and all other venereal diseases, such as
the syphilitic diseases of the kidneys, &c. &c. Thirty years of
extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of
these complaints, has secured success in cases where
others have failed. Long experience has shown that the
success of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks.
This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered
and debilitated condition, and enables them to resume their en-
gagements to marriage, thereby speedily cured. To be con-
sulted, Dr. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings

uses, possessing the most
valuable remedies in the
no charge, in from one

published in 1940. N. B. - Those who have used their pre-
ventives are never without a "Send for a circular." They
claim that the circular is the only official medical aid that
can remedy for monthly irregularities. The above reme-
dies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular
carefully. Postage free, no receipt of stamp. Cures warran-
teed.

MADAME RENTIL, FEMALE PHYSICIAN
has successfully treated all diseases of Female, for thirty years. She
can be consulted, as usual, at No. 162 Chambers-st., or by
letter.

For all Intable Medicines for either married or single
Ladies can be sent by mail. Price 45.

N. B. - Ladies who desire to avail themselves of Ma-
dame Rentil's medicine, should first receive and make ade of
the medicine, removing obstructions, suppurations, and
ever cause, without the use of medicines or instruments,
can do so at one interview. Ladies from a distance can

MR. RESTELL,
Female Physician and

No 152 Chambers-st., New-York City.
Ladies who de liverboard, and the best medical attendance during confinement, can be accommodated.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR
All sufferers from the above complaint, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Tonic. They can be relied upon as the most powerful and effective remedy for the above public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.

W. H. HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England; and sold by their Agents, **WELLS & CO., Franklin-st., New-York.**

Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the sale of this medicine in Great Britain, No. 229 Strand, London, to be imprinted upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

AND THE VIGO
Three days by Dr. POW

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forbid a too rapid i
at his office, No. 129

For sale, or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by the following Post-Office Agents:—
RICHARDSON, S. J., No. 1 Vevay St., (Astor House) and
No. 10, Ann-st.; FIDDERBERG & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE
—Contains nearly 50 pages, and 150 line engravings, illustrating the physiological changes which take place in the system of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, and the author's plan of treatment. —The only rational and successful remedy for self-abuse, and the only means of restoring vitality. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical fitness for the duty of matrimony. —The only receipt of 15 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address:—DR. J. A. CROHN, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

WATERS, MAXWELL, M. D., NO. 6 GREENE

New-York. takes pleasure
studies who are superior
to all of them whatever

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INGVTORATORS. IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative for all who are afflicted with any of the following disorders:—

Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Broadway, between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regu-

able in correcting, reductions, from whatever

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose. They remove all obstructions from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Beware of cheap imitations. Write for full particulars. Will be confidentially, day and evening.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores mutilated to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division St., New York City. Price 75 cents per bottle. Beware of cheap imitations. The City is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob man of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician.

But No. 3 Division—separate rooms and a private

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY
be consulted with confidence on private diseases.
Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee
a permanent cure of all venereal diseases. He has
often been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums,
etc., calling on Dr. J. H. the certainty of receiving
honorable treatment.

ADVICE FOR LADIES.—IN ALL CASES
of female diseases, if medicines are desired, or medical
treatment that is not a failure, call upon Dr. A. M. MAURI-
CEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, author of "The
Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," 75
Nassau Street, New York, a courteous and efficient
physician.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALE DISEASES OF
a medical-scientific nature, treated by Dr. THIERES, No. 1217
Broadway, near 24th-st., New York. Send a red stamp
for ladies' circular and escape quackery. Board provided.

CONSULTATION

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that their lies are not so good that they can make

ASTROLOGY.
THE GREAT ANIMAL ASTROLOGER.
MR. J. MACRICE, will undertake the pondering of the
past, present and future, covering the whole field of all
that relates to your happiness or misery through your
whole life; he will bring success out of the most hope-
less cases of your understanding. All who consult him will
have good luck through life. Fee—Ladies, 50 cents; gen-
tlemen, \$1. Hours until 8 in the evening. 26, No.
Riverside, near Wooster.

AMUSEMENTS

NIBLO'S GARDEN,
Lessee and Manager, Wm. Wrentham.
A DECIDED TRIUMPH.
THE THIRD TIME.
THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, Sept. 8.
The new tragic drama of
NIBLISE; OR, THE SET OF THE POMPADOUR.
Madame de Pompadour, born in the ranks of the people and seating herself with ease upon the throne of Blanche of Castile; Madame de Pompadour protects philosophers and banishing the Jesuits, treating her enemies with the French Revolution.
ONE OF THE CAUSES OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

Also great **Die-German** Bagel, **Bagel**,
and **ANNA LIE**, **E. E. MANN**
will appear in his great character of
PROFESSOR.
The play will be produced with
NEW SCENERY, **NEW DRESSES**,
NEW APPOINTMENT,
AND A MOST POWERFUL CAST.
Mr. J. McCullough De Choise
Madame Fossil as the Marquise Pompadour
Mrs. J. McCullough as the Mile Doria
CONDUCTOR **HARVEY B. POWDER**

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 8.
EDWIN FORREST.
for the second time, as **HAMLET**.
Seats secured in the Box office
THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE.

WALLACK'S. WALLACK'S.
Doors open at 7½; begin at 8; never before 10½.
Fifth week of the
GREAT SPECTRAL ILLUSION!
Overwhelming success of the

ORIGINAL

PRODUCED FOR THE
FIRST TIME IN AMERICA
AT THE POPULAR THEATRE
and universally conceded to be
THE MOST PERFECT SPECTRAL PHENOMENON
yet exhibited in this country.
The effects are
STARTLING AND THRILLING, YET
PLEASANT AND ENTERTAINING
THE GREATEST TRIUMPH
OF SCIENCE AND ART
ever presented to the public.

Every evening Mr. Watkins dramatic play.
MRS. H. WALKINS..... **THE LAST**
THE ALHAMBRA..... **HONORA PAU**

THE ALHAMBRA..... HONORA.
FOURTEENTH-ST., OPPOSITE THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ARABS AND GRANDE EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANC
ARABS BEDOUIN ARAB
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THIS (TUESDAY) AFTERNOON AND EVENING Sept. 22
SECOND APPEARANCE OF THE GREAT EQU
TRIAN WONDER OF THE WORLD,
YOUNG FERDINAND SAGRING,
The only rival of
THE GRPAT HERNANDEZ.
SECOND WEEK OF HERR MOLIQUE AND SON
BROTHERS TELINTUS, MR. JAMES COO
THE GREAT EATON STON
MR. PARKER MILLER CARRO
ASSISTED BY 2 STAR EQUESTRIAN PERFORME

Afternoon performance commences at 2½ o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; children 15 cents.
Evening performance commences at 8 o'clock.
Admission to pit 25 cents; boxes 50 cents.
REMEMBER, A GRAND MATINEE EVERY DAY
Commencing at 2 o'clock, for the special accommodations
for **LADIES AND CHILDREN.**

PARK THEATRE.
Fulton-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.
Lessee and Manager..... Mr. GABRIEL HARRIS
Stage Manager..... Mr. R. A. BAK

MONDAY, Sept. 14, 1883.
With a highly-talented
DRAMATIC COMPANY,
Composed of artists of the first standing in the profession, and an
ORCHESTRA
Embracing the first musical ability in the country.
No pains or expense will be spared to make
THIS THEATRE
Worthy of the patronage of
THE CITIZENS OF BROOKLYN,
GREAT

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION
at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL FAIR
of
THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.
OPEN DAILY
From 9 o'clock, A. M., to 10 o'clock, P. M.
PIANO FORTE MATINEE
Every afternoon at 3 o'clock.

THE CELEBRATED ITALIAN OPERA BAND.
Under the leadership of K. Gafl, has been engaged, &
will perform every evening.
ADMITTANCE, 25 CENTS.

MILITARY.

NEW-YORK COUNTY SUBSTITUTE AND
RELIEF COMMITTEE.

NAMES AND PLACES OF MEETING OF AUXILIARY COMMITTEES.

The Committee announce hereby, that in pursuance of their request, made on the 2d instant, the Chairman of the Republican Central and Tammany Hall General Committees have each selected one gentleman in each Ward to meet with the Committee for their respective Wards, and give information and instruction to draft persons desiring the aid of this Committee, and that several Ward Committees named in the annexed have agreed to the places and times of meeting, as a

GEORGE OPHYKE, Mayor.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
WM. M. TWEED, Supervisor.
WM. B. STEWART, Supervisor.
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor.
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor.
C. GORDON, } Committee.
G. F. THOMPSON, } Clerks.

WARD AUXILIARY COMMITTEES.

Ward. Republicans. Democrats.

1. James Marshall.	John Fox
2. Matthew C. Fordham.	Petrick McKahan.
3. John M. Corbin.	John A. Torrie.
4. Henry H. Bennett.	John Y. Savage, Jr.
5. Joseph B. Taylor.	John Healy.
6. Owen W. Brennan.	William Nelson.
7. Charles H. H. H.	Robert H. Keenan.
8. John I. Sillock.	Ralph Bogert.
9. James W. Booth.	Charles J. Chipp.
10. David Miller.	Moses D. Gale.
11. Edward W. Collin.	Francis L. A. Boole.
12. Isaac B. Taylor.	Wm. M. Long.
13. Henry A. Smith.	Jacoby Mahan.

14. E. A. Willoughby.	James Hayes.
15. Abraham Lent.	James J. Gambleson.
16. Hugh Gardener.	Michael Halpin.
17. Wm. A. Smith.	John Ryan.
18. John D. Ottiwell.	John Newbit.
19. Henry J. Armstrong.	Terence Farley.
20. John V. Gridley.	James Casey.
21. James O'Connell.	James Mahoney.
22. William Allan.	Alexander Ward.

Ward.	Places of Meeting.	Hours of Meeting.
1. No. 109 Greenwich-st.		5 to 9 P.
2. No. 70 Cliff-st.		5 to 9 P.

9	No. 106 Barclay-st.	5 to 9 P.
10	No. 61 Lincoln-st.	5 to 9 P.
11	5th Ward Hotel	10 P. A. M. and 5 to 9 P.
12	No. 69 Centre-st.	5 to 9 P.
13	No. 1-3 Madison-st.	5 to 9 P.
14	No. 339 Hudson-st.	5 to 9 P.
15	No. 694 Greenwood-st.	5 to 9 P.
16	No. 81 Ludlow-st.	5 to 9 P.
17	No. 104 Av. C.	5 to 9 P.
18	Corner 127th-st. and 3d-av.	5 to 9 P.
19	No. 38 W 10th-st.	5 to 9 P.
20	No. 41 Marion-st.	5 to 9 P.
21	Corner Bowery and House-st.	5 to 9 P.

15.	No. 92 9th-av.	5 to 9 P.
17.	No. 208 1st-av.	5 to 9 P.
18.	No. 210 3d-av.	5 to 9 P.
19.	54th-st. betw. 4th and 3d-avs.	6 to 9 P.
	(Ahlert's)	to 10 A. N. and 5 to 9 P.
20.	34th-st. and 8th-av. Continental Hall	5 to 9 P.
21.	32d-st. and 4th-av.	5 to 9 P.
22.		5 to 9 P.

WANTED.

TEN THOUSAND SUBSTITUTES.

To whom THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS will be paid

by the County Substancia and Relief Commissions. App
Immediately to the County Jail and 73 Duane-st.
By order of the Committee of the Board of Supervisors.
GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
ELIJAH F. PIERCE, Supervisor.
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor.
WM. F. STEWART, Supervisor.
WM. M. TWEED, Supervisor.
CORNELIUS CONSON, Clerk.
Geo. F. THOMPSON, Clerk.

NEW YORK GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE, No. Broadway, Room No. 14, will issue policies of Insurance against draft, guaranteeing either to furnish an acceptable substitute or pay to the proper authorities the \$300,000 the party drafted is guaranteed to be granted at any time before the name of the party insured is actually drawn from the draft wheel. Insurance granted to parties in pairs of this and other loyal States.

N. B.—Substitutes wanted for parties drafted in New York will be parties drafted will be furnished substitutes at no cost.

N. B.—Parties who have been drafted having less

ANCE in this office are notified that if substitute runners
which \$4, or \$300 paid, on presenting their policies
this office.

Agents wanted in all the States.

\$750 BOUNTY - SUBSTITUTES WANTED
Cash bounty \$250. Life insurance bounty
\$500. Reimbursement of \$750.
Substitute agents and runners will be paid a liberal
commission for all substitutes furnished.
N. B. - Parties drafted will be furnished substitutes
fair rates. Write to Life Insurance Office, No.
1000 Broadway, Room No. 15.

SUBSTITUTES WANTED FOR CITY AND STATE, and the highest bounty paid. Call before reaching elsewhere, at No. 67 West-st., corner of Albatross stairs. HENRY JAMES, Agent. Also wanted, **at the rate of \$1000 per annum and expenses.**

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPT. 10, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—PIANO-FORTE MATINEE.

BARBURY'S MUSEUM—SINGING AND INSTRUMENTAL PERFORMANCES AT 3 AND 7 P. M. Curiousities at all hours.

WILSON'S GARDEN—HAWAII.

WALLACE'S—THE LAST OF THE DORY.

WINTER GARDEN—THE MYSTERY OF AUBREY COURT.

IRVING HALL—FALLON'S STREPTOCORD.

ALHAMBRA PAVILION—THE BROADWAY ADAMS.

NEW-YORK THEATRE (No. 445 Broadway)—RACQUET; OR, THE MAGIC STAFF.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the New-York Times (Daily) is Three Cents, except on the Sunday morning edition, which is Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price is \$3 per annum—in advance, the Sunday morning edition, which is \$10.

The price of the Semi-Weekly Times is:

One copy one year.....\$3 00

Two copies one year.....5 00

Five copies one year.....13 00

The price of the Weekly Times is:

One copy one year.....\$2 00

Three copies one year.....5 00

Ten copies one year.....15 00

Twenty copies one year.....25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year. Address H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We have this morning highly important rebel news from Charleston. The Richmond *Enquirer* of yesterday contains a dispatch from the doomed city, dated the 7th, which announces that Morris Island was evacuated by the rebels on the previous afternoon. Our forces, it appears by the dispatch, had dug their way up to the very most of Wagner, and it being impossible longer to hold the work, Beauregard ordered its evacuation. Fort Gregg was also necessarily evacuated, and Gen. Gillmore was in full possession of Cumulphig Point, in full view of the City of Charleston. At last accounts heavy firing was going on between the monitors and Fort Moultrie and the batteries on Sullivan's Island. A demand had been made for the surrender of Fort Sumter, but it had been refused.

Glorious news also reaches us from Gen. Rosecrans' army. Chattanooga was evacuated by the rebels on Tuesday, and was occupied by Gen. Canby's division yesterday. The rebels retreated southward.

The Memphis *Argus* states on the authority of Col. BURBANK, that Brig.-Gen. MARSH WALKER has been promoted to a Majority by the Confederate Secretary of War, and is now in Arkansas, in the Department of Gen. PEARCE. Also that the divisions of WALKER and MARMADUK were consolidated at Brownsville by order of Gen. MARMADUK, who was ranking officer, but the commission of Gen. WALKER coming on from the War Department put a new phase to affairs transferring the command by virtue of rank to Gen. WALKER, who at once ordered his forces to withdraw from Brownsville, and take up their line of march for Bayou Metairie, where he massed his troops with those of Gen. PAICK, who commands all the troops in Arkansas. Gen. E. KIRBY SMITH acting as Provisional Secretary of War. Mr. Gen. WALKER is a graduate of West Point, and started out from Memphis in the beginning of the war as Colonel of the Fortieth regiment of Confederate Regulars, was stationed a short time at Fort Pillow, afterward at Columbus, and from there was ordered to Island No. 10, where he commanded a short time and was made a Brigadier. His health failing him, he was given leave of absence for some months, after which he was ordered to take a command in Mississippi, and was removed shortly after, at his own instance, to the Department of the Arkansas.

The St. Louis *Democrat* calls attention to Gen. BURN'S recent victory near the Arkansas, and urges that as he is Gen. SCHOFIELD's superior by virtue of seniority of rank, that he should be entrusted with the command of the Department of Missouri.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamer *Pelopagos*, from Havana on the 3d inst., arrived at this port yesterday, bringing news from Vera Cruz to the 15th ult. by way of San Diego de Cuba. Tampico was occupied by the French on the 11th ult., having been captured after slight resistance. The French were then at Vera Cruz that Matamoros had declared for the French "intervention," and had debarred the French from "intervention." Accounts from the interior of Mexico indicate that the entire country is in a condition bordering on anarchy. The report from the Capital is a report that Count SALAZAR had been seriously ill.

From Havana we learn that a fresh insurrection has broken out against Spanish authority in St. Domingo. Puerto Plata was captured by the insurgents, who besieged the small garrison of the place in one of the forts of the place. The garrison was relieved, however, on the 27th ult., by a force of Spanish troops, who recaptured the place with the bayonet, killing and wounding a considerable number of the insurgents, and taking many prisoners. Measures were being taken by the Captain-General to suppress the insurrection, this time effectually.

The Democratic State Convention met at Albany yesterday, the attendance being quite large. Judge HART, of Essex County, was appointed Temporary Chairman. After some debate it was decided that the opposing delegations from New-York should retire for consultation, with a view to presenting a united delegation. The Committee on Permanent Organization was then appointed, and the Convention took adjournment. On Wednesday the Committee on Organization reported in favor of Judge AMASA J. PARKER for President. Judge PARKER of course made a speech on assuming the chair, in which he of course asserted that the country was the brink of a precipice, and that the Democratic party could save it. After another recess, the matter of the New-York delegations was settled by the admission of Tammany and Mozart, and the expulsion of the delegation headed by Mr. McKIM. A motion to invite the Committee on Nominations to the series adopted at Rochester last month, with an additional one declaring an unnecessary purpose "to resist, in every legal manner, all departures from the strict letter of the Constitution," etc. The Committee on Nominations reported in favor of ELLIOTT NORSTON for Attorney-General, and R. F. STREYER for Inspector of State Prisons. The report was adopted, and the other nominations were left in the hands of the Executive Committee.

The Seventh Annual Festival of the Caledonian Club of New-York was celebrated in fine style yesterday at Jones' Wood, with delegations present from the Caledonians of Boston, Philadelphia and Newark. Eighteen series of Scottish games were played before a concourse of 10,000 spectators, and the sport did not terminate until midnight, when dancing and general festivity assumed

Full notes and details of the rest of the hour will follow.

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PROPOSALS

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AMUSEMENTS

SEE'S PLANO
 Privately awarded
 \$800.
 1st Prize

present Perils from England and France—The Nature and Conditions of Intervention by Mediation—And also by Recognition—The Impossibility of Any Recognition of a New Power with Slavery as a Corner-Stone—And the Wrongful Concession of Ocean Belligerency,

Delivered at the Cooper Institute
Sept. 10, 1863.

There are numerous instances, which are now so many warnings. Reader then and you will see the tendency, the temptation, the irresistible fascination, or the commanding exigency of which, in times of crisis, the human mind has been led to the road for independence. I do not dwell now on the character of these various interrelations, although they have been mostly in the interest of Human Freedom. It is only an example to put us on our guard against repeating them. The footprints are already to lead us away.

Between our war is not without its warnings. If there has in progress other nations have not intervened they have not succeeded in keeping entirely

turning into a permanent hospital for commerce and industry, and the Triple Alliance, only four years later, France was constrained to stipulate again that nothing should be omitted "which Great Britain could think necessary for the security of the Channel, the coast of France, and the latter was authorized to send commissions to the Baltic, the Bosphorus, the Aegean, and the Mediterranean, witnesses at the execution of the Treaty. These humiliating provisions were renewed in successive treaties down to the peace of Versailles in 1814, when, the British Government, in order to maintain British American independence. But Great Britain, when compelled to open Dunkirk, still negotiated with the Dutch in the shadow of the Scheider, or, as a British writer expresses it, she "became bound to admit her

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force upon them.

Even if it is admitted that "ships of war," like "belligerent" vessels, may be held to "belligerent" as is asserted by the British Prime Minister, echoing the Lord Chief Baron, it is obvious that it can be only with the distinction, to which I have already alluded, that the ship is to be held to be a "belligerent" ship, simple and not, in any respect, a *hostis* ship, as it can be fitted out in England. The ship must be "exported" to the theatre of war, and must be so fitted out, before the arrival of the belligerent port, where alone it can be fitted out and commissioned as a "ship of war." It is liable to capture, if it is not so fitted out. Any attempt in England to impart to it a hostile character, or, in one word, to make England its naval base, must be criminal; but this is precisely what has been done, and there are the routine captivities to which point so badly.

(11.) But not content with misconstruing the doctrine of the law of nations, and with making a covar for naval expeditions to deprive our commerce, our whole history is forgotten or misinterpreted.

rabies show itself" in the official tone which has been adopted by the British Foreign Office. It is not a bean dogmatic attitude—especially throughout the correspondence of the British Foreign Office. Of course, there is no friendship in any of these fathers. Nor is there any sympathy with the National championship of the United States. There is a certain respect for the mildest dissent even from the miscreant apostolates which was preached in their behalf. Naturally the tone is in harmony with the settlement. Hard, out, capacious, cynical, it avenges an indifference to innocence and a lack of interest in the right to cultivate with each other, and which should be a more wise statesmanship. The Malay runs a-crank, and such is the favorite diplomatic style in dealing with

may to whom it is killed.

But the plot of the French Emperor toward our country has not been left to any uncertain interference. For a long time public report has declared it to be nefarious, and now public report is confirmed by the official declaration of the ambassador. The ambassador of France, the French Consular Attorney at Rebel Slaves-mongers, has been received by him at the Tuilleries; members of Parliament, on an errand of hostility to our cause, have been admitted to his presence. The official declaration has been made that he desires to recognize Rebel Slaves-mongers as an Independent Power. This has been hard to believe; but it is too true. The French Emperor has been seduced by temptations which should be scouted, he forgets the precious traditions of France, whose blood-dimmed with ours in a common cause, and the ROYALISM of France, which should be the sword of Washington and Lincoln, while the allies of the ancient monarchy floated together with the Republic. He has been deceived by the intrigues of the Emperor of Austria, and the Emperor of Russia, sealed by FRANKLIN, which gave to the Republic the assurance of national life, and made France the partner of her rising glory. He has forgotten the obligations of the French Republic, and forgot still more the obligations of the own name—the first Napoleon, the first Napoleon.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Piano-forte Matinee.
BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Shows and Wintergarden.
AND SQUARES—Dramatic Performances at 3 and 12 o'clock P. M. Curiousities all hours.
WALLACK'S—The Last of the Ghost.
WINTER GARDEN—The Mystery of Andros Court.
IRVING HALL—Fallon's Street Opera.
ALHAMBRA PAVILION—The Begonia Arabs.
NEW-YORK THEATRE—(No. 445 Broadway)—Rocks!
On the Magic Star.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
The price of the New-York Times (Daily) is Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is Four Cents.
To Mail Subscribers the price is \$3 per annum—Including the Sunday morning edition, it is \$10.
The price of the Semi-Weekly Times is:
One copy one year.....\$3 00
Two copies one year.....5 00
Five copies one year.....12 00
The price of the Weekly Times is:
One copy one year.....\$2 00
Three copies one year.....3 00
Ten copies one year.....15 00
Twenty copies one year.....25 00
Payments invariably in advance.
To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year. Address: H. J. Raymond & Co., Publishers.

Advertisements.
Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.
REVENUE STAMPS FOR CHECKS, in sheets, for sale at Times Counting-Room.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

We have this morning full confirmation of the news of the occupation of Chattanooga by a portion of Gen. Sherman's army, published yesterday. Gen. CRITTENDEN took possession on Thursday, and Gen. Wood was put in command of the place. The rebel infantry evacuated the place on Wednesday morning, but the cavalry did not leave until a short time before our forces entered it. The rebel line of retreat is along the Georgia State line of railroad, which is threatened by our advance, and is quite likely to be interfered with.

East Tennessee may now be considered as fully redeemed to the Union, as the last hold of the rebels upon it—Cumberland Gap—has fallen into our possession. The War Department received intelligence yesterday that the rebel garrison there surrendered on Wednesday afternoon, without firing a gun. The capture, we learn by a dispatch from Cincinnati, were 2,000 men and 14 pieces of artillery. The rebel garrison was commanded by Gen. FRASER.

Our advance from Morris Island direct are to the afternoon of Tuesday last—brought to Fort Mifflin by the steamer New-York yesterday. The island had been completely in our possession since Sunday. The rebels left behind them all their guns, nineteen in number, and seventy-five of their men were captured, instead of twelve, as reported in the rebel dispatches. When the New-York left two monitors and the Ironsides were bombarding Fort Mifflin, and it was reported that the rebel magazine had been blown up.

Gen. GILLMORE's official report of the capture of Fort Mifflin was received. He states that our sappers had succeeded in carrying the crest of the counterescarp of Fort Wagner on its sea point, and an order had been issued to carry the place by assault on the morning of the 7th. On the night of the 6th, however, the enemy evacuated the island. They left everything behind them, including a large supply of excellent ammunition. Gen. GILLMORE closes his dispatch with the announcement that the city and harbor of Charleston are now covered by his guns.

Our Washington correspondent has no doubt, from testimony in his possession, that within the last week or two Lee's army has been considerably depleted to reinforce BRAGG and BAUDENBACH.

The work laid out for Gen. BLUNT and Gen. STRELL in Arkansas is being accomplished in the best style, and soon the entire State will be in a condition to reassert its old love for the Union. On the 1st inst. Gen. BLUNT took possession of Fort Smith, a force of 4,000 rebels in the vicinity skedaddling on the previous night. A portion of our forces pursued them twenty miles, and after a brief engagement scattered them in all directions. We also have the news of the evacuation of Little Rock by the rebels.

A letter from Norfolk professes to give the details of a plan which the rebels have on foot for the recapture of that city. It says that the expedition against the city is to be committed to Gen. LONESTRAT, and several Generals of lesser light, who are well acquainted with the topography of the country. The forces are to be divided and advanced from three different points. A large body of troops will be massed at Suffolk, to make a feint, and draw our troops there, while the attack is being made upon the city by another body, advancing through Princess Ann County with a strong reserve. A third party is to appear in the vicinity of Sewell's Point, while all this is going on, to attract the troops stationed north of the city.

GENERAL NEWS.
The Democratic State Convention closed its labors yesterday. The platform adopted reaffirms the one of 1862, with additions regretting the President's recent letter, declaring the Constitution obligatory upon the Government and people in time of war as well as of peace, threatening the soldiers of the State for their gallantry, condemning the Conspiracy act, deprecating mob violence, and endorsing the Administration of Gov. SEYMOUR in every respect. The ticket nominated is as follows:

Secretary of State.....D. B. St. John.
Comptroller.....Sanford E. Church.
Attorney-General.....M. B. Champlin.
State Engineer.....Van R. Richmond.
Treasurer.....Wm. B. Lewis.
Canal Commissioner.....W. W. Wright.
Inspector of State Prison.....D. P. McNeill.
Judge of Appeals.....Wm. F. Allen.

Bermuda papers of the 2d instant have been received, but they contain no news. The rebel steamer Eugene, from Wilmington, N. C., with 401 bales of cotton, arrived at St. George on the 25th ult.

The price of Gold and Exchange were one per cent. lower yesterday on the news from Charleston and Chattanooga. The railway speculation was spirited, though the ultimate differences in price were against the market as compared with Tuesday afternoon. Money was at 7 per cent.

Breadstuffs were in moderate demand, yesterday. Flour, Wheat and Corn were declining. Oats were advancing. Provisions were in limited request and heavy. Groceries, Petroleum, Hay, Hops and Whisky were active and buoyant. Cotton was depressed and tending downward. The improvements in other articles were restricted. Moderate freight engagements were reported at dropping rates.

Our Foreign Relations—Mr. Sumner's Speech.

We give up one-half of the entire surface of to-day's issue of the Times to the important speech upon our Foreign Relations, delivered by Senator SUMNER, in this City, last night. The subject at the present moment is one of such deep public interest, and of such overshadowing National importance, that we believe we cannot do a greater service than by giving in full the views of one who, by his official position as Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs, by his relations with some of the foremost publicists of England and France, and by his intimate knowledge of the whole subject, is capable of speaking with intelligence, if not with authority.

We can give no analysis or estimate of the discourse at this moment, as it was a late hour of the night before he concluded its delivery; but every intelligent citizen will doubtless give due study to its views and statements—which, we need not say, are set forth in a style highly ornate yet incisive, and distinguished by all the characteristics of a professed orator.

The Copperhead State Convention.

This body took its place in Tweedie Hall with very much the same air that the culprit goes into the dock—as different from the bearing of the "unfettered Democracy" of other days as can be well imagined. It showed at once that it felt itself on the defence, and that the evidence was to be terribly against it. From the beginning to the end, it seemed to think of nothing but extenuation and deprecation. It did not challenge acquittal, but begged merciful consideration; and begged it, too, with a hang-dog look that unmistakably indicated that it had no hope of anything of the kind.

The unprecedented expedient was resorted to of summoning the Governor of the State to make a plea for the party. Gov. SEYMOUR did his extraordinary part with very good grace. His long and elaborate speech was, with excellent judgment, pitched in a very humble key. It is impossible to conceive of a greater contrast between the tone and the spirit of this production, and that of the speech made by the same tongue in the Academy of Music in this City, on the Fourth of July last. This is as bland and as amiable, as his long and elaborate speech was, with excellent judgment, pitched in a very humble key.

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Operations on the North Carolina Coast.

The United States steam transport Daniel Webster, from Fortress Monroe in twenty-four hours, arrived last night. On the 9th inst., at 10 A. M. inside of Cape Henry, was boarded by a boarding party from the Monitor, from the blockading fleet, of Wilmington, N. C. She reported being on shore with her boats, and had a night with some rebels, killing twelve, and capturing two guns, which they brought with them. The Monitor is bound now to Fortress Monroe. At 5 P. M., off Hog Island, exchanged signals with steamships Baltic and Atlantic, bound South.

The single peace resolution, instead of being a denunciation of the management of the war, simply asks the Government to "manifest a policy of conciliation." But it exhibits a very prudent reserve in regard to the sort of conciliation and its method. It says nothing of any proclamation of amnesty—nothing of any overtures, or other advances, to the rebel Government or army. It opens no path, it suggests no measure. It says just enough to keep in countenance its old "olive branch" principles, and yet is very chary of committing itself against the prosecution of the war. The President, as is shown in his correspondence with Fernando Wood, believes in conciliation as firmly as any man; but he believes in it after the rebels have grounded their arms, and not before. He does not choose to put himself in the same attitude before armed traitors that HORATIO SEYMOUR did before the mob, and by entreaties and false promises try to wheedle them into a return to duty. With WASHINGTON, he believes that such public enemies are to be met by "authority," and not by "influence," and that the only condition of clemency must be first "a satisfactory assurance of obedience to the laws."

The Convention throughout was a tame affair. It seemed to be haunted by a presentiment that the popular verdict was to be against it. It was its misfortune to meet under the shadow of the brightening fortunes of the war, and with a year's record of a State administration replete with guilt and shame. It was a mighty change from the situation last year, and the effect was just what might have been anticipated.

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Respectfully, your obedient servant,

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ANOTHER REBEL INVASION URGED.

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"The success of the Northern Democratic party would be no longer doubtful should Gen. Lee once more advance on Meade. Parties in the United States are so nearly balanced, that the least advantage thrown in favor of one will insure its success. Should the Confederate army remain quiescent on the banks of the Rappahannock, the boastful bragadoocio of the Yankee official reports will be confirmed, and Lincoln and Halleck will point in triumph to the crippled condition of the Confederate army as a confirmation of the great victory won in Pennsylvania."

The Democrats, unable to gain any success, will be constrained to enter the contest for the Speakership through the principal part of their strength—the disorganised mismanagement and conduct of the war. Gen. Lee must turn politician as well as warrior, and we believe he will prove the most successful politician the Confederacy has ever produced. He may so move and direct his army as to produce political results which in their bearing upon this war will prove more effective than the bloodiest victories. Let him drive Meade into Washington and he will again raise the spirits of the Democrats, confirm their timid and grace confidence in their wavering. He will embolden the Peace party should he again cross the Potomac, for he will show the people of Pennsylvania how little security they have from LINCOLN for the protection of their homes. It matters not whether the advance he made for purposes of permanent occupation or simply for a grand raid, it will demonstrate that in the third year of the war they are so far from the subjugation of the Confederate States that the defence of Maryland and Pennsylvania has not yet been secured. A full campaign into Pennsylvania, with the hands of our soldiers united—not for indiscriminate plunder, demoralising and undisciplining the army, but a campaign for systematic and organized retaliation and punishment—would arouse the popular mind to the uncertainty and insecurity of Pennsylvania. This would react upon the representatives in Congress, strengthening the Democrats and mollifying even Herdesham fanaticism itself. The damages which the last campaign inflicted, if augmented by another this Fall, when presented to the Lincoln Government, would, unless paid, greatly exasperate the people against an Administration which neither defends the State nor reimburses its citizens for the losses which its own imbecility has produced. And if these damages are paid the debt is increased. And if these damages are paid the debt is increased.

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PROPOSAL

[illegible][illegible]

Captain and Asst. Cavalry C. S. Army.
 Cavalry Bureau,
 Office of the Chief Quartermaster,
 Washington, D. C.
PROPOSALS FOR HORSES.—PROPOSALS
 for the purchase of 100 horses, to be used for
 furnishing of cavalry horses, to be delivered at Pitts-
 burgh, Penn., Philadelphia, Washington, City, Syracuse,
 and New York City.
 Proposals will be considered for the furnishing of horses
 of the following description:—Horses of any color,
 from fifteen (15) to sixteen (16) hands high, from five (5)
 to six (6) years of age, sound, well bred, and com-
 pactly built, in good flesh, and free from all defects.
 The ability of the bidder to fulfill his agreement must
 be proved to the satisfaction of the Quartermaster.
 The contract will be awarded to the bidder whose pro-
 posal meets the requirements of the specifications and
 terms must be appended to the guarantee.
 The contract will be awarded to the bidder who shall be shown
 by the official certificate of the clerk of the nearest District
 Court to be the lowest bidder.
 Proposals must be addressed to Lieut.-Col. C. S. BAW-
 WELLS, Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau, and be
 delivered to the Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau,
 Washington, D. C.
 Lieut.-Colonel and Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry
 Bureau.
 EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OFFICE, JULY 24, 1882.
MAINTENANCE OF THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—The Governor and Executive Committee of the State of New York are hereby notified that the
 parties wishing to contract with them for the convey-

[illegible]

NOTICE.—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name and style of **BYRNE & FISHER**, in and to the City of New York, has been dissolved by mutual consent of the partners, the business of said firm will be settled by the 15th inst. of September, 1883. All claims against the said firm will be paid by the 15th inst. of September, 1883. All claims by the said firm will be paid by the 15th inst. of September, 1883.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8, 1883.

HENRY S. WILSON,
CHAS. A. FISHER.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name and style of **BROWN, WILSON & FISHER**, is this day dissolved by mutual consent of the partners, the business of said firm will be settled by the 15th inst. of September, 1883. All claims against the said firm will be paid by the 15th inst. of September, 1883. All claims by the said firm will be paid by the 15th inst. of September, 1883.

HENRY S. WILSON,
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DENTISTRY.

COLTON

DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

No courage is required to have teeth extracted by the **NIPROUS GAXIE**—the game is so pleasant and harmless that the patient is unconscious of the operation.

DR. COLTON is the only man in the United States who has had an experience of twenty years in making such painless extractions, and who has a single instance of harm occurring.

Instructions given to dentists, with full and complete apparatus. **Office No. 22 Bond-st.**

A GREAT DISCOVERY.

ANESTHETIC NITROUS OXIDE.—Without Pain, by Dr. HOYT, sole manufacturer of anesthetic nitrous oxide. It is superior to chloroform or ether, and is perfectly safe, and does not produce any morbid sensations and perfect insensibility to pain, during which the patient can be operated upon with perfect ease. The teeth filled and artificial teeth of every description inserted. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed. Price, 50¢ per hour. Dr. H. HOYT, Dentist, No. 807 Broadway, North 2nd-st.

DR. HOYT, DENTIST.—No. 807 Broadway. Three floors above of pain and never fail, by the use of his improved Atmospheric Plates, with or without extracting the roots. On Gold as low as \$25. Silver as low as \$15. Teeth filled with Gold, Silver and Amalgam. Artificial Bones and Teeth made to order. Teeth extracted without charge for extracting when artificial teeth are inserted. All work warranted.

I CAN POSITIVELY EXTRACT TEETH without pain, by the use of my improved Nitrous Oxide Gas, or experienced all the benefits of Chloroform, without its disadvantages, and having weak lungs. No painful loss of partial sets of teeth inserted at the most reasonable rates. FILLING, DENTURES, AND ALL KINDS OF DENTISTRY. Brooklyn, E. D., (Williamsburgh.)

DR. WAIT, SR., (LATE OF NO. 5 BOND-ST.) has removed to the corner of 21st-st. and Broadway, and can positively without pain, by the use of his improved Nitrous Oxide Gas, extract teeth, fill, and insert artificial teeth. Brooklyn, E. D., (Williamsburgh.)

[illegible][illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
WOOD and MARGERY. Mr. Wm. Westley.
CROWDED HOUSES NIGHTLY.
FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 11.
EDWIN PURVES.
 to appear in his
GREAT SHAKESPEARIAN CHARACTER
 of
HAMLET.
 The sublime and powerful tragedy of the same name
 will be supported by
A MOST ADMIRABLE CAST,
 which will include the following names
Mr. J. McGOULOUGH.
Mr. L. E. SHREVELL.
Mr. J. G. BURNETT.
Mr. J. W. COLLIER.
Mr. W. H. LEAK.
Mr. J. MARTIN.
Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD.
Mr. C. KINGSLAND.
MADAME PONHIS.
Mrs. J. H. ELLEN. and **Mrs. REEVE.**
CONDUCTOR. **HARVEY B. DODD WORTH.**
SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 12.
DANIEL E. RANDMAN.

AS NABISSÉ
MOND EVENING, Sept. 14.
EDWIN FORREST.
seats secured in the Box office
THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE.

NIBLO'S-EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT.
In consequence of the slightly
overdue to witness
SAMOANIAN
Wonderfully artistic performance of
NABISSÉ
These desirous of securing seats for
TO-MORROW, (Saturday)
are respectfully advised to call at the Box Office
THIS MORNING.

WINTER GARDEN.
UNDER DIRECTION OF MR. HUMPHREY BLAND,
Manager, N.Y. W. G. and C. E. Molineaux,
Benefit of
MISS D. P. BOWERS.
THE GREAT AMERICAN CANTRELLES.
will appear in her
UNPARALLELED PERSONATION
LADY AUDLEY.
and her troupe of 15 vocalists and instrumentalists.

in its second week of
Triumphal Representation,
introducing by the most artistic means the world-ren-
owned
GHOSTLY EFFECTS,
the same manner as presented in Paris and London.
The immense popularity of the "LADY AUDLEY" is testif-
ied by CROWDED AND DELIGHTED AUDIENCES.
MR. LAWRENCE P. BARRETT
has been specially engaged to support Mrs. A. Bowers.
This Friday Evening, Sept. 11, 1883,
beginning for the
BENEFIT OF
MRS. D. P. BOWERS,
who will be presented, for the fourth time in this City,
in "LADY AUDLEY'S."
LADY AUDLEY..... MRS. D. P. BOWERS.
part of..... MR. L. F. BARRETT
secured six days in advance.

WALLACK'S..... WALLACK'S.
Doors open at 7 1/2; begin at 8; over before 10 1/2.
GREAT SPECTRAL ILLUSION!
extraordinary

ORIGINAL

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THE GHOST OF THE GHOST

PRODUCED AUG. 6, 1905.

FOR THE FIRST TIME IN AMERICA

AT THIS POPULAR THEATRE.

UNIVERSALLY CONCEDED TO BE THE

MOST PERFECTLY REALISTIC PHENOMENON

EXHIBITED IN THIS COUNTRY.

STUNNING AND THRILLING. YET

PLEASED AND ENTERTAINING.

THE GREATEST TRIUMPH OF SCIENCE AND ART

PRESENTED TO THE PUBLIC.

EVERY EVENING MR. WALKIN'S ROMANTIC PLAY.

S. H. WATKINS **WELCOME TO THE LASH** **MISS ROSORA PAUL**
NEW-YORK THEATRE
 eta Wallace's, corner of Broome-st. and Broadway.
FRIDAY EVENING.
 last night of the beautiful ballet entitled the
STARS.
 last night but one of the Grand Panorama of the
RAJAOU OR THE MAGIC STAR.
 Exercises on the **TIGHT ROPE**
M. ZANPRETTA and the three Brothers **MARTI-**
NETTI; also a fine performance of the
ROMAN GAMES.
GREAT
NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.
 at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL FAIR
OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.
OPEN DAILY
 from 8 o'clock A. M. to 6 o'clock P. M.
NEW-YORK THEATRE

THE CELEBRATED ITALIAN OPERA BAND,
under the leadership of E. GRILL, has been engaged, and
to perform every evening.

ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.

MUSICAL.

HAINES BROTHERS,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.

WAREHOUSE,
No. 728 Broadway.

STEINWAY & SONS'
OLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are
now considered the first in Europe as well as this country,
having received the first Prize Medal at the World's
Exhibition in London, 1862.

For the last three seasons the Steinway Pianos are su-
perior to all others, in that the firm is composed of five
musical pianists, who are constantly on hand to select and
rent all their improvements, and under whose

[illegible]

great excellence of these instruments, and the superior to all others of their class for private and public use. Also, a large assortment of the most improved and elegant stringed instruments sent from Ware, N. York. Address, WARE, N. Y. and 125 HOWARD ST., N. Y.

MASON & MOORE'S MODERN HARMONIC
The most perfect and elegant instrument in the City can be seen at WATKINS, No. 481 Broadway, in great barrels, and in the most perfect manner. The instrument is perfect in its construction, and is so arranged that it can be used as a piano or as an organ. It is also arranged to let rent allowed if purchased as per advertisement. Monthly payments received for the same. Also, a large assortment of the most improved instruments, in exchange for new. Instruments tuned and repaired.

F. TRYON & CO., No. 25 HOWARD ST.
have now on hand, for sale, an assortment of pianos of their own manufacture, made of the best materials, and of the latest improvement, which they offer at very moderate prices. Dealers and amateurs are respectfully invited to examine.

VALLENBERG & VALPES
NEWLY IMPROVED
Swedish Grand and Square Pianos are now considered the best. As they are superior to any other made

This country. Wanted for five years of Green-st.
 10 Washington St. corner of Green-st.
 Second block West of Broadway.
 FINE ASSORTMENT OF
 FIRST CLASS PIANOS
 for sale and to rent on
 FAVORABLE TERMS.
 No. 126 Broadway.
 SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY!—A YOUNG
 gentleman private, lately returned from Europe,
 will teach in a family, flying from Paris to six
 months for his board. Address F. H. STONE,
 Box 126, Times Office.
 CORDEONS AND FELTINAS—BEST
 quality of goods. 1000 Feltnas, 10 keys, \$5; 12
 keys, \$3 50; 8 keys, double, \$4 to \$5; 10 keys, double,
 to \$5; Feltnas, \$2 to \$25. Express to any part
 of the country. FRANK
 200. HOLDER'S PIANOS. \$800.
 Four first premiums awarded. \$200
 to \$100, Massachusetts 152, 158, 160, 162, 164.
 Address, 100 Broadway.
 URGENT!—A SINGULAR CASE. A SINGULAR SITUATION
 at a situation. Salary \$500. Address ORGANT, at
 a situation.

373 Pearl-st., New-York.

MATRIMONIAL.

GENTLEMAN SEEKING AMONGST THE
refined and wealthy for a wife possessing qualities cal-
culated to make him happy. This notice is worthy the
consideration of any lady, as can be ascertained by ad-
dressing S. A. M., Station F.

THE TURF.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING—ON FRIDAY,
MAY 1, 1880. 1.2.3.4.5.6.7.8.9.10.11.12.13.14.15.16.17.18.19.20.21.22.23.24.25.26.27.28.29.30.31.32.33.34.35.36.37.38.39.40.41.42.43.44.45.46.47.48.49.50.51.52.53.54.55.56.57.58.59.60.61.62.63.64.65.66.67.68.69.70.71.72.73.74.75.76.77.78.79.80.81.82.83.84.85.86.87.88.89.90.91.92.93.94.95.96.97.98.99.100.101.102.103.104.105.106.107.108.109.110.111.112.113.114.115.116.117.118.119.120.121.122.123.124.125.126.127.128.129.130.131.132.133.134.135.136.137.138.139.140.141.142.143.144.145.146.147.148.149.150.151.152.153.154.155.156.157.158.159.160.161.162.163.164.165.166.167.168.169.170.171.172.173.174.175.176.177.178.179.180.181.182.183.184.185.186.187.188.189.190.191.192.193.194.195.196.197.198.199.200.201.202.203.204.205.206.207.208.209.210.211.212.213.214.215.216.217.218.219.220.221.222.223.224.225.226.227.228.229.230.231.232.233.234.235.236.237.238.239.240.241.242.243.244.245.246.247.248.249.250.251.252.253.254.255.256.257.258.259.260.261.262.263.264.265.266.267.268.269.270.271.272.273.274.275.276.277.278.279.280.281.282.283.284.285.286.287.288.289.290.291.292.293.294.295.296.297.298.299.300.301.302.303.304.305.306.307.308.309.310.311.312.313.314.315.316.317.318.319.320.321.322.323.324.325.326.327.328.329.330.331.332.333.334.335.336.337.338.339.340.341.342.343.344.345.346.347.348.349.350.351.352.353.354.355.356.357.358.359.360.361.362.363.364.365.366.367.368.369.370.371.372.373.374.375.376.377.378.379.380.381.382.383.384.385.386.387.388.389.390.391.392.393.394.395.396.397.398.399.400.401.402.403.404.405.406.407.408.409.410.411.412.413.414.415.416.417.418.419.420.421.422.423.424.425.426.427.428.429.430.431.432.433.434.435.436.437.438.439.440.441.442.443.444.445.446.447.448.449.450.451.452.453.454.455.456.457.458.459.460.461.462.463.464.465.466.467.468.469.470.471.472.473.474.475.476.477.478.479.480.481.482.483.484.485.486.487.488.489.490.491.492.493.494.495.496.497.498.499.500.501.502.503.504.505.506.507.508.509.510.511.512.513.514.515.516.517.518.519.520.521.522.523.524.525.526.527.528.529.530.531.532.533.534.535.536.537.538.539.540.541.542.543.544.545.546.547.548.549.550.551.552.553.554.555.556.557.558.559.560.561.562.563.564.565.566.567.568.569.570.571.572.573.574.575.576.577.578.579.580.581.582.583.584.585.586.587.588.589.590.591.592.593.594.595.596.597.598.599.600.601.602.603.604.605.606.607.608.609.610.611.612.613.614.615.616.617.618.619.620.621.622.623.624.625.626.627.628.629.630.631.632.633.634.635.636.637.638.639.640.641.642.643.644.645.646.647.648.649.650.651.652.653.654.655.656.657.658.659.660.661.662.663.664.665.666.667.668.669.670.671.672.673.674.675.676.677.678.679.680.681.682.683.684.685.686.687.688.689.690.691.692.693.694.695.696.697.698.699.700.701.702.703.704.705.706.707.708.709.710.711.712.713.714.715.716.717.718.719.720.721.722.723.724.725.726.727.728.729.730.731.732.733.734.735.736.737.738.739.740.741.742.743.744.745.746.747.748.749.750.751.752.753.754.755.756.757.758.759.760.761.762.763.764.765.766.767.768.769.770.771.772.773.774.775.776.777.778.779.780.781.782.783.784.785.786.787.788.789.790.791.792.793.794.795.796.797.798.799.800.801.802.803.804.805.806.807.808.809.810.811.812.813.814.815.816.817.818.819.820.821.822.823.824.825.826.827.828.829.830.831.832.833.834.835.836.837.838.839.840.841.842.843.844.845.846.847.848.849.850.851.852.853.854.855.856.857.858.859.860.861.862.863.864.865.866.867.868.869.870.871.872.873.874.875.876.877.878.879.880.881.882.883.884.885.886.887.888.889.890.891.892.893.894.895.896.897.898.899.900.901.902.903.904.905.906.907.908.909.910.911.912.913.914.915.916.917.918.919.920.921.922.923.924.925.926.927.928.929.930.931.932.933.934.935.936.937.938.939.940.941.942.943.944.945.946.947.948.949.950.951.952.953.954.955.956.957.958.959.960.961.962.963.964.965.966.967.968.969.970.971.972.973.974.975.976.977.978.979.980.981.982.983.984.985.986.987.988.989.990.991.992.993.994.995.996.997.998.999.1000.1001.1002.1003.1004.1005.1006.1007.1008.1009.1010.1011.101

Court of General Sessions
Before the Honorable

be rendered by their respective regiments during their absence from the State. To be sent to the office of the Major-General, on or before the 15th inst. Commandants of regiments are directed to furnish pay rolls of their regiments for services during the year, and whilst on duty under General Or-

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INSTRUCTION

AND FEMALE INSTRUCTIONS

NYCTAC ON THE HUDSON
The Fall term of this Collegiate Institute for Young Ladies will commence on the 17th of September. For particulars, with full particulars, apply to EUGENE P. KETT, Esq., No. 139 Broadway, or address
L. D. & C. F. W. LUDWIG, Principals
SOUTH BROOKLYN SELECTED ACADEMY
100 N. 10TH ST. BROOKLYN, N. Y.
For terms of admission apply to
A. T. & B. LUDWIG, Principals

MISS SCHWEEGEN'S
French and English School for Young Ladies will open on 11th AUGUST, Sept. 17, at No. 45 West 13th St.

THE MISSES ALBERT'S
School for Young Ladies, removed to 146 E. 13th St. will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL
No. 23 Lake St. 771 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant square, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16.

CORNWALL'S CLASSICAL INSTITUTE
For Young Ladies, will open on MONDAY, Sept. 17. For particulars, apply Janitor, 100 West 13th St.

MILTON S. SACHS, ACADEMY, N. Y.
BBOYS.—Terms, \$10 per annum. Admission times. Send for a circular to Rev. JAS. GILMORE, 100 West 13th St.

BENJAMIN DWIGHT'S SCHOOL
For Young Ladies, will open on MONDAY, Sept. 14. Call from 9 to 12 A. M.

THE MISSES MASON'S SCHOOL
For Young Ladies, will open on MONDAY, Sept. 14. Call from 9 to 12 A. M.

THE MISSISS PRINCE'S SCHOOL
Reopen Sept. 15, at No. 167 West 4th-st.

TEACHERS.

A LL WANTING TEACHERS, OR P
A home teacher, or to introduce MUS. S. are
to employ the NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE,
No. 713 Broadway. Native French Teachers want-
ed for the National Institute of Music, and for
classes in public schools. Teachers wanted and
national correspondence throughout the country.
Write to E. J. FORTY, Chairman, St. RICE & ANDRE,

A FRENCH PROFESSOR, WHO TEACHES
German and Italian, and has had many years
experience from a teacher, in English, Amer-
ican, German and Italian languages, wishes to
give. Address, or call at No. 122 4th-ave., GEN-
MAN Teacher.

A LADY COMPETENT TO TEACH
English, French, German and music, and who
is instrumental, desires to obtain a situation as
teacher to young children; also refer to the fam-
ily of Miss MRS. CARL G. D. No. 1 of John-st., New York.

A LADY EXPERIENCED IN TEACH-
ing was board in a private family, in return for
wages both to give instruction in French, work in
flowers and fancy needle-work. Address, or call

ADLADY, POSSESSING A THOROUGH English education, is desirous of securing a home for the Winter, for which she will gladly devote a portion of her salary. Address her to the Editor of this paper, care of the office, No. 154 Orange St., South Orange, N. J.

AS A RESIDENT TEACHER, I WANTED to obtain a situation as a resident teacher in a good school, where I could be employed during the winter months. I am a French and drawing. Best of references given. Address, C. C. Station, N. Y.

AN ENGLISH LADY WOULD LIKE to meet with an engagement in a first-class school where she could teach writing-drawing and English. Address, C. C. Station, N. Y.

TEACHER WANTED FOR A POSITION during the time now wears lays, and to take charge of a religious school on Saturdays. Address, C. C. Station, N. Y. Box No. 147.

A PARISIAN LADY WISHES A SITUATION as daily governess, in a school for a lady, or as a teacher in a school of French. Address, C. C. Station, N. Y.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT FRENCH TEACHER in a school for ladies. Address, C. C. Station, N. Y.

TEACHER WANTED—FOR A SCHOOL of English. Apply to Mr. SPINNEY, No. Chatham-square.

DRY GOODS.

AT MOWBRAY'S

CLOAK, SHAWL, SILK, AND CLOTH WAREH.

Cloth Cloaks in every style and color, from \$6 to \$12.
And new and beautiful Cloaks from \$8 up.
Children's Cloaks—a large assortment.
Ladies' and Children's Scarfed Cloaks, 0, era Cloak
ONLY ONE PRICE.

OLIVER MOWBRAY
Grand corner Parry's

No. 269 N. 1st St.

ELI & GEO. MYGATT.
No. 31 Chambers and No. 113—One-st.
HAVE IN STORE

25 cases of C. S. Gingham,
30 cases colored Coburgs,
15 cases Reps. in choice scales,
And a large stock of cloths was for the season, and
is sold cheap for cash.

LACE CURTAINS.
 Nottingham Curtains,
Brocade Curtains,
Rep Curtains,
Terry Curtains,
Paris Lace Curtains.

LACE CURTAINS.
 Nottingham Curtains.
 New styles
at KELY'S.

No. 359 Broadway.

NOTING LIME, LIME, AND ASPHALT.

[illegible]

ROOMS AND BOARD.—A desirable family establishment, consisting of three rooms, all complete; also, a furnished front room, on third floor, for two persons. Good improvements. Apply at Nevins-street, near Felton-av.

BOARD WANTED IN A GENTLE FRI
Plainly, between 4th and 21st sts., and 2d and 7th av., for two persons. Address, 106 Broadway.
A plain table required, at a moderate price. A
BOARD, No. 1, 133rd Broadway.

ROOMS AND BOARD FOR A FAMILY
Seven persons, from October 1 to May next; also, st. Apply to S. H. PICKETT, No. 104 Broadway.

BOARD WANTED.—FOUR SINGLE GEN
tlemen, for one year, or longer. Address, 189 West 10th-st., between JANTON, Box 4,666 Post-office.

A SECOND-STORY ROOM.—NEWLY
A handsomely furnished, w. board, suitable for a single person, or two persons, on second or third floor, consisting of four rooms, suitable for a single person, or two persons, with or without private entrance. Apply at A. B. 33, near 8th-av.

ROOMS AND BOARD.—176 EAST 14TH-ST.—A ROO
Alet to suit a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, on the second floor, a hall runs along the side of the building. The house airy and pleasant. Reference required.

ROOMS AND BOARD.—MRS. S. A. FA
LUNER, No. 134 East 10th-st., near 11th and 12th av., has a large front parlor, a side parlor, and a bedroom on the third floor.

COUNTRY BOARD.
MOUNTAIN HOUSE, SOUTH ORANGE, N.J.—This favorite summer resort with scenic views, current events, and a fine orchestra, is managed by E. Railroad, from the City of Connecticut. It leaves at 8.30, 11.30, 2.30, 5.30, 6.30 P.M.
HAS. TRIN.
DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD can be procured for the Summer and Fall season in a magnificent country residence, surrounded with splendid beautiful grounds, and handsome 7-roomed residence. Air is pure, healthy and cool. Liberal table. For particulars apply to the proprietor, Mr. J. J. Espous, Ulster County, N.Y.
BOARDING AT NORTH ORANGE, N.J.—The Fall and Winter months desired for a comfortable and pleasant stay at the Hotel, Church, or at the residence of the proprietor, Mr. J. J. Espous, Ulster County, N.Y. No. 10 Post-office, N. Orange, N.J.

LOST AND FOUND.
REWARD.—LOST ON FRIDAY, APRIL 2, 1892, a small black and white dog, a black 10-month-old, containing about 3 and a half years, and having a white collar with a red band. Reward on returning to the owner, \$10.00.
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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPT. 12, 1861.

Amusements this Evening.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—GRAND CONCERT.
FARMERS' MUSEUM—STOCK AND WINDING-UP
AND OTHERS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AT 8 AND 10
O'CLOCK P. M. Curiousities all hours.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—NARRATIVE OF THE LAST DAYS OF
PORT ARTHUR.
WALLACE'S—A NEW DAY—THE GHOST.
WINTER GARDEN—THE HISTORY OF ADAM COHEN.
IRVING'S—A NEW DAY—THE GHOST.
ALICE'S—A NEW DAY—THE GHOST.
NEW YORK THEATRE—No. 45 Broadway, 1861.
OLD TIME THEATRE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.
Gen. ROSSCROSS' official dispatch, announcing
the capture of Chattanooga, says that the move-
ment of our troops on the enemy's flank and rear
is progressing, while the fall of their retreating
columns will not escape unobserved.

Gen. BURNIDE has telegraphed to the War De-
partment a brief account of his operations since
the capture of Knoxville. He sent a cavalry
force up the railroad to within a few miles of
Bristol, which captured three locomotives and
twenty odd cars. He headed another force, com-
posed of infantry and cavalry, and watched on
Cumberland Gap to reinforce Gen. SHACKLEFORD,
who had the enemy on the Tennessee side, while
Col. McCURTIS held them on the Kentucky side
with a brigade. The garrison, consisting of over
2,000 men, with 14 pieces of artillery, made an
unconditional surrender on Gen. BURNIDE'S ap-
pearance, without a fight.

Gen. BURNIDE, it will be seen by our dis-
patches, has followed his success in East Ten-
nessee by sending in his resignation to the War
Department.

We are in possession of our special corre-
spondence from Morris Island to noon of Monday,
the 7th inst., giving interesting details of recent im-
portant events. The report from rebel sources
that our troops had been badly repulsed in an at-
tempt to carry Fort Wagner by assault, proves to
have been unfounded. It grew out of the failure
of a small night expedition which was formed to
surprise the fort and spike the guns, but in this
affair there were no casualties on our side. On the morning of
the 6th our batteries, in conjunction with the
ironclads and the monitors, opened a terrible fire
upon Wagner and Gregg, which was kept up with
unabated fury until Monday morning, when it was
discovered that the enemy, unable longer to bear
the murderous fire, had evacuated both works,
first spiking the guns, and made the best of their
way by small boats to Charleston. The deserted
forts were then taken possession of by Gen.
GILLMORE, and 19 pieces of ordnance, besides
large quantities of material of war, fell into his
hands.

From late Southern papers we extract an in-
teresting budget respecting the military operations
and tone of public sentiment in Dixie. The South-
side view of affairs around Charleston is not at
all rose-colored, and one of the correspondents
asserts that the bombardment of Fort Sumter on
the 26th ult., by the monitors, would have result-
ed in its utter destruction had it not been for the
fortuitous cessation of the fire just as the maga-
zine was momentarily expected to explode. The
fleet then drew off, and the attack not being re-
newed for the next seven days, ample time was
given to remove the powder beyond danger. The
editorials in the Richmond papers are marked
with the same grandiloquence and rhetorical
flourishes that are always vastly more
entertaining than instructive to the North-
ern reader. The Richmond Sentinel of
Sept. 4, consoles itself for the hardships which
rebellion has brought upon the Southern people
by indubitable signs, which it professes
to see of widespread dissatisfaction in the
North against the oppressions of the
Lincoln Government. It advises the masses
to shake off the yoke and strike a crushing blow
against the abolition and infidel element known
as the Republican party, and to show no foolish
pity for such leaders as LINCOLN, SEWARD and
GREELEY. The Whig jeers at the idea, mooted
by a Southern paper, of erasing the blacks and
precipitating them upon the Yankees. The cowardly
Northern invaders might use them in that
manner, but Southern chivalry found they could
be most profitably employed in raising food for
the consumption of the white troops. Gov.
LETCHER'S message to the Virginia Legislature is
briefly to his other documents of this sort have
usually been, but the quantity of truth which the
paper contains seems none the less diminished in
consequence. There are also among the extracts
details of recent army movements that will repay
perusal.

The Louisville Journal has reason to know,
that, according to the present programme, Mobile
is to be speedily attacked or at least invested. It
attaches no importance to the telegraphic rumor
that the enterprise has been abandoned.

A part of LINCOLN'S gang of hush-hackers,
reported as numbering altogether fifteen hundred,
recently attacked a party of our men who were
guarding a train near Moorefield, West Virginia.
Our force at Moorefield only numbered three
hundred, and were under command of Major
STEPHENS. A portion of LINCOLN'S men attacked
STEPHENS' command, but were repulsed. Col.
THOMAS, whose headquarters were at Peters-
burgh, fearing that our force might not be able
to hold out against a heavy attack, sent orders
for them to fall back to Petersburg, which they
did, taking off with them all their stores.

FROM EUROPE.
By the steamship City of Manchester, which
passed Cape Race last evening, we receive ad-
vices from Europe two days later to the 3d inst.
The news is not very important. There was a
vague report that the French Cabinet had debated
the expediency of recognizing the South—no
final decision being arrived at. On the other
hand, some of the French journals were recom-
mending the seizure of the Florida, in the
harbor of Bristol. There had been no change in
European politics. Cotton had suffered a slight
decline in the Liverpool market. Breadstuffs and
provisions were steady. Corn was quoted at
44s and 45s for money.

GENERAL NEWS.

Advices from Mexico by way of San Francisco
state that it is proposed to form an alliance be-
tween the United States Government and the South
and Central American Republics, with a view to
restoring the Mexican Republic.

of them served until the 17th of July. It is
believed that an allowance of three days of service
to each of the 1,337 men whose time of service
is not recorded would be a fair average, making
a total of 4,011 days of service to be compen-
sated. The service was arduous and hazardous,
and continued day and night. Regular Policemen
received \$2 1/2 per day, and board themselves. The
larger proportion of the Specials were led at the
public expense. Under the circumstances, the
Commissioners recommend that they be paid
\$1 50 per day, calling for \$9,000. It is doubtful
that very many of them will claim pay, but the
Commissioners propose to raise the necessary
pay for all, and any surplus will be returned into
the treasury. A considerable proportion of the
men are poor, and expect pay for their services.
Returned. Adjourned to next Wednesday, at 2
o'clock.

An elegant flag was yesterday presented to the
First Massachusetts Regiment, now stationed on
Riker's Island, on behalf of the citizens of Bos-
ton, Mayor LINCOLN, of that city, delivering a
handsome and impressive address. Among the
distinguished guests present, comprising some of
the highest military authorities of this neighbor-
hood, was the amiable wife of Maj. G. N. BAKER.
The whole affair was handsomely conducted, and
was highly creditable to all concerned.

The officers of the Swiss Society, of this City,
met last evening, at Riker's Hotel, on Grand-
street, near Mercer, to complete their prepara-
tions for the grand Swiss Shooting Festival, or
Schuetzenfest, which is to commence at Jones'
Wood on the 16th inst., and continue for three
days. All the arrangements are on the most ex-
tensive scale, and the fair will be the finest of the
kind ever held in the United States.

Admiral DUPONT has been offered a public
dinner by distinguished citizens of Philadelphia,
but has declined the honor. In his reply, which
he dated near Wilmington, Delaware, July 22, he
said: "I thank you for the offer, but I have no
personal interests, public or personal, throw over
the events of that period, I owe it to my compa-
nions in arms to say that the country cannot over-
estimate the obligations due the officers and men
who, under my command, in battle, in the foot-
step on the coast whence the Rebellion has ex-
pelled every vestige of the national authority;
held that coast for four hundred miles with a
grasp of iron, which the enemy strove in vain to
break, and which foreign navies were compelled
to respect; who illustrated the national arms by
many brilliant exploits; were always crowned by
victory when my professional experience was con-
sulted and respected, and who showed themselves
more heroic in their failure before Charleston than
when victorious at Port Royal. For myself, even
if passing events have not already vindicated me,
I can await the verdict of history, and in the
meanwhile shall bear with me the grateful recol-
lection of my kindred."

Richmond papers of Sept. 8 announce the ar-
rival of Gen. FARMINGTON at Atlanta, Ga., so
the report of his death must have been premature.

Gen. JOHN H. LOONAN is sick at home in Car-
bondale, Ill.

A correspondent of the Washington Intelli-
gencer states that Gen. McCLELLAN has been put on
retired pay.

Stock Market was lower on the Railway
speculation yesterday and closed unsettled; Gov-
ernment Stocks firm; Gold and Exchange 14 1/2
and 1/2 cent lower.

Breadstuffs and Provisions were in moderate
demand, yesterday—the former all generally re-
duced prices. Groceries, Tallow, Whisky, Hops,
Spices and Colicots attracted less attention. Pa-
troleum was in fair request. Hay, Wool, Fruit,
and Tobacco were in good demand. Metals were
less active. Hides were selling more freely.
The freight engagements were limited. Other
branches of business presented no really new
features.

Our Foreign Wrongs—Mr. Sumner's Speech.

Mr. SUMNER is to be thanked for his
thorough exposition of the course of Eng-
land and France in respect to our great
struggle. It is something which has long
been needed. One of the strangest things of
this strange time has been the quietude with
which our Congressmen have submitted to these
breaches of international law and good
faith. They have seemed to ignore entirely
the fact that it particularly devolved upon
them to appeal to the judgment of the
civilized world. Our Secretary of State,
and our Ministers in England and France,
have done their own appropriate du-
ties well. But their duties were purely diplo-
matic. Their arguments and their remon-
strances were necessarily addressed to the
private ear of Government only. They were
bound not to know any such tribunal as public
opinion. It was for our Senators and our
Representatives in Congress to make man-
ifest the indignation of the American people
they professed to represent, and to invoke the
severest condemnation of all people every-
where against the monstrous injustice we are
suffering. It was for them to proclaim how
international law, and how American prece-
dent, debarred foreign governments from show-
ing our rebels the slightest favor, and
how every moral principle of the
age entitled our struggling Government
to the moral support of every civilized
Power. They did nothing of the kind. From
the beginning to the end of the last Congress,
there was not a solitary debate, in fact not a
solitary speech, of any weight, upon the sub-
ject of our foreign wrongs. The everlasting
flood of Parliamentary impertinence on the
other side of the water was met only by a
dead Congressional silence on this. So far as
depended on the men in our Capitol, Europe
had a right to conclude that the once im-
pious Republic was thoroughly heartbroken,
and ready to submit to any fate PALMERSTON
and NAPOLEON might see fit to allot her.
This quietude was the more remark-
able, because in such absolute contrast to
the old habits. Time was, nay it always
was, when a suspected clipper stopped, a
stray loafer seduced into enlistment, a Mos-
covi Indian patronized, a patch of Pacific
ground camped upon, a cod and mackerel
ground curtailed—anything, even the ninth
part of a hair sometimes, was sufficient to
shake down Senatorial thunders which would
shake the two continents. And yet here,
when there was vital occasion, when foreign
Powers were recklessly tampering with the
very lifelines of the nation, there was not
the slightest whisper.

Mr. SUMNER'S speech, clear and cogent as
it is, would have had far greater influence had
it been delivered from his seat in the Senate.
His responsibility, as Chairman of the Com-
mittee on Foreign Relations, would have im-
parted to it, in that place, an air of greater
authority. Yet we are exceedingly thankful
for it, even as it comes; and we trust that it
will be widely read and pondered upon in Eu-
rope, at least in England. It ought to do
great good. There is nothing in it calculated
to offend national sensibilities. It is a calm
appeal to reason and conscience; and such
appeals, when founded on truth, though they
may be futile with individuals, are never
made to a great people without some effect.
Americans have too quickly made up their
minds that nothing is to be hoped from the

justice of England. They have settled
down into a grim feeling that it is labor
lost to seek further for a remedy, and that the
only alternative for them is to bear their ill,
and bide their time. Even the announcement
that rams, and other destructive vessels of
peculiar power, are about to be launched from
the English coasts against our commerce,
arouses no new wrath. It is real-
ized that it is useless to warn England
against the consequences of persisting in this
course of wrong. Such warnings, however
calmly they may be given, are at once caught
up by the leading press of the kingdom, and
set forth as seditious Yankee threats; and
there are no people in the world who sooner
resent being threatened than the sturdy Sax-
on. Lord PALMERSTON himself did not disdain to
play upon that sensibility when he made his
flourish in Parliament that the Foreign Enlist-
ment into the family of the Union with the
same leading conspirators managing their
affairs and still wielding their State powers in
the National Councils.

By this non-embarrassing course to the
Richmond junta, Mr. SUMNER doubtless
thinks that his own political aspirations may
be materially improved. But in this he may
be wrong. To every depth of doughfaceism
there are yet lower depths; and while Mr.
SUMNER may offer to take back the rebel
chiefs into the bosom of the Government and
country which their efforts have covered with
wounds, under his own Presidency, some yet
more supple tool of the Slave-power will un-
derbid him by advocating Gen. LEE and Mr.
DAVIS as the proper candidates for President
in the elections to take place next year.

As to Gov. SUMNER'S declaration that he has
"tolled without ceasing to do his duty to the
soldiers from New-York"—fortunately,
his own speech supplies the precise measure
and quality of this "toll." While, as we
have seen, he has not, during his whole
administration of our State affairs, sent
four thousand men into the field to perma-
nently reinforce our exhausted and wasted
legions—he boasts that he has issued not less
than "five thousand commissions"—this im-
mense patronage and power of dispensing
military promotions being the only "toll"
connected with the army which has appeared
to him worthy of being pursued "unceasingly."

Let the thinned ranks of our City and State
regiments take comfort, therefore! Our Gov-
ernor cannot send them reinforcements. He
resists the draft. He throws obstacles in
the way of every measure having for its object
the finishing up of the rebellion. But in the
dispensation of shoulder-straps he is willing
to incur unceasing toll. Every squad of
twenty or fifty men, the remains of some
gallant regiment, can have a plenary
issue of field, staff and line commissions—the
only trouble being, that until their ranks are
full, these commissions are empty honors, se-
curing neither change of duty nor increase of
pay; while the filling up of their ranks, the
only means by which these commissions can
be made operative, is something to which our
Governor has "unceasingly" offered his most
vigorous opposition.

Of course, though brought in with evident
reluctance, and at the mere fig-end of the
somewhat tawdry peroration of his ad-
dress, our non-embarrassing Governor de-
clares that he "will never consent to dis-
union." Some such clap-trap was thought
necessary by the Democratic managers,
who well know that the hearts of our
people are unalterably devoted to the
maintenance of our national integrity,
and who have not forgotten that Mr.
SUMNER himself was only juggled into his
present high position last election partly
upon the cry—"A more vigorous prosecu-
tion of the war." This one weak phrase of
loyalty is the "poor penny worth of bread"
to all the "intolerable quantity" of rebel aid
and comfort contained in the foregoing por-
tions of his address. This one phrase is ab-
solutely all the speech contains which might
not have been received with plaudits if de-
livered from the main portico of the Rich-
mond Capitol. Our people cannot twice be
deceived; and they have now had the means
of contrasting Mr. SUMNER'S declarations
with his acts.

Gov. Seymour and His Riot Vigor.

Resolved, That the administration of HAZARD
SUMNER as Governor of New-York meets our highest
approval: . . . his fidelity to the Constitu-
tion, the administrative energy evinced in promptly
leading the militia of the State to repel the invasion
of Pennsylvania by the Confederate forces, and the
vigor which he displayed in putting down a lawless
and reckless mob, and his statesmanship exhibited in
the whole public action, present a record of which
not only our own State, but the whole American people
may justly be proud.

The above was the last of the series of
resolutions adopted by the Democratic State
Convention. Most pertinently, it is followed,
in the official report of proceedings, with
"adopted without debate." The italicized
portion of the above resolution would cer-
tainly admit of no debate. From the Gov-
ernor's New-York friends—those who gathered
around him here during Riot week—the
resolution must have begotten a grim smile—
debate would certainly have secured a broad
grin, and, perhaps, from those keenly alive
and susceptible to fun, an indecorous guffaw.
"The vigor he displayed in putting down a
lawless and reckless mob"—it don't say in
New-York—it don't say where—there was a
little shamesfacedness about the drawer of the
resolution, and he wouldn't nail the unkind
joke on all edges—but it means here in New-
York! The vigor referred to, we presume,
was exhibited when he reached the City on
Tuesday, and addressed the mob in the City
Hall Park. They ceased chasing and killing
negroes thereabouts to hear him, and so soon
as heard, renewed their work; he sympathized
with their troubles, but wished they would
bear them quietly. If they could, and if they
couldn't, why bear them. Or, may be, his
vigor "in putting down a lawless and reckless
mob"—so the resolution reads, though
the Governor called them "my friends"—
was exhibited at the St. Nicholas Hotel,
where a halting between two opinions was

characterized a halting between a hundred.
Really and truly, we imagine His Excellency
would have preferred it had that clause been
left out. Still, it was there, and the resolu-
tion was adopted "without debate"—pretty
much as when a gloomy toast is given,
"drank standing," and 'twas not well Honored.

Rosscross' Campaign.

Strategy, which was first the mania and
then the mockery of our sickle public, has
never had a more perfect illustration than the
campaign in Tennessee, which has culminated
in the capture of Chattanooga. Indeed, there
is some reason to fear that the very bloodless-
ness of the victory which Gen. ROSSCROSS has
achieved will blind us to the surpassing impor-
tance of the victory itself. Victories won
in the awful shock of arms, by their
brilliant picturesque effects and sensational
elements, readily address themselves to the
public eye and ear; but victories won
by simple superiority of generalship demand
for their appreciation a finer sense and a
deeper study. Besides, the very vastness of
the theatre of war on which Gen. ROSSCROSS
is operating, and the imperfect knowledge
people generally have of that theatre, com-
pared with the familiar geography of the Vir-
ginia battle-fields, make an intelligent ap-
preciation of his operations rare. Strategic
operations—which are operations conducted
out of sight of the enemy, in contradistinction
to tactical operations, which are conducted
in sight of the enemy—require for their
appreciation a full knowledge of times and
places: of roads, distances, lines of com-
munication, lines of retreat, and the positions
and relations of the contending forces.

If we can hardly expect that many will give
military operations this thoroughness of at-
tention, we need not wonder that so few have
any adequate realization of the merit of Gen.
ROSSCROSS' splendid campaign. Works of
the highest order in any realm of intellectual
activity only grow into the fullness of under-
standing by time, and have, as COLERIDGE
remarked, to "make the laws by which they
are to be judged." The commander of the
Army of the Cumberland must rest satisfied
with having rendered his country one of the
greatest and most permanent services in the
field of war, and wait for his countrymen to
grow up to the full measure of the stature of
his greatness.

Viewed as a whole, the campaign of Gen.
ROSSCROSS, from Murfreesboro to Chattanooga,
presents three brilliant flank movements—first
on Shelbyville; secondly, on Tullahoma, and
thirdly on Chattanooga. But this generalized
phrase, so easily spoken, gives but a faint idea
of the prodigious difficulties in the practical
execution of what seems theoretically so
simple. In the first place, the material ob-
stacles encountered in the nature of the
country, the roads, the rivers to be crossed,
the weather, the length of communications,
the difficulties of supplies, and ten thousand
other "slings and arrows of outrageous for-
tune," have been such as rarely beset an
army in any country, and never before in
ours. Then, it must be remembered, that
in making a turning movement on the flank
of an enemy, one by the very act exposes his
own flank. The care, the watchfulness, the
intense anxiety that then press upon a Gen-
eral for his communications, for his rear, for
his train and supplies, (without which an
army is helpless), are, of course, simply in-
conceivable. It is a case in which one risks
much to gain much. The gain is appreciated;
but the labor, the solicitude, the infinite wear
and tear of mind and body that bring it about,
can necessarily be known but to few.

Gen. ROSSCROSS' method of using up the
rebel army has not been the less complete, for
that its results do not appear in lists of killed
and wounded. The rebel army of the West,
which the iron discipline of BAGO has been
so long working to cement and solidify, is to-
day a routed, demoralized band, with so little
power of cohesion, that it can hardly be
called an army. This has been brought
about by moral rather than by material
means. It is the result of a steady process
of demoralization, wrought by ROSSCROSS'
strategy. Had a battle been fought for the
possession of the first of the series of rebel
strongholds, at Shelbyville, and been simply
of the kind named "drawn," (for it could
hardly have been decisive), it would, no doubt,
have left BAGO'S army in quite as good con-
dition morally as it was before. But to be
forced to retreat from that stronghold—that
was the rub. And when this was done, not
once, but at every advance of the Union
force, and position after position, which had
been pronounced impregnable, abandoned, it
would have needed more than BAGO'S iron
discipline to hold his men together. Deser-
tions, progressively increasing, began as he
retreated, and deserts, not singly, but in
squad and companies. By the time BAGO
reached the Tennessee River, ten thousand
of his men had come in and given themselves
up, and he crossed the mountains to Chat-
tanooga with a demoralized mob, shouting
scandalous rhymes against a commander
they had ceased either to trust or respect.

As a whole, we say Gen. ROSSCROSS' gen-
eralship has been as brilliant as its results have
been solid. We are anxious that the public
should do full justice to both. A surfeit of
battle has made us callous to defeats and
almost indifferent to victories. The public
grows blasé. This is wrong. We must re-
new our interest. It is unjust to follow with
languor the living progress of campaigns
whose history posterity will read with adora-
tion.

THE RESIGNATION OF GEN. BURNIDE.—The
resignation of Gen. BURNIDE is announced
from Cincinnati. No cause is assigned in
explanation of this step, though it is believed
he had contemplated it for some time. We
are sure the bitterest of Gen. BURNIDE'S
enemies ought not to begrudge him the op-
portunity of retiring from the command of
the Department of the Ohio with credit to
himself. If Gen. BURNIDE has not always
acted wisely, no man can doubt that he
has always acted honestly, conscientiously

and patriotically. It was his misfortune
to have had, in the command of the army of
the Potomac, a weight thrust upon him
greater than he could bear, and greater than
he felt he could bear. His last campaign,
though it did not afford him the occasion for
any brilliant feats of arms, was yet well
planned and executed with entire success. It
must be a gratification to him, as it is to his
friends, that not an armed rebel remains on
the soil of the Department he had com-
manded.

Tammany and Mozart.

For the past month that venerable dame,
Tammany, has been arrogant and boastful of
what she would do at the Democratic State
Convention. To read her organs and hear
her leaders, one would suppose that young
Mozart was, in advance, hidden from sight
and sound beneath the amplitude of her
crinoline. So confident was the old lady of
this that it was declared she would not sit in
the same Convention with the wild, reckless,
unprincipled Mozart, and that, with maidenly
modesty shocked and outraged, she would
retire if this bold, vigorous, and at times
indecorous youth, was admitted. On getting
to Albany, however, the question was found
not so much to be whether Tammany would
sit with Mozart, as whether Mozart would
sit with Tammany; whether the latter would
be allowed to sit at all. Mozart, with becom-
ing and commendable gallantry, came to her
aid, however, and while rejecting the billing
and cooing which sought to propitiate, at the
same time did service toward her retention.
Her delegation, headed by the old War Horse,
and composed of seventeen, who with very
few exceptions were office-holders, instead
of withdrawing as threatened, found great
cause for thankfulness in that they were not
wholly excluded, and stood ready to gratefully
pick up such crumbs from the political platter
as were too small for the attention of Mozart.

What a commentary all this is upon the as-
sumed devotion to principle of this section of
the Democratic party! Whilst making great
pretensions and laying claim to exclusive reg-
ularity, we find Tammany submitting to kicks
and cuffs rather than be considered outside.
True it is that Tammany has out-
lived her day. Her only capital is
in her antiquity. Repeatedly of late years
has she been elbowed from her position as
regular organization of the Democratic party;
her many peccadilloes have driven away the
masses, leaving her but few beyond partici-
pate in spoils of office, in fat contracts and
municipal speculations.

Mozart will undoubtedly avail itself of the
advantage of the Convention's recognition.
The leaders now see that the coalition with
Tammany last Fall was a grievous mistake,
and already is the matter of a nomination for
the approaching Charter election, independent
of any and all action of the old dame, openly
 canvassed. Having been recognized as reg-
ular in the State Convention, Mozart will doubt-
less feel that it is fully capable of taking care
of itself at the polls, and that any union with
its old rival will result in defeat and injury.
The Mozart leaders doubtless shudder, also,
lest, in a coalition with Tammany, Mozart
must be affected by her sins; and, as a scrup-
ulous morality has found a sudden birth in
the heart of the stripling, premonitions of an
entire repudiation thus early exhibit them-
selves.

RE-ENACTING THE LAWS OF NATURE.—The
responsibilities assumed by the Democratic
party are every day becoming greater and
greater. Their ambition now soars far higher
than the restoration of peace or the salvation
of the Union, as appears from the following
resolution passed by the Rockland County
Democratic Association:

Resolved, Fourth, That the Constitution of the Fed-
eral Union was formed by white men for the benefit
of the white race, and that any attempt to
repeal or amend it, or to change its character
or to give it a new meaning, is a violation of
the sacred rights of the white race, and is
therefore a crime against the laws of God,
and the dignity of our race, and in violation of
the eternal decrees of God.

We hope every good citizen will feel duly
sensible of the piety and patriotism of the
Rockland County Democrats in helping to
prevent the Republican party from nullifying
the "eternal decrees of God." It is becom-
ing, in fact, clearer every day that the whole
solar system would be deranged if the peace
party did not look after it. Combinations
against the revolution of the sun in his
orbit, or of the earth on its axis, are
known to be rife among the Abolition-
ists of Massachusetts, and nothing but
close watching on the part of the various
Democratic organizations prevents them
from plunging the universe into disorder.
But we are in a position to state that nobody
need feel alarmed about the matter, for the
vigilance which has preserved us so
far is certain not to be relaxed. Even
if the Rockland Association were to be
caught napping, our City Copperheads are
always on the alert, and we venture
to assert that they will save the
sun and moon, as well as the
Constitution of the United States, and be-
neath them all three intact to our posterity;
and all those persons who, while believing
firmly that Providence has decreed the eter-
nal inequality and separation of the black
and white races, are nevertheless disturbed
in their minds by the attempts of the Abolition-
ists to set this decree aside, and arrange
matters in their own way, may also be of
good cheer. Neither the moral nor phys-
ical order of the earth will be disturbed. The
Peace Democrats are taking care of both.

AN ERROR.—By a slip of the pen, the name
of Sheriff Lynch was substituted for that of
Comptroller Brennan, in the editorial notice we
gave yesterday of the labors of the County Sub-
stituta and Relief Committee. It is the latter
gentleman, Mr. BRENNAN, who, in his official
capacity as a member of the Committee, has
labored so efficiently and faithfully to forward the
public interests in the matter of the draft.

LAUNCH.—The United States iron-clad steamer
Trenton will be launched this morning, at 8
o'clock, from the shipyard of Messrs. Swan & Co.,
at Jervis City.

IMPORTANT—IF TRUE.

An Alliance Proposed Between Mexico and the South American States.

San Francisco, Cal., Thursday, Sept. 12.

Advices from San Louis de Potosi, Mexico, to
the 18th of August, furnish us with the following high-
ly important intelligence:

President JUAREZ and his Cabinet have been urged
by leading Mexicans and the representatives of the
South American Republics to form a continental al-
liance, embracing the Republics of Chili, Peru, Col-
ombia, the Argentine Confederation, San Salvador,
Honduras, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Guatemala and
Mexico, for the purpose of resisting European en-
croachments on Mexico or any South American Re-
public.

The United States are to be invited to send dele-
gates to cooperate in the movement.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.
WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 11.

STRICT MEASURES AGAINST DESERTERS.
Deserters from the several armies had better take
timely notice of their coming disservice, and the
fact that they are being sought by the Army of the
Polomac. Their names will soon be
published in the newspapers of the several States by
districts, and the character of military felons of the
worst grade will be fastened on them inescapably.
The War Department is determined to spare no
efforts to counteract these recreants to their fields
of duty.

REVENUE FROM CUSTOMS.
The receipts from the Customs for August in New-
York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore amounted
to \$7,422,500.

THE TAX SALES IN FLORIDA AND SOUTH CARO-
LINA.

The sales of rebel property in Florida, made by
the Commissioners of Taxation and Confiscation,
have been set aside as void for want of concurrence
of all three of them in the proceeding, and for other
irregularity on the part of two, who acted in the ab-
sence of their sick colleagues. Commissioner LEWIS
has canceled the proceedings and ordered a new
sale under strict instructions. Possibly similar
errors in South Carolina will be avoided by Mr. LEWIS
by timely directions that will not only give purchas-
ers perfect titles, but will give to negroes an interest
in the soil on which they were born, and secure to
their children the blessings of the free school system
of the Free States.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.
WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 11.

CHARLESTON NOT YET SURRENDERED.
It appears that rumors prevalent in the Northern
cities to-day that Charleston had surrendered. The
official authorities here are entirely ignorant of such
a gratifying fact. Not even a report to that effect has
been prevalent in Washington.

SUBSTITUTE DESERTERS.

Advices from the Lower Potomac say that
scores of substitutes escape from the army by crossing
the river on rafts into Maryland. The attention of
the military is now turned in that direction.

THE CABINET.

All the members of the Cabinet are now in Wash-
ington, the last absence, Secretary WELLES, having
just returned from the North, accompanied by the
Chief Clerk of the Navy Department.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Sept. 11.

Five deserters arrived in Norfolk last evening
from the Second Louisiana regiment, stationed on
the Blackwater. They report that the rebel force
consists of infantry, cavalry and artillery, numbering
about 1,000 in all. LOUGHEANS was in North Carolina
looking after Gen. PACE.

The Minnesota arrived in Hampton Roads to-day.

Arrest of the Proprietors of the Baltimore Republicans.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Sept. 10.
B. H. RICHMOND, and his son, FRANK A.
RICHMOND, and STEPHEN J. JOYCE, proprietors of the
Baltimore Republicans, were to-day arrested by order
of Gen. SCHMIDT, for venturing their disloyalty by pub-
lishing in their paper yesterday evening a piece of
poetry entitled the "Southern Cross," and ordered
South. The three were sent to the city prison to-
day morning. The proprietors of the Republicans were
frequently warned by the authorities here against the
publication of disloyal sentiments in their paper.

The Draft in Ohio.

CLEVELAND, Friday, Sept. 11.

A dispatch from Columbus says that recruiting
having failed to fill up the quota for this State, orders
have been received from Washington to enforce the
draft.

The number of men to be raised is 12,600, requiring
the use of 18,000 names.

The draft will begin in this city next week.

Canadian Blacked Runners Building.

QUEBEC, Friday, Sept. 1

Once, only at No. 1 Vesey-st. Also supporters, an-
nery bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins
shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 316 BROADWAY. NEW-YORK.

25c.: Italian, four lengths 25c., mailed.
FAMBRICK BLUME, No. 200 Bower

Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 2 and 7 to 8 evenings.
Publication No. 96.

PUBLIC NOTICES

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE

have fixed 71 and 73 will be open which the
For flagging in One Hundred and Eighteenth-street,

between First-avenue and Avenue A.
For setting curb and gutter in Fifty-second-street,
between First-avenue and Avenue A.
For fencing lots in Lexington-avenue, between Thirty-
sixth and Thirty-seventh streets, and in Thirty-sixth-
street, from Lexington to Third-avenue.
For fencing lots in Broadway, between Forty-fourth
and Forty-fifth streets, and in Forty-fifth-street, between
Sixth and Seventh avenues.

[illegible]

the lots and Kores at the northeast corner of Thirty-sixth and Grand avenues, the lots are one hundred feet two inches northerly on the avenue from the corner of Thirty-sixth street, and a one Thirty-sixth street lot is one hundred feet two inches easterly on the avenue. All the lots between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh streets on the west side of Grand avenue are one hundred feet two inches between Sixth and Seventh avenues. Also, lot known as Ward number five and one-half in block number one hundred and thirty-one, which is the same lot known as number one hundred and forty-two in East Thirty-eighth street, the latter supposes to belong to Peter Lee.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-

as will, in
by such
on whose
action of
ing upon
to render
committee,

named assessors, and who are opposed to the same, or
either of them, are requested to present their objections,
in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, no.
number thirty-two Chambers-street, basement New-
Court-house, within thirty days, on the date of this
notice.

(CHAS. M. HILL,) Clerk.
JACOB F. BARLEY,) of
WM. A. DUDLEY,) Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS.)

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, AUG. 21, 1908.
SPECIAL NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.
The undersigned having met with complete success in his efforts to supersede the necessity of ash-boxes and other contrivances for the reception of ashes and household refuse matter, by the experience made at the Eleventh, Fourteenth and Sixteenth Wards, and

monstrated that by his plan the City can be freed from the appearance on our sidewalks of these unnecessary incumbrances, while escaping their pestiferous odors. takes this opportunity of calling the attention of the public to the presence of the following notice now in course of distribution thru phonograph, and of asking a general concourse on the part of all citizens in enabbling the undersigned to carry the same into effect. He further desires that every day, whenever one of the

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED, FINDING
that great labor, time and expense is caused by col-
lecting and recording the names of persons who

within the
appliance is
date when

have been thrown or scattered along the streets from the
deposit or garbage boxes, and believing it to be the desire
of every housekeeper and resident of this ward and the
undersigned in his efforts to keep the streets in a good
and cleanly condition, presents for your observance the
following REGULATIONS:

Notice will be given of the approach of the ash and garbage carts by the ringing of a bell fifteen minutes in ad-

Carts will pass through the streets of this Ward every day, (Sundays excepted,) to collect and remove all ashes, garbage, &c., from the streets.

Complaint of neglect to regularly collect and remove as above, should be made to the City Inspector, at his office,

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved and lands, and thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for taxing (or

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the

...d to what

Lexington-avenue and a point two hundred and five feet west of the Fourth-avenue, including the lots fronting on the easterly side of Lexington-avenue and on both sides of Fourth-avenue to the centre line of the blocks north and south of Forty-fourth-street; also, all the lots on both sides of Fifty-third street, between Second and Third avenues, and the lots on the westerly side of Second-avenue and on the easterly side of Third-avenue, between the centre lines o blocks Numbers 257 and 260.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named Assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

GEO.S. McHILL,
W.C.M. GALEY,
JACOB FROST,

} Board of
Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF AGENCIES, NEW COURT HOUSE,
Sept. 3, 1962.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Lord of Aldermen at 12, School 1, M. Particulars having business with the Committee are respectfully invited to attend.

Alderman TERENCE FARLEY.

Commit-
three Du-
Alderman PETER H. O'FELLY.
Alderman JOHN T. H. O'NEILL.
Alderman F. L. A. B. O'NEILL.
Alderman JOHN D. O'NEILL.
Councilman W. M. JOYCE.
Councilman SAMUEL V. KESTER.
Councilman JOHN S. M. O'NEILL.
Councilman ALEX. E. O'NEILL.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH
of the Board of Aldermen will meet in the Board Room, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at ten o'clock P. M., until further notice. All interested persons in papers awaiting the action of the committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE M. O'NEILL,
JACOB M. MANNING,
JOHN D. O'NEILL,

THE COMMITTEE ON RATES OF TAXES
Board of Aldermen will meet every Friday at 10 o'clock P. M. in Room number two, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee, are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LOMB.

THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS
Board of Aldermen will meet tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock P. M. in Room No. 6, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

THE COMMITTEE ON LAFAYETTE
of the Board of Conventions will meet
WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., in the
Room No. 5 City Hall, for the purpose of
all papers referred to them. All persons

the same
the Re-
porter of

6, 1-83.
in order of
Clerk.
ING AN
PROVID-
SERVICE
MY OR
PLACE

PATENT SEAMLESS SACK MANUFACTORY FOR SALE.—The subscribers offer for sale their Patent Seamless Sack Manufactory, consisting of two cotton mills of ninety looms, and all the necessary machinery for manufacturing their patent seamless sack, also a bleachery, printing press, together with their entire water power and tenement houses.

The saids are manufactured under letters patent issued Oct. 30, 1855, with an improved addition thereto, and issued July 1, 1856, and under a further improvement issued March 1, 1857. Two-thirds of the patent is owned by the subscribers, and will be sold with the above-named property. The remaining one-third interest can be purchased at a reasonable price.

The above valuable and desirable property is situated in the village of Ballston Spa, Saratoga County, New-

York State, one-fourth of a million and one-half of one
Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad, on the Kayaderos-
seros Creek, and will be sold at very reasonable rates.
A portion of the purchase-money can remain on bond
and mortgage. Address
JAMES M. COOK & SAMUEL H. COOK,
Ballston Spa, Saratoga County, N. Y.

state.

PART-

STEAMBOAT KNICKERBOCKER FOR SALE.—Her dimensions are: Length, 280 feet; beam, 62 feet; engine, 62-inch cylinder end 10 feet stroke. For terms apply to **DANIEL DREW.**

FULTON WHITE LEAD MANUFACTURING COMPANY. New York

We are offering Lead and Zinc of our own manufacture, which we warrant equal in body, purity, color and durability to the best in market, and on as favorable terms. We also import English White Lead and French Zinc, which we sell at the lowest market price.

WILLIAMS & GILLETT, Sole Agents.



AMUSEMENTS

WALLACK'S! WALLACK'S!
Doors open at 7 1/2; begin at 8: ever before 1 1/2.
T-O-N-I-G-H-T, SATURDAY, SEPT. 12,
LAST NIGHT, THURSDAY, SEPT. 11,
ORIGINAL OF THE ORIGINAL
ORIGINAL OF THE ORIGINAL
ORIGINAL OF THE ORIGINAL
Sixth week of the
GREAT SPECTRAL ILLUSION!
REDUCED AUG. -
- FOR THE FIRST TIME IN AMERICA
AT THIS POPULAR THEATRE,
and universally conceded to be
MOST PERFECT SPECTRAL PHENOMENON
as exhibited in this country.
The effects are
STARTLING AND THRILLING, YET
CLEANING AND ENTERTAINING.
THE GREATEST SILENCE OF SCIENCE AND ART
presented to the public.
Every evening Mr. Watkins' romantic play,
TRUE TO THE LAST.

MR. MOSS begs to state, that in consequence of the near approach to the opening of the regular Fall and Winter sessions of the various colleges and universities, of necessity, PUT HIS GHOST TO REST.

MR. WALLACE

FOUR MORE REPRESENTATIONS,

ON WEDNESDAY, the 18th, will be the LAST APPEARANCE OF THE REAL ORIGINAL GHOST.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

MISS MARY W. WHEATLEY

THE DURED TRIUMPH

FOURTH TIME.

SAURADAY EVENING, Sept. 12.

THE NEW TRAGIC DIME, OR, THE LAST OF THE POMPADOUR, which the eminent and successful tragedian, D. E. HENDMAN, will appear in the great character of

NABUCCO.

Madame de Pompadour, born in the ranks of the poor, and seating herself at ease upon the throne of an absolute monarch. Castles, palaces, and the whole of the protecting influence and banishing the Jesuits, treating great noblemen

the same freedom as Britain, was
THE CAUSES OF THE FRENCH REVOLU-
TION.

J. McCulloch.....as The Duke of Orléans
John Addington.....as Madame de La Fayette
W. H. Allen.....as Mlle. Daria Orestes
CONDUCTOR.....HARVEY B. DODWORTH
MONDAY EVENING
EDWIN FOREST.
THE FORTIETH T.M.E.
AS "LUCIUS JULIUS BRUTUS," IN
BRUTUS: OR THE FALL OF TARQUIN.
Scenes occurred in the Box office
THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE.

WINTER GARDEN.
UNDER DIRECTION OF MR. HUMPHREY BLAND,
Manager, Mr. W. A. Moore, Leader, Mr. E. M. Lee, Vocalists.
TWENTY-FOURTH APPEARANCE OF
MRS.
THE GREAT AMERICAN ACTRESS,
UNPARALLELED PERSONATION
LADY AUDLEY
IN JOHN BROUGHMAN'S version of
LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET,
now in its second week of
continuous Representation

producing in the most artistic way as the world-
renowned
GHOSTLY EFFECTS,
in the same manner as presented in Paris and London.
The immense popularity of Mrs. D. L. Powers is testi-
fied by
CROWDED AND DELIGHTED AUDIENCES.
The most specially engaged and popular Mrs. Powers,
this (Saturday) EVENING, Sept. 12, 18-1.
will be presented, for the twentieth time in this City,
LADY AUDLEY with
LADY AUDLEY with **MRS. D. P. BOWERS**
and **BERT AUDLEY** with **M. L. P. Barrett**
has secured six days to advance.

GREAT
INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION,
at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC
THE THIRTY-FOUR ANNUAL FAIR
of
THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
OPEN DAILY
from 9 o'clock, A. M. to 10 o'clock, P. M.
PIANO FORTE MATINEE

MUSICAL.

PIANOS.—THE CELEBRATED ITALIAN OPTICA BAND,
Under the leadership of F. Gatti, has been engaged, and
will perform every evening.

ADMISSIONS, 25 CENTS

MUSICAL.

PIANOS.—WE SAID THIS. NEARLY IMPOSSIBLE. BUT IT IS
TRUE. WE HAVE RECOVERED PIANOS—their quality and
improvements—once offered long at extraordinary prices.
Pianos warranted for five years and teachers re-
commended. At suitable prices from \$700 to \$1,000. The
Teachers will find it to their own profit by re-
sponding our Pianos.

At \$800—a series of the highest reputation piano of 6
and 7 cent. duties, we concluded to sell at irregularly low
prices. A number of every description at only 25 cents our
usual price. We have also a large stock of new and used
all kinds from the country promptly filled, and more.
A large paid, or receipt of price.

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OLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862, and the first Prize at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia, 1876. The principal reason why the Steinway Piano is superior to all others, is that the firm is composed of first class workmen, who are constantly endeavoring to prevent all their own improvements, and until we see the improvements, we have no right to expect them. The Supervisors of every piano factory in this country are required to have a Steinway Piano manufactured. Warehouses, Nos. 62 and 64 Nassau St., New-York.

HAZLETON BIOTHELL'S
OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS. FOR SALE. The first Prize Medal was given to these Pianos at a few doors west of Broadway, New-York.

These Pianos have all received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written plan for the five years accompanies each piano. These instruments are the best in the world, and the first trial will convince you.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,
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All the stockholders being superior practical workmen, the Company is able to do all the work of the best of the **ENGLISH AND SPLENDID PIANOS** in the world.

AT LOWER PRICES
THAN ANY OTHER FIRST-CLASS HOUSE
Every instrument guaranteed for one year.

PECK'S OVAL PIANOS.
Oversize new harmonic scale and patent string clamp
keys are superior in power and purity of tone to any
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CHAMBERS & GABLE'S
Piano-fortes at lower prices than any other first-class
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CHAMBERS & GABLE R.
Bible House, 4th-st., corner of 3rd-st.

TATSON & HAMILIN'S ORGAN & ACOUSTIC
to twelve pipes, prices to suit. A vast im-
provement on everything of the Melodion or Harmonium.
See written testimony of its value on our leaf-
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COLLECTOR WANTED.—WE DESIRE TO OBTAIN the services of a lady thoroughly competent in playing the Organ, the Harp, the Violoncello, the Violin, the Singing and the Piano. A superior voice and a clear, melodious voice are also indispensable, and no one need apply unless he or she is a native-born American. For further particulars apply to **Mrs. Mary E. Mansfield**, Monday, Sept. 3, from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M., or to **Mrs. L. D. and C. F. Mansfield**, Principals of the Stockland Female Institute, Syrac on the End on New York.

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We have now on hand for sale, an no. of new and second-hand Pianos, Melodions and Harmoniums, and a large stock of Music.

FINE ASSORTMENT OF FIRST-CLASS PIANOS
for sale and to rent, on
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At No. 708 Broadway.
REGANS, CRITCH ORGANO—FOR SALE.
One 10-x-13 ft. x 6 feet, tone, one 8 stops, pedals &
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monds, jewelry, etc. J. C. FISK, 214 N. DAVIS ST.,
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The celebrated pianos of J. C. Fisk, the most reliable famo-
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Four first premiums awarded.
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Autocrat, and the civil power is powerless to resist its demands. Its history can only be written when men

shall dare to do so untrammelled by the power of the lawlessness which prevails in that Territory.

— JUAN VIADOR.

AFFAIRS IN JAPAN.

Burning of the American Legation—Subsequent Events—The Japanese and the English.

(Extracts from a Private Letter written by an Attaché of the American Legation.)

Singapore, Singapore, June 22, 1895.

Mr. PEUBE would not leave Yeddo till they had made a definite arrangement to furnish a new location.

some genuine agreement to furnish a new legislative building, and he did not. They were quite slow in coming to the point. They kept up writing a week, when one or two days would have sufficed them.

On Sunday afternoon a Governor came and told Mr. PARRY that there was a band of outlaws of assassins in the city—that they had them surrounded and were about to seize them, but feared that some desperate ones might escape and attack the American

the next day. It was all a lie, no doubt, or, at least, had very slight foundation: but there was nothing

better to do than to act upon the story, especially as Mr. Peurs was intending to go to Yokohama the next morning. They offered the use of one of their steamers and ordered all the guards of the Legation to attend us to the landing. Meanwhile the Governor went off to the Swiss Minister to tell him that the American Minister was going, and so make sure of this going. We went to the landing, accompanied by two Swiss men. After we had landed, we were quite late in the afternoon in reaching the anchorage, and found that no orders had been given to either of their steamers to take us on board. We took the best one of them and went aboard and waited till they sent ashore for orders and for officers. We were also delayed by the Swiss Minister's coming on board and telling Mr. Peurs: "I see you are not under way till 11 o'clock, too late to come and uncomfortable in the cabin, so go out and camp on deck, so that it was not a very pleasant night to me at last."

We went ashore early in the morning in Yokohama, and then crossed over to Kanagawa, and found

that the missionaries would go in a few hours to Yokohama, all from the fear of the Government that

these same outlaws in Yeddo might escape and attack foreigners in Kanagawa. All came over that morning and footed queries on this side. The houses on the Kanagawa side are still in the possession of foreigners, who are free to come and go, and their extra expenses on this side are paid by the Japanese Government. They promised them that we should go back in thirty days. That time has not passed yet, yet there is very little hope that we will be permitted to return.

The relations of the Japanese with the English remained undecided until ten days ago, when, after long parlaying and delay, the Japanese government, by their officers, signed our agreement, pledging

The relations of the Japanese with the English remained undecided until ten days ago, when, after

long parlaying and delay, the Japanese Government, by their officers, signed our agreement, pledging themselves to pay the demand of the English—the first installment to be paid last Friday, the 19th inst. But Friday the Japanese Government refused to pay. Immediately upon the receipt of the English *Changi d'Afrique* the matter went to the hands of the Admiral, and the Admiral has declared that if the end of eight days, unless the Japanese come to terms, coercive measures will be commenced, and he also declared that he might not be able to protect this place, and requested that all women and children should be sent on board ship. Two of the eight days have already passed. One of the English envoys-of-war went to Yeddo yesterday to reconnoitre. It looks as if the Japanese will not come to terms, and that the Japanese will nevertheless send a headliner to the United States, and will not do anything there, but will drive

coon (or the Yeddo Government) is really friendly to

forevermore, partly because they are willing to introduce foreign business and ideas, but principally because they are making money from them. While the Toyooka was in Kyōto, the Government was serious in this region, and apparently in this peculiar manner independent of the Mikaddo. The Mikaddo represents the conservative element of Japan, and he is supported by Danitoku, who are jealous of the Toyooka, because he is repaying the profits of trade with foreigners. The Mikaddo can be friends or enemies to have been getting ground lately. The Toyooka was to return to Yōdo. A month or two after the Mikaddo wrote a letter, in which he charged the Toyooka with being a traitor.

coon to expel foreigners from Japan, and twelve days ago (so the Governor of Kanagawa says) the Prince

who is at the head of affairs in Yedo, appoints it, it is thought, by the Mikado, received orders to exterminate the foreigners. To-day one of the chief priests of the Empire passes through Kanagawa, on his way to Yedo, to attend to the execution of this order. But the officials here say that it is absurd, that he must not be the power to do it as usually, and that it is necessary to give notice to the Mikado, and that he will then decide whether he would not like any more than we would that such a thing they would. There seems to be a power in Yedo which is defying the Mikado, though it is not openly acknowledged. This power evidently does not wish foreigners to leave Yokohama, but whether they will stand up boldly in opposition to the Mikado, and maintain friendly relations with them, is very doubtful. They said the Tycoon's life depended upon the power of the Mikado, and that he would be understood to have threatened to remove them.

the probability, on the whole, is that we shall be

I am glad I have kept my letter open. This morning we have the solution of the difficulty. The money has been paid. It was delivered by the Japanese early this morning. This puts us back again to where we were before, when we knew the money had been promised. The threat of immediate coercion had no effect.

June 25—10 o'clock.

P. 8.—I have closed my letter, but another piece of news has just come in that the Japanese have addressed letters to all the foreign representatives, declaring that the ports of Japan are closed to foreigners, and requesting them to leave within thirty days. They paid the money because they agreed to; but why should they interfere with foreigners and shut us out? You can imagine that this throws us into a state of excitement. Every other turn of the wheel makes

WORK FOR THE NAVY.—Messrs. MERRICK & Sons have just completed, under the superintendence of W. T. H. Jones, Esq., Inspector of Iron-clad steamers, two new iron Improved boilers for the United States gunboat *James Adams*. They are also completing two similar boilers for the gunboat *Thetis*, now on order at the Philadelphia Navy-yard; the boilers are already in the vessel. The machinery for the *Thetis* and *Suez*, is fast being closed in, and it is expected that long before the close of the year about which will be launched, the *Thetis* will be ready to start, and will, of course, be ready to start, in all of which, it is expected, will be ready for service in eight months. They will be put into service as soon as they are ready, and will require the roll-in-mould to run light and fast. The *Commerce*, a sea-going Monitor, built at Boston, will be ready for service in about three months. *Philadelphia*.

...down upon everything in
dimensionary and birthright, waiting

[illegible]

the Federal Government) to the last extremity, and the unanimity is so great that he saw not one man, woman, or child, who dissented. He was not only a man, but a man better prepared than any before to carry out their inescapable purpose of rebellion.

He was the people of the rebellious States, with great unanimity, declare their readiness to discuss terms of reunion, on the cessation of hostilities, and the withdrawal of the Federal troops from the little wreckage that Mr. VALLANBOWGH had the temerity to make the first of these statements, when it is notorious that so precipitate in the State, not even in the counties of Bedford County, and Shelbyville, its county seat, Mr. VALLANBOWGH's first resting-place after he had been driven from his home, and the only Union forces to fight for a cessation, at the beginning of the war, and it has retained its reputation for loyalty and patriotism, and it has retained its reputation, and attempted to ascertain the truth of Mr. VALLANBOWGH's statements, and it has found that nine out of every ten men he would have found that nine out of every ten

overturning. I was very glad to believe it possible that these slaves escaped his notice, on having recently visited Newberryville, and conversed with a large number of citizens, who saw and conversed with Mr. Vallandigham, and that he knew the statement quoted above to be true.

The second specimen is not less wild and singular in its first. He must have known, that at the time of his visit before the late disasters had fallen upon the South, the slaves were in a state of wretchedness, and in a most ruinous condition. Prices current were as follows: Boots were selling from \$30 to \$40 per pair; shoes from \$20 to \$30; corn from \$10 to \$15 per bushel; flour from \$40 to \$50 a space; bacon \$15 per barrel; and flour 50 cents per pound; corn 35 per bushel. It is not probable that Mr. Vallandigham, who has undoubtedly failed to notice that nearly the whole available force of the Confederacy was already in the field, and that the Government was endeavoring to come to overrule the slaves and manage the plantations. That the Confederacy were a shell, which, in the course of a few months, when once pierced must collapse into ruin.

His faith in the strength and military virtue of the South, and his belief that the rebellion would succeed, and a large number of his friends, who are officers and soldiers in the rebel army. Witness the swarm of deserters, and the fact that the rebels are losing ground everywhere, it is a well known fact that every day there are more expulsions from Middle Tennessee, many of the officers of the rebel army are deserting to the Union, and it is rather private opinion that the rebellion will not succeed.

so far as his first act is laudable. Of course, all the Southerners are not only ready to discuss the question of secession, but are ready to discuss it without discussion. But when Mr. VALLANBACH states that the leaders of this rebellion unhesitatingly show their willingness to discuss the question of retreating to the rear, it is not for nothing that his conversation with rebels, or recklessly state falsehood.

And from frank conversation between himself and Gov. HARRIS, (rebel Governor of Tennessee,) after, after learning Mr. VALLANBACH's statement that he and his friends, and they, said in the presence of many witnesses: "You will not discuss the question of secession," he has resolved to listen to a mere shadow of the total separation and absolute independence of the South, and would not have been surprised if the leaders of the Ohio and the Potomac. Negotiation on her basis is utterly useless."

It is not necessary, personally to associate to Mr. VALLANBACH or any of his avowed friends, and his avowed by abundant proofs the assertion I have made above. I appeal to the citizens of Ohio to vindicate the honor of the State, and to show that they are not against the designs of a party headed by a man who is only staidly convicted as the enemy of his country, and who has been expelled from his country for his country's good. With a hundred times as many witnesses as

Government had established for her protection, on streets on a foreign shore, and with a knot of misring traitors around him, looks on the Republic engaged in a deadly struggle for its life, and tries to cheer to war enemies, declaring our cause to be hopeless.

He answers his craven words of despair by the shout of Juv, never which the whole rebel framework is reeling and tottering to its fall. I answer

rebel Tennessee, thousands are flocking to our
 headquarters repentant, declaring that their cause is
 just, and begging to come back under the shield
 of the Union. Let all new men take new heart and
 new hope.

Let the Republic but once more display the majesty
 of its strength, and the work will be ended. If or-
 dered force were now in the field, it would need no
 other voice to say with authority, "Yet sixty days
 this rebel Nineweh shall be overthrown."

Movements of European Seamen.
 FROM AMERICA.
 Sept. 16. Boston. Liverpool

et. M. J. For.	Sept. 19	New-York	Liverpool.
mania.	Sept. 19	New-York	Southampton.
etic.	Sept. 22	New-York	Galway.
bia.	Sept. 23	New-York	Liverpool.
monia.	Oct. 30	New-York	Liverpool.
na.	Oct. 3	New-York	Southampton.
opa.	Oct. 7	New-York	Liverpool.
opia.	Oct. 14	New-York	Liverpool.
	Oct. 17	New-York	Liverpool.

aria	Oct. 21	New-York	Liverpool.
aria	Oct. 31	New-York	Southampton.
ussia	Nov. 14	New-York	Southampton.

FROM EUROPE.

of Limerick	Aug. 22	Liverpool	New-York ✓
ella	Aug. 26	Liverpool	New-York.
atic	Sept. 1	Liverpool	New-York.
Manchester.	Sept. 2	Liverpool	New-York.
rne	Sept. 2	Liverpool	New-York.
macus	Sept. 3	Liverpool	Quebec.

Sept. 5.	Liverpool.	Boston.
Sept. 5.	Liverpool.	New-York.
Sept. 8.	Liverpool.	New-York.
Sept. 9.	Liverpool.	New-York.
Sept. 12.	Liverpool.	New-York.
Sept. 15.	Liverpool.	Boston.
Sept. 16.	Liverpool.	New-York.
Sept. 19.	Liverpool.	Boston.
Sept. 19.	Liverpool.	New-York.
Sept. 23.	Liverpool.	New-York.
Sept. 26.	Liverpool.	New-York.
Sept. 30.	Liverpool.	New-York.

For Havana and the West Indies.

Oct. 12. New-York. Havana via Mexico

For California.
 Champion.....Sept. 14. New-York. Aspinwall.
 Sole.....Oct. 3. New-York. Nicaragua.

For the South Pacific and Central America.
 The mails for the South Pacific and Central America, the *Champion*, close on Monday, Sept. 14, at 12:30 A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

All Mails clear at S. A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
All Mails close at S. A. M. and 10 P. M.
Western Mail (via Erie Railroad) S. A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mail..... S. A. M. and 8:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands clear daily at the New-York Post-office at
S. A. M. and 9 P. M.
Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

AT MEWBRAY'S

OAK, SHAWL, SILK,
AND CLOTH WAREHOUSE

Cloaks in every style and color, from 35c to \$40.
 Children's English Waterproof Cloaks from 35c up.
 Children's and Men's Raincoats and Overcoats.
 Ladies' and Children's Scarfed Cloaks, Open Cloaks, &c.
ONLY ONE PRICE
OLIVER MOWBRAY
 No. 208 Grand, corner Fourth-st.

ELI & GEO. MYGATT,
 No. 37 Chambers and No. 13 Rensselaer-st.,
HAVE IN STORE:
 cases S. C. C. Champagne
 cases colored Cognacs
 cases Remy's choice shades
 not adding daily goods wanted for the season, and will
 sell cheap for cash.

AMUSEMENTS.

NUM'S AMERICAN MU
Y DAY AND EVENING TH

ending MONDAY, Sept. 14, 1933.

CRASH LANDING

THE REGULAR DRAMATIC SEASON,
a large and talented company, including numerous
new names, will make new plans under the direction
of

E. F. TAYLOR, STAGE MANAGER
The company include, among others,

J. J. PRIOR, Mrs. FRANCES, Misses C. ALFORD,
L. FLOOD, LILLIAN, Mrs. R. H. MONTGOMERY,
MRS. L. L. LEBY, LIZZIE FLEMING, ADDIE LE,
N. SARAH CERYANNE, M. THOMPSON, WARD,
J. H. ANDERSON, LARRY, Ed. & Co. and
J. H. ANDERSON, MRS. MADAWAY, LOUIS
TAYLOR (the first appearance here), JOHN BRIDGE,
JOHN BRIDGE (the first appearance here),
J. D. HOLMES, D. B. BERRY, FRANK HAN,
HKS. FRANK & FINN, (the first appearance), J.
D. THOMPSON, LAWS, EDN. ANDERSON, J.
LAWS.

Associate Artist, Mr. GEO. CHARLES, Musical Director,
Composers, FRANK HAN, CHARLES BURNS; Properties
Stage Appearances, ROBERT CUTLER and Assist-
ant Engineer and Captain LAWS, THOMAS WILKINSON.

ALY.
The entire Museum has been thoroughly renovated,
THE LECTURE-ROOM
decorated and ventilated.
NEW SCENERY.
NEW COSTUMES, NEW PROPERTIES,
very accurate to a
FIRST-CLASS PLACE OF AMUSEMENT.
meeting places, which will also be played
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
and 7 1/2 o'clock, are
THE GREAT GERMAN DRAMA.
BRUNHILDA;
BRUNHILDA;
BRUNHILDA;
Os.
WAKE NOT THE DEAD.
which will be introduced
THE GREAT SPECTRAL ILLUSION,



TIER GHOST
THE GHOST
THE GHOST!
THE GHOST!

IN SEVEN ELEGANT TABLEAUX.

SCENE—GERMANY.

F.T.I.—A PRISONER IN THE CASTLE OF BRUNHILDA. The Moorish
Hermand and his Art. The Appeal. The Warning.
The Not the Death. An Indication. "the state of
of the Tomb." T.A.L.H. In the Halls. The Specter
Story of the Castle. A scene of the House.
Captains. Chamber of Lord
ger. Brunhilda and Lord Walter. The Question.
Flight. To specter Appearitions of Women
and her Children. Terror of Water. "The sea
Desolate and broken-hearted wife." Tableau X
From the Specter's View. Her Victim.
F.T.II.—Room in the Castle, Brunhilda's Story.
Prayer arrayed against Heaven. The Revolve of Death.
The Child. The Chamber. The Blow.
Empire Errant. The Dagger. The Blow. The Atone-

[illegible]

THE WARRI, RETRIES
A wilds of Minnesota. They have been
STRAFDAST FISH OF THE WHITE.
they are on exhibition every DAY and EVENING,
DURING EACH DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT
a selection from the following characteristic rep-
resentations will be given:—
SCOUTING DANCE, with Song of Persuasion, and
SCOUT DANCE, with Song of the War Trail.
WARRI DANCE, with Song of Victory.
WARRI DANCE, with Song of the Living.
PEACE DANCE, with Song of Peace and Owl Will
Fly.
COCCASIN GAME, the favorite method of gambling,
and Indians being the greatest gamblers in the world.
LIVING SNAKE.
TROPICAL COLORED FISH,
obtained at great expense, including
POISONED FISH, CRIMSON CAVARETTA, SQUID,
TROPICAL FISH, CRIMSON CAVARETTA, etc., &c.

THE DRAGON OF THE EAST.
 ally killed the King
 THE LARGEST OF THE SNAKE SPECIES
 on
 THE NORTH AMERICAN CONTINENT.
 A LIVING SHEEP WITH FIVE HORNS.
 AUTOMATICALLY
 THE LIGHTNING CALCULATOR.
 DOMESTIC CAT NURSING TWO MINERS.
 G. ORLANDO AQUARIUM, 1000 N. 2nd St., Ken-
 neth, Living Anconada, Wax Figures, Ken-
 neth 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

WALLACK'S.
 Doors open at 7:30; begin at 8 o'clock every 19th.
 THE LARGEST AND LONGEST WEEK OF THE
 GREAT SPECTACULAR ILLUSION.
 The magic of the Great Wallack's is the approach to the
 of the regular Fall and Winter season, the mag-
 netic begins leave to announce the
 THE LARGEST NIGHTS.
 SATURDAY, SEPT. 14; TUESDAY, SEPT. 15; WEDNESDAY,

ORIGINAL
ORIGINAL

THURSDAY
GHOST.
GHOST.

REDUCED AUG. 6, 1893.
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN AMERICA
AT THIS POPULAR THEATRE,
w at the
HEIGHT OF ITS SUCCESS,
WILL BE WITHDRAWN..
THURSDAY
DURING THE PAST FEW WEEKS,
TESTIFIED MOST ENTHUSIASTICALLY
TO SUPERIOR EXCELLENCE AND PERFECTION
OF THE PRODUCTIONS.
A REMARKABLE SPECTACULAR PHENOMENON,
reduced to the
LATEST TRIUMPH OF SCIENCE AND ART
and presented to the public.

LAST NIGHT OF THE SUMMER SEASON,
and
BENEFIT OF
MRS. H. WATKINS.

H. RIVERS, BROOKLYN DANCING
ACADEMY, No. 31 Clermont-road, corner of
West-st. All the fashionable dancers taught in one course
of lessons. Classes on every morning. Seated for a circular.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON
DENTAL ASSOCIATION

tooth without the slightest pain. Dr. COLTON,
originated and first demonstrated the value of the
"Colton's Patent" Dental Machine, and by his
experience with the gum, will administer it in ac-
cording to the instructions, with the slight apparatus furnished by
him, on very reasonable terms, and grant a certificate of

OFF. OF THE REG. OF LANDS.
W. WAIT, REG. (DATE OF NO. 3 BOND)
 have been made by the current of water, and are
 and have upward, plain from 31 upward. Exposed
 Dr. J. C. Baldwin.
IMPROVEMENTS ENABLE ME
 make a set of teeth as good as were ever made,
 and I guarantee the same. Price, \$25 in
 J. SMITH DOGMA, No. 10 East 12th St.

SOLDING MATERIALS, &C.
PINE AND HARDWOOD TIMBER.
 eight million feet grain saved Canada and Michigan
 comprising a complete assortment of all the best
 12 to 15 inches, and all the best
 12 to 15 inches, and all the best
 12 to 15 inches, and all the best

PRINTING.

HARVEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD.
BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, 61 per
cent off. \$2 per 1000. Circulars in large quanti-
ties, 50 cents per 1000, and books of cards. ALL KINDS OF
BOOKS, JOURNAL AND PAPER PRINTING SPECIAL-
TY. D. HAVLEY, NEW YORK. Telephone 38 98.
New reports to the Author House.

The *Adriatic*, of the Galway line, arrived at this port yesterday from Liverpool via Galway Sept. 1.

ed on an agreement for separation the accounts for
the past might be made op. and a definitively reduced

the result was satisfactory to the manager of the
Iris.

there are scattered a few who have been informed.

more: Miss Bruce. Kentucky: A. Dysart, E. Gore, J.

family. Bugarska, 1948.



The New York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3736.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1863.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

IMPORTANT FROM CHARLESTON.

An Attempt to Occupy Fort Sumter.

OUR FORCES DRIVEN BACK.

The Explosion of a Magazine in Fort Moultrie.

Half the Town of Moultrieville Fired and Destroyed.

DISPATCH FROM GENERAL GILLMORE.

Thirty-six Guns Found on Morris Island.

Batteries Building from which to Shell the City and the Sullivan's Island Batteries.

REBEL REPORTS OF OPERATIONS.

ANOTHER ADDRESS OF BEAUREGARD.

By the steamship *Arago*, Capt. GARDNER, we have dated to Sept. 9, 6 P. M., from Charleston Bar. On Tuesday, the 8th instant, the *Weeks* sent a 15-inch shell into one of the magazines of Fort Moultrie, exploding it.

The *Weeks* sent a shell into Moultrieville, setting it on fire and destroying half of the town.

The *Weeks* and *Ironclads* bombarded the Sullivan Island fort for four hours, doing extensive damage.

The *Weeks* grounded near Cummings' Point, but soon floated off, receiving no damage.

At 11 P. M. of the 8th inst., a boat expedition left the squadron to storm Fort Sumter, and were repulsed, with the loss of a number killed, wounded and prisoners.

The following naval officers were captured on the walls of Fort Sumter: Lieut. E. P. Williams, Lieut. S. W. Preston, Lieut. G. C. Ramsey, Lieut. Tracy Brower, Lieut. B. L. Mead, Lieut. Bradford and Ensign B. B. Fair. The latter was wounded. The *Massachusetts* leaves immediately for Philadelphia.

A DISPATCH FROM GEN. GILLMORE.

The following official dispatch from Gen. Gillmore to Gen. Halleck contains important information:

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, MORRIS ISLAND, S. C., Sept. 9, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 73.—The Brigadier-General commanding desires to make this public acknowledgment of the service for which his command has been inducted to the United States Sanitary Commission, and to express his thanks to the gentlemen whose humane efforts in procuring and distributing much-needed articles of comfort have so materially alleviated the sufferings of our soldiers.

Special gratitude is due to Dr. M. M. MARR, Medical Inspector of the Commission, through whose efficiency, energy and zeal, the wants of the troops have been promptly ascertained, and the resources of the Commission made available for every portion of the army. By order of:

Gen. G. A. GILLMORE, Brigadier-General Commanding.

THE SERVICES OF THE SANITARY COMMISSION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, MORRIS ISLAND, S. C., Sept. 9, 1863.

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Gen. G. A. GILLMORE, Brigadier-General Commanding.

REBEL REPORTS FROM CHARLESTON.

Beauregard's Version of the Naval Attack on Fort Sumter.

Fortress Monroe, Saturday, Sept. 12.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of yesterday has the following telegraphic dispatches:

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Sept. 9.

General Cooper:

Last night thirty of the launches of the enemy attacked Fort Sumter. Preparations had been made for the event. At a concerted signal, all the batteries bearing on Sumter, assisted by one gunboat and a ram, were thrown open. The enemy was repulsed, leaving in our hands one hundred and thirteen prisoners, including thirteen officers. We also took four boats and three colors.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

SECOND DISPATCH.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Sept. 9.

The enemy is silent to-day. Gen. Beauregard refuses to have any communication with the Yankee flag of truce until an explanation is given of their firing on our troops boats.

We took the original flag of Fort Sumter, which Maj. Anderson was compelled to lower, and which Beauregard had hoped to replace by his own.

THIRD DISPATCH.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Sept. 10.

There was no firing last night, except from our batteries. The enemy is working hard on Morris Island. All is quiet this morning.

Efforts to Dislodge our Troops.—Gen. Gillmore's Menacing Guns in Bear Upon Sullivan's Island.—Reported Explosion of a Magazine in Battery Gregg.

Fortress Monroe, Sunday, Sept. 13.

The Richmond *Sentinel* of yesterday has been received, with Charleston dates of Sept. 11, which say:

"Last night we kept up a steady fire against Morris Island. The enemy did not fire a gun. The monitors and *ironclads* are apparently receiving ammunition."

The enemy have mounted two heavy guns at Battery Gregg on Cummings' Point, bearing on Sullivan's Island. There has been a battle firing to-day. One of the shells from James Island exploded the magazine at Battery Gregg."

OUR MORRIS ISLAND CORRESPONDENCE.

The Bombardment by the Iron-Clads.—The Rebel Batteries Silenced.—More Guns Discovered.—Arrival of Fugitive Contrabands.—An Order by Beauregard.—Explosion of a Magazine in Moultrie.—An Unsuccessful Expedition.

MORRIS ISLAND, S. C., Wednesday, Sept. 9, 1863.

The bombardment of Fort Moultrie, Fort Beau-

regard, and other works on Sullivan's Island was commenced in earnest by the iron-clads last Monday and prosecuted with fearful vigor.

For three successive hours those works were subjected to a fire as fierce, rapid and destructive as the vessels engaged could possibly make it.

The bombardment was opened at about 4 P. M. The *Ironclads* took a position affording a favorable range for Moultrie, and the monitors drew up off points on Sullivan's Island, so as to attack the batteries on the rebel left. The monitors were engaged. The other monitor—*Pascagoula*—did not go up, in consequence of some portion of her machinery having been disordered the day previous.

The rebels replied from all their batteries on the island, with a vim not inferior to that of the iron-clads.

At 6 P. M. the rebel works showed evident signs of weakness, and a half hour later three of the small batteries were silenced. Moultrie, to which the *Ironclads* directed their fire particularly, was damaged to such an extent that not more than half the number of its guns were in use at the time the vessels halted off.

On a few shots were exchanged during the night. At daylight yesterday morning the attack was renewed, the iron-clads observing the same order in which they went up on Monday.

The monitor *Weeks* got aground Monday afternoon, at a point close in to Moultrie, where she remained till yesterday afternoon. The accident, however, did not prevent her from using her guns with quite as much effect as she could have done if perfectly free. At 10 A. M. yesterday one of her shots penetrated a service magazine in Moultrie, causing a terrific explosion. It was thought at first the general magazine had been ignited, so great was the concussion. The shell shot upward in a conical stream, then exploded, scattering the fragments in every direction. The spectacle was grand, yet fearful. The dense volume of smoke that was evolved rose up in the form of a huge, magnificent cone, then gradually disappeared, revealing a gap in the sea wall of the fort. Seventeen men were killed and several wounded, according to the statement of contrabands that came in this morning. All that was done by the monitor aground. The fire from the vessel and the other batteries on land was but momentarily interrupted on account of the explosion.

At 11 A. M. the cannonading had reached its fiercest point. The guns of the vessels were worked as fast as the men could handle them. This tremendous fire was kept up for an hour, when it was slackened to some extent to allow the guns to cool.

In the afternoon Moultrieville was fired by a shell. A dozen houses were burned before the fire was extinguished.

At night the vessels halted off.

None of the iron-clads were seemingly injured.

The effect of the bombardment on Moultrie and the other rebel works must have been terrible, judging from the appearance of things before dark last night.

There was very little firing during the night from any quarter.

Fort Johnson sent a shell about once in twenty minutes during the day, directing the fire to Wagner.

Ten contrabands came in this morning, having left Charleston at 8 P. M. yesterday. They state that every one is seized with panic, and all hopes of saving the city are completely abandoned.

The following is a correct list of guns taken in Fort Wagner and Gregg. In the former were:

Two 10-inch Columbiads.

Five 6-inch Navy shell guns.

One 9-inch Navy shell gun.

Four large cannonades.

One Brooke's rifle (not mounted).

One 10-inch mortar.

One 8-inch siege mortar.

One 8-inch siege howitzer.

One field howitzer.

One Columbiad (exploded).

In Gregg:

Two 10-inch Columbiads.

One 9-inch Navy shell gun.

Three field howitzers.

Making 25 guns in all. Add that number to the 11 guns captured on the island when our troops first landed, and it swells the total to 36 guns.

Twenty torpedoes were dug out of the earth in the vicinity of Wagner yesterday.

The following document was picked up in Fort Wagner:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA AND FLORIDA, CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 4, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 89.—The Commanding General must remind officers and men entrusted with the defense of Charleston, that the eyes and the hopes of the whole people rest upon them.

Gallantry on the battle-field has characterized our conduct throughout this war, from the proud day of Manassas to the heroic defense of Vicksburg.

Indeed, only intrepid conduct now can be expected of Southern men who stand face to face on their own soil with their enemy. But all this may not secure success or foil our adversary, unless your willingness to meet this toll of fatigue service shall equal your courage.

The soldiers of this command will be spared all labor that can properly be done by other hands than their own. But all this may not secure success or foil our adversary, unless your willingness to meet this toll of fatigue service shall equal your courage.

By command of Gen. BEAUREGARD.

Thomas Johnston, Chief of Staff.

In reply to the fax of true sent to Beauregard by Admiral Dana, yesterday morning, the former, after waiting a number of hours, invited the latter to "come and take Sumter, and hold it as best he could."

Last night the Admiral sent out an expedition in boats to occupy the island, but the expedition was not successful. A land force also started out for the same object, but having learned the failure of the navy, returned to the island. The land force did not know until they arrived at the scene of adventure that the navy were contemplating a movement of that kind. The particulars have not yet transpired, but I may possibly hear more before the mail closes.

At this hour—9 A. M.—our own and the enemy's guns are silent.

UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT TO OCCUPY SUMTER.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9.

The monitors the iron-clads ceased firing last night, the rebels commenced repairing damages so that this morning their batteries are probably nearly as strong as before the attack. Unless the bombardment be renewed, and that very soon, it will be impossible for the navy to accomplish the work of capturing Sullivan's Island.

The failure of the naval effort to carry out the plan of occupying Sumter last night was attended with more serious results than were at first apprehended. About 500 men embarked on the expedition. A number of the boats were sunk, and a considerable party either killed, wounded or taken prisoners. The forts on Sullivan's and James Islands opened on them before they could get a permanent foothold in Sumter.

Twelve or fifteen men, with the exception of a report now and then from a gun on Sullivan's or James Island.

WHIT.

OUR PORT ROYAL CORRESPONDENCE.

The Bombardment Progressing Favorably.—The Occupation and Possession of Forts Wagner and Gregg.—Explosion of the Main Magazine in Fort Moultrie by the Monitor *Weeks*.—While *Weeks*—Attempted Possession of Fort Sumter by the Navy and Their Repulse.

Port Royal, S. C., Wednesday, Sept. 9, 1863.

To say that it is hot down here, very inde-

quately expresses the real state of the atmosphere; and yet in comparison to what it has been, it is cool.

At present, when all the interest is centered in the great enterprise in Charleston harbor, the common news of this place is but of a secondary nature, though the place itself, as a base of supplies, is more important than ever.

The fire of the large guns on Morris Island can be distinctly heard at times, and the distance in a straight line is fifty-four miles. In this case a verification of the statement so recently doubted at the time the *Weeks* was fired is borne out by the fact that the gun could be distinctly heard within an area of fifty miles. There is something magnificently terrible in a bombardment on a scale of so great a magnitude as the present one. The roar of the artillery is itself terrific.

Everything is going along freely at Morris Island, and now that Fort Wagner and Gregg—the former with ten, the latter with three guns—are in our possession, the army seems to be taking a little rest. But it cannot last long. With *Weeks* and *Weeks* are the words.

To show how soon Fort Wagner must have surrendered had it not been for the *Weeks*, it is only necessary to say that the advance of firing, as made by our troops, was within fifteen feet of the outer rampart of the fort. Our approach has been so gradual, and so sure, that to the "rebel" it must have seemed like a wall gradually narrowing upon them. In order further to annoy them a large calcium light was used during the night in such a manner as to make in the whole of the fort, and out of its focus of darkness were stationed, who "popped" at every head that showed itself over the parapet. Between that light by night, they could not work their guns very effectively, and so today, during the night, the first attempt in consequence of the closeness of our fire the men had been unable to get out of the fort to bury their dead, and consequently were obliged to bury them inside. As our shells came plowing into the fort, the buried men were rapidly uncovered. The silence, on entering this renowned battery, was awful. Here an arm half consumed by decay stuck up from the ground, where a leg, here a head, etc. It will require some time to purify the place. But one man was found in the fort, and he was asleep in the bomb-proof, and on awakening found himself a prisoner.

On Saturday night Fort Wagner was to have been stormed again from the water, and the boats were going for that purpose, when they met and forced to surrender a rebel boat containing a wounded rebel, Major and his Surgeon. They were taken prisoners, but before they had thrown up a rocket, which warned the defenders of Wagner, so that the storming party retired, and the next night the fort was evacuated. The front face of Wagner was covered with over a thousand spikes of the shape of a boat-hook, stuck in the ground, in order to prevent our men from coming up that way. Capt. Davenport, Third Rhode Island battery, with one hundred armed negroes, said: "Boys, shall we go on to Gregg?"

"Yes," they answered; so, seizing these pikes, they rushed on to Gregg, which they found also deserted, and took possession of it. They found a deserter, an elderly man, who was taken prisoner by a detachment of our men, while on picket duty in Vincent's Creek, discovered them leaving, and made haste to secure them.

On Tuesday evening the monitor *Weeks* got aground abreast of Fort Moultrie, and being obliged to fight, poured a most destructive fire into Moultrie, blowing up the main magazine and eliciting for the time being some of our guns. The *Weeks*, however, did not suffer, and showed some splendid firing, and did terrible execution with her guns. She is a terror to the rebels, and ought to be. It is frequently remarked down here, since the *Weeks*'s getting aground, that if all the monitors were to get aground something would be done.

On Tuesday night the navy, unopposed and without any concert with the army, attempted to gain possession of Sumter, and were repulsed with the loss of 60 men and four or five boats. I understand that a combined attack is to be made on Sumter before long; but it can be of little use, so far as I can see, except that it is rather annoying day after day to see the rebel flag floating from Sumter, ridiculed and knocked down as it is by our batteries.

A thorough confidence in Gen. Gillmore and faith in his ultimate success pervades the entire army. As the army passed the bar on the 9th the fire was very slack, and an occasional shot from the iron-clads on Moultrie, and *vice versa*, was all that seemed to be going on.

I send you the following box note. A quiet individual lately being asked what he would drink, replied: "A Vicksburg punch, with a little Meade in it." Of course the request was granted. He wanted one Gillmore, but could not get it; that was served for him, who is dreadfully troubled with "Quincy." The wounded on Morris Island average five a day.

I send you the following LIST OF WOUNDED from Morris Island, sent to Beaufort, S. C., Sept. 9, 1863:

John Henderson, Co. B, Fourth New-Hampshire.

John Vinsler, Co. E, Third New-Hampshire.

Thomas, Co. D, First North Carolina.

Isaac Jones, Co. K, Third Pennsylvania.

H. G. Rigden, Co. E, Eighth Pennsylvania.

Capt. E. R. Fowles, Co. B, First New-Hampshire.

Sergeant R. H. Ross, Co. I, Third New-Hampshire.

Sergeant W. Williams, Co. F, Third Pennsylvania.

Sergeant C. F. Merrill, Co. G, First New-Hampshire.

Wm. Monroe, Co. K, Co. D, First New-Hampshire.

Wm. Monroe, Co. K, Co. D, First New-Hampshire.

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OUR VICTORY IN EAST TENNESSEE.

The March of Gen. Burnside's Army.

The Rebel Cavalry Driven Back.

ENTRANCE INTO KNOXVILLE.

REJOICINGS OF THE PEOPLE.

CAPTURE OF VALUABLE MATERIAL.

The Advance upon Cumberland Gap.

Surrender of the Rebel Gen. Fraser's Command.

OTHER INTERESTING DETAILS.

CINCINNATI, Sunday, Sept. 13.

Surgeon W. H. CHURCH, Medical Director of the Department of the Ohio, arrived here last night from Cumberland Gap, having left Gen. Burnside's headquarters on the morning of the 10th. He furnishes the following complete and trustworthy account of the remarkable operations of our forces in East Tennessee:

Gen. Burnside left Camp Nelson on the Kentucky River on the 16th. His command was to march in three columns, one via Loudon, under himself; the second, consisting of the Twenty-third army corps, under Maj.-Gen. HARTY, via Somerset, and the other under Gen. Julius Wainwright, via Jamestown. Gen. Burnside, marching via Danville and Stanford, reached Crab Orchard on the 20th. On the 22d he marched to Mount Vernon, twenty miles, and on the following day, to Loudon, twenty-five miles. On the 24th he made Williamsburgh, thirty miles further south. On the 26th he was joined by Gen. Hart, with the Twenty-third corps, at Cheatwood, twenty-eight miles from Williamsburgh.

The enemy being reported near, he directed a cavalry regiment to reconnoitre toward Jackson. It met a superior rebel force and routed it, capturing 45 prisoners. From Cheatwood the march was continued across New River up the Cumberland Mountains to Montgomery, situated 42 miles distant on the summit of the range, where the command arrived on the 30th. Here it was met by Gen. Warren's command. Col. Burr having been sent forward with a cavalry brigade, reported that Gen. Fraser, with 2,000 cavalry, held a very strong position at the Gap near Emory Iron Works, leading into Clinch River Valley. Additional troops were sent forward with the expectation of a battle on the morning of the 31st, but with daylight it was discovered that the enemy had fled.

With the possession of this gap the road to Knoxville was clear. Having reached Emory River, seventeen miles from Montgomery, Gen. Burnside ordered Col. Foster, with a mounted brigade, to make a forced march over a direct road to Knoxville, while he advanced with the main force to Kingston, six miles further. Being anxious to save the most extensive and important bridge over the Tennessee, at Loudon, twenty miles from Kingston, Gen. Burnside directed Gen. Shackelford, with his cavalry brigade, to push on to it as rapidly as possible. Upon arriving within three miles of the bridge, a regiment was deployed as skirmishers, and quickly drove the enemy beyond their rifle-pits covering the approaches to the bridge. They retreated hastily across it, clearing the gate behind them. The entire structure being prepared with turpentine and shavings, for immediate destruction, it was wrapped in flames in a few seconds. Gen. Shackelford, finding it impossible to save it, moved off towards Knoxville, after driving the enemy from the opposite bank with shells and musketry.

Col. Foster reached Knoxville on the 1st, and Gen. Burnside left Kingston on the 2d, and entered Knoxville on the 3d. Both received perfect ovations upon their entrance. The town was decorated with flags hidden for more than two years, and cheering people lined the streets. A large meeting was held on a subsequent day, and addressed by Gen. Burnside and several leading citizens. The latter congratulated themselves in the most enthusiastic terms upon their deliverance from rebel oppression.

On the day after Col. Foster's arrival a procession of women, whose husbands and relatives were mostly in the Union service, came in from the country. It was nearly a mile long. All along the route of our troops the same unmistakable evidence of all that universal loyalty on the part of the population became manifest. Young men seemed to be mostly absent, but old ones and women by the hundreds received our troops with flags and refreshments on the roads.

A great number of men that had lived in hiding places for months, came forth and joined their brethren. Very valuable machine-shops and foundries, belonging to the rebel Government, were found in Knoxville. Also two million pounds of salt, a large quantity of wheat, (the fruits of the tithe-tax), and many thousand bags. Three locomotives and a number of cars were captured. Gen. Burnside took for his headquarters the residence of a rebel leader.

Before leaving Kentucky, Gen.

DN.

ABBOTT COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG LADIES
 (Formerly "The Langley Institute,"
N. E. CORNER PARK-AY. AND 12TH ST.
 The Autumn Session will commence WEDNESDAY
 Sept. 8. **GORHAM D. ABBOTT, Principal**
MR. WILLIAM J. REYNIUS
 "ENGLISH" DEPARTMENT
PRIVATE BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
 No. 19 West 14th st.
 Will be reopened on MONDAY, the 14th of September.
 The French language will receive special attention from students to be admitted.

MISS WALSH'S SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND GRADUATES

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BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.
This Day and Boarding School for young ladies will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 15th, at 10 o'clock. For information, application can be made at No. 134 West 42d-st., New York City.

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DEBTS, Female, 1000 seats, 1000 seats, 1000 seats. Send for a circular to Rev. JES. GILMOUR, A. C., 1000 seats, 1000 seats, 1000 seats.

BENJAMIN W. DWIGHT'S SCHOOL
DEBTS, Female, 1000 seats, 1000 seats, 1000 seats. Send for a circular to Rev. JES. GILMOUR, A. C., 1000 seats, 1000 seats, 1000 seats.

THE MISSES MASON'S SCHOOL FOR
DEBTS, Female, 1000 seats, 1000 seats, 1000 seats. Send for a circular to Rev. JES. GILMOUR, A. C., 1000 seats, 1000 seats, 1000 seats.

THE MISSES FRANKER'S SCHOOL W.
DEBTS, Female, 1000 seats, 1000 seats, 1000 seats. Send for a circular to Rev. JES. GILMOUR, A. C., 1000 seats, 1000 seats, 1000 seats.

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WANTED—A TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY IS DESIRING positions of forming an engagement either in a school or private family, to teach French, English, Latin, and Italian; also in a convent discipline, and will accept a situation either in town or country. (No exception taken.) Address Miss M. A. Madison-square Park office.

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ACADEMY. No. 31 Steinhilber-st., corner
Court-st. All the latest dance taught in a few
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now considered the best in Europe as well as this
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have on hand, for sale, an assortment of pianos of their own manufacture, made of the best materials, and with the most perfect and durable arrangements, which they offer at very moderate prices. Dealers and others are invited to examine.

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These are warranted of superior tone and finish. For
prices and catalogue.

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PIANOS—NEW AND SECOND-HAND, G
and cheap, melodious, music stools, watches,
and all the latest novelties. Catalogue sent free. Au-
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A TEACHER, A YOUNG LADY TRAV
A would teach two or three pupils the piano daily at
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SOUTH.
SHOULD BE SENT BY THE
HARNDEN EXPRESS
No. 11 BROADWAY.

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HORSE, TOP-BUGGY, AND HARNESS
For sale—price low. The horse is 7 years old and
with driver. The buggy is entirely new, light and
J. R. FINEGAN'S Bazaar, No. 1st Church place, BOSTON.

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WINTER GARDEN—THE MYSTERY OF AUDLEY COURT.
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ALHAMBRA PAVILION—THE BROTHERS ARAB.
THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the New-York Times (Daily) is Three Cents, except on Sunday morning edition, which is Two Cents.
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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

By the arrival of the United States steamer *Arago* at this port and the United States steamer *Massachusetts* at Fortress Monroe, we have news from Charleston to the 8th. On Tuesday last the *Ironclads* and monitors engaged the batteries on Sullivan's Island and a shell from the *Watchdog* exploded one of the magazines in Fort Moultrie. The town of Moultrieville was destroyed by fire, occasioned by the shelling of the *Ironclads*, and all the shore-batteries were extensively damaged. After the bombardment had closed, Admiral Dahlgren ordered a boat expedition to advance upon Sumter, in the hope of taking it by storm. The attempt, however, ended in the repulse of the expedition with a loss of sixty men—among whom were six Lieutenants and an Ensign—and five boats. Gen. GILMORE's forces were busied in erecting batteries from which to shell the city. Four additional pieces of ordnance had been extricated from the sand on Morris Island, making an aggregate of thirty-six pieces captured by our troops. Rebel advisers two days later have come to hand in a Richmond paper received at Fortress Monroe. BRADSHAW claims to have captured 113 prisoners—including 13 officers—in the affair of the navy at Fort Sumter, besides four boats and three colors, including the original flag of Fort Sumter, which was lowered by ANDERSON, and which Admiral DAHLGREN hoped to recover. On the night of the 10th a steady fire was kept up against our batteries on Morris Island, which was unnoticed on our part. Gen. GILMORE was getting guns in position at Battery Gregg bearing upon Sullivan's Island, and a shell from the rebels on James Island exploded the magazine in that work. There was very little firing on either side on the 11th.

We have highly interesting details of the recent advance of Gen. BURNESS's army in East Tennessee, and its triumphant entry into Knoxville. The enthusiasm of the people at their liberation from rebel thralldom was expressed in loyal meetings, the display of flags, processions, and good offices toward the brave soldiers. The advance upon Cumberland Gap and the capture of PAXA's forces are also detailed.

The Army of the Potomac has commenced its advance. Gen. FLEASHER yesterday reached Culpeper, after considerable skirmishing with the enemy. The second army corps now holds the town.

The rumors that have reached us for some days past respecting a backward movement of the main rebel army in Virginia, seem to be assuming a phase of absolute truth. It is now confidently asserted that LONGSTREET's corps departed more than two weeks since on its mission of reinforcing the armies of BRAGG and BRAVERGARD, and the corps of EWELL and HILL have taken up the line of march for Richmond. From these movements it is argued that the Fall campaign on the part of the rebels will be prosecuted simply on the defensive—the sole aim being to prevent the capture of the Southern capital, and thus prolong the war, in hopes that delay may eventuate in something which will stem the almost overwhelming tide of rebel reverses.

We have this morning additional official particulars of Gen. BURNESS's recent brilliant operations in Arkansas, a brief notice of which we have already published. Dispatches received in St. Louis, dated at Fayetteville, Choctaw Nation, Aug. 27, 1863, state that on the 23d ult. Gen. BURNESS crossed the Arkansas River with his forces, for the purpose of attacking BRAGG, who had concentrated the forces under CABELL, COOPER and STRICKLAND, numbering nine thousand, and posted on the south side of the Canadian River, sixty miles from Fort Blunt. After a march of sixty miles in forty-eight hours, he came up to the point where the enemy had been encamped; and learned that they had divided their forces and commenced to retreat. Gen. BURNESS followed his way in, killing several of the enemy, taking a Captain prisoner, and capturing Perryville. The latter was a regular military post, and an important depot, being the only point between Boggy Depot and North Fork Town. As nearly every building contained Government stores, Gen. BURNESS directed the burning of the whole place. Quite a large amount of clothing was captured and destroyed at their depot at North Fork Town. Advice from Gen. STRICKLAND's army, in Arkansas, as late as the 2d of December, have been received at Brownsville. Operations were progressing in a manner that left no doubt of the complete success of the expedition.

A dispatch was received yesterday at the headquarters of the army, from Maj. Gen. SCHOFIELD, at St. Louis, confirmatory of the report that on the 1st inst. the rebels were attacked and routed at Fort Smith, Ark., by the Union forces under Col. CLOPTER. The capture of Fort Smith was all that was required to free Western Arkansas and the Indian Territory from the rebels, and the authority of the Federal Government is now fully restored in that region.

Bristol, a village in Sullivan County, at the extreme northeastern corner of Tennessee, the point of junction of the Virginia and Tennessee Railway, extending from Bristol to Lynchburg, and the East Tennessee and Virginia Railway, running from Bristol to Knoxville, is reported from Washington to be in possession of our forces.

is two hundred and four miles from Lynchburg, fifteen from Abingdon, one hundred and thirty from Knoxville, and two hundred and forty from Chattanooga. It is a most important position, commanding East Tennessee, West Virginia and the mountainous parts of North Carolina.

The course of the *Balsize* steamer on the rebellion has made it obvious to the ultra Secessionists, and we learn from a Richmond paper of the 11th inst. received at Fortress Monroe, that its printing office has been destroyed by a party of Georgia soldiers. The friends of the paper retaliated by sacking the office of the *State Journal*.

FROM EUROPE.

We have a few additional details of the European news by the *City of Manchester*, via Cape Race. The *Paris* *Revue* denies that our Government has either protected or made "verbal complaint" to the French Government respecting the proceedings of the French in Mexico, and strives to prove that our Government has no right to raise any objection. The Congress of German Princes had concluded its consideration of the propositions of the Emperor of Austria and accepted them. There were rumors of an alliance between France, Russia and Prussia, which, however, were denied by the *Paris*.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Railway speculation was lower on Saturday. Government Stocks steady. Gold and Exchange 1/2 cent higher.

One hundred and seventy-five sacks of rice, of the new crop, were received in New-Orleans on Saturday.

Breadstuffs, Provisional, Whisky, Groceries, Hops, and Tobacco were in limited demand on Saturday, though buyers had any existing advantage. Cotton was quiet and depressed. A fair inquiry existed for Hay, Hides, Leather, Fish, Lard, Butter, and other commodities. Petroleum was slightly dearer at dropping prices. The freight engagements were restricted, with 904 vessels of all classes in port.

The Decline and Fall of the Great Rebellion.

The time has now come when even the most cautious and critical can safely look forward to the speedy termination of the war. We have ourselves, in our treatment of military affairs, continually judged it best to take due note of the strength of the rebels and their cause, and we have on a thousand occasions felt it to be our duty to moderate the ardor and the illusions of the public by considerations of the vastness of the task involved in the subjugation of the revolted States. But we rejoice to believe that the worst of the business is now over. Without losing sight of what yet remains to be done, we can still see our way out of it. It is of course vain attempting to anticipate the exact duration of the war; but everything justifies the belief that the end of the year will see it close, and it is certainly fair to believe that the expiration of the three years' term of service for which our army of volunteers enlisted, will witness the task for which they took the field gloriously finished by the complete crushing of the Great Rebellion.

A double process of exhaustion and hard blows—the force-pump and what Mr. LINCOLN, in homely phrase, called "pecking away at the rebellion"—is the means by which this result will be brought about, as we see it to have been the means by which all the preparatory results thus far have been brought about. Neither of these, perhaps, is sufficient of itself; but both combined are fast reducing the rebellion to a nonentity. At the commencement of the war, it was a common belief that, without striking a blow, we should be able to starve out the rebellion. This was a mistake. But, after discovering that it was a mistake, people were disposed to go to the other extreme of throwing it out of the calculation altogether. We first overrated and then underrated this element of the problem. But no man can look at the present territory of the so-called "Confederacy," without seeing that its steady reduction by the advance of our arms has, by diminishing the means of supplying their armies, been striking at the very vitals of their cause.

The brilliant victories of the Summer campaign of 1863 have twice bisected the rebel territory—first, in the severance of the region west of the Mississippi from that east of it; and, secondly, by the capture, by Gen. ROSS, of the great mountain system of Tennessee, which runs like a wedge into the very heart of the Confederacy. It can now be said of the Confederacy that it is "out of joint"—a phrase applicable not less materially than morally. From this condition spring results of the vastest importance. They are animals of the simpler structure which admit of being divided and still preserve the vitality of their individual parts; but societies, like the higher forms of life, depend for their vitality on a strict cohesion and correlation of the members. And especially is this the case with a society in a state of war. While the integrity of their territory and the continuity of their lines of communication were still preserved, the rebels, by the facilities of interior lines, were able with great rapidity to throw their forces from one theatre of war to another, and, by the master-secret of concentration, do great things. But concentration is now out of the question, except by forever surrendering everything but the spot on which they stand. The possession by the Union army of the salient angle of the great line of rebel communications at Chattanooga, renders henceforth impossible those feasts of military massing, East or West, which have gained them some of their most decided victories. The severance of the trans-Mississippi region cuts them off from those running fountains of beef they possessed in the herds of Texas. It is not too much to say that if we should simply content ourselves with holding the territory and lines we now hold, we have a tourniquet round the throat of the rebellion under whose constriction it must sink down exhausted and dead.

But we shall not content ourselves with this means alone. We shall deal more and harder blows at the armed force in the field. We shall destroy, wound and capture their men; we shall demoralize their armies by defeats. The task before us in this respect is perfectly well defined. The rebel Chiefs, by their double conscription, have swept into the army every man capable of bearing arms. It is utterly impossible for them to raise another army. We have, therefore, simply to destroy the force now in the field. The progress in this respect is, thus far, most gratifying.

Three months ago, there were three great rebel armies in the field—the army in Virginia under Lee, the army in Tennessee under Bragg, the army on the Mississippi under Johnston and Pemberton. The two latter may be said now not to exist. Johnston is to-day "confessedly unable to raise ten thousand armed men in the whole department," he commands Bragg's force is a routed and demoralized mob, which has for the past three months been deserting at the rate of a thousand a week! Looking at the whole line in a military point of view, we may say that the left wing and centre of the rebel grand army are completely broken. It simply remains to crush the right, which is Lee's army, in Virginia. This done, there will only remain the kind of minor operations which are now being carried on west of the Mississippi, and those which Gen. ROSS is now inaugurating in Georgia and the centre zone. Regarded in this light, we are sanguine in claiming that the close of the third year of the war will witness the close of the rebellion!

Viewed in its completeness, the history of the war for the Union will present one of the most wonderful and instructive in the whole range of military annals. The historian who writes it will have to record the spontaneous springing to arms of a whole nation; the raising of an army equal to the greatest ever created, and, in a time shorter than ever served for such an enterprise, even under all the power of an absolute Government; its doling on a theatre of war vast than was ever before made the arena of military operations; the conflict of ten campaigns and two score great battles; and the whole eventful progress of a war complicated by the darkest and fiercest passions, and that law of human nature by which

"The hate of those we've loved
Doth work like madness in the brain."
The historian will doubtless see that the conduct of the war has not been free from faults—faults in great part due to our ignorance as a people of military affairs. But he will not fail to acknowledge that, viewed as a whole, the war has been conducted with marvelous success, and the Administration that shall have brought it to a close will deserve the greatest praise. Nor, on the other hand, will he need to stint the credit due the wonderful skill, energy and audacity with which the rebels have conducted their side of the war they inaugurated—credit which he will be able better to give than we, and all the more, that the putting down of so gigantic a power will redound to the valor of the conquerors, who had the right as well as the might on their side.

The man must be insensible indeed whose heart does not leap up at the high, gratifying and inspiring prospect spread out before us, and he must be devoid of the first spark of patriotism who is not willing to surrender everything to hasten its realization. The "purple testament of bleeding war" will be closed amid the deep, heartfelt Amen of a united nation. Then it will be seen, that awful though the sacrifice has been, it was worth it all. We shall grow stronger by suffering—stronger, and purer, and better. Already almost we can apply to the renovated Republic the lofty vision which Milton, in one of his sublime prose essays, foresaw of England's renovated Commonwealth: "We think I see in my mind a noble and puissant nation rearing herself like a strong man after sleep, and shaking her invincible locks; me thinks I see her as an eagle, mewing her mighty youth and kindling her undazzled eyes at the fountain itself of heavenly radiance, while the whole noise of flocking and timorous birds, with those also that love the twilight, flatter about amazed at what she means, and in their senseless gabble would prognosticate a day of seals and scyllas."

The Army of Gen. Lee.

It has appeared for a week or ten days past that some sort of movement was going on in the army of Gen. Lee, which ever since the retreat from Maryland, two months ago, has been lying sprawling, in gigantic length, along the banks of the Rappahannock and Rapidan Rivers. The intricate and interesting question has been: Was the movement forward or backward? Had Lee been reinforced from Bragg and Johnston, who could do nothing whatever in the Southwest; and was this army of Lee, with strengthened columns, consisting in fact of nearly the whole military force of the Confederacy, about to seize the opportunity to strike at the Army of the Potomac, and strike again for Washington? Or was Lee's army about to adopt the policy rendered classical by Bragg and Johnston—the policy of retreat?

It would seem by the news from our army correspondents in Virginia, that the main body of Lee's army has fallen back, and is now falling back from their late lines on the Rappahannock and Rapidan. It is gathered from various sources that LONGSTREET, HILL and EWELL are making their way down to Richmond; and instead of being reinforced from the shattered and shorn armies of the Southwest, it is averred that Lee has actually been compelled to send regiments down to BRAVERGARD and across to BRAGG—down to BRAVERGARD to help him resist the Greek fire, and across to BRAGG, to see if they cannot convince him of the necessity of making a stand somewhere short of the Everglades.

The rebels, it would seem, are going to adopt a purely defensive policy—defending Richmond, and defending—we know not what point in the Southwest. This is not altogether a novel policy for the rebels. They have practiced it mostly always; and when they have changed it in Virginia, they have always totally failed, as they have always failed in the West, whatever policy they tried—offensive or defensive.

It may all be true. At the present moment, it will be none the worse for us; and we think it will be none the worse in the future, when Gen. MEAD is ready again to undertake active operations. There is no doubt, however, that Gen. MEAD will keep a pretty close eye on all these movements of the wily Lee, and see that he be not allowed to play any tricks.

Rebel Success and Copperhead Success—Their Relations.
As Lee gave Meade into Washington, and the whole again raised the spirits of the Democrats, confirm their timidity and give confidence to their wavering. So it is said in the Richmond *Enquirer*. It is made the constructive argument why Lee should again take the offensive. It seems to be recognized in Richmond that there is an intimate connection between the prosperity of the rebels and the prosperity of "the Democrats." The idea is that, the more the Government at Washington can be pressed from the South, the more open it will be to attack from the North, and vice versa; and that therefore the rebels and the Copperheads are a mutual support to each other, and natural allies. MAYNARD, the rebel agent in England, only put the fact in another form in his recent letter to the London *Times*, when he said that "all the embarrassments with which the Peace party can surround Mr. LINCOLN, and all the difficulties that it can throw in the way of the War party in the North, operate directly as so much aid and comfort to the South."

Now, all this is precisely what has been constantly said by the loyal Presses of the North, and yet it has been as constantly denied by their opponents as false and slanderous. The Copperheads have protested all the while that they were as strong for the Union as anybody, and that they were not helping the enemies of the Union. It probably is true that most of them, if not all, are theoretically in favor of a continuance of the Union. We are unwilling to believe that there is a single Northernman who would not prefer to see the Republic kept unbroken. But theory, or abstract choice in this matter, is of little consequence. The question is, What practical policy is followed? Is it calculated to save the Union, or to ruin it? In our judgment, argument never established anything more conclusively, than that the course of VALLANDIGHAM, WOOD, SEYMOUR, and their associates, in spite of all their protestations to the contrary, directly tends to the disunion of the Republic. But if anything more were needed, it is abundantly supplied by such testimony of the armed enemies of the Union, as we have quoted. These enemies cannot be mistaken in regard to what encourages and helps them. The very rebel organs which are most emphatic in their declarations of undying hostility to the old Union and to the reconstruction of any other—which torture the English language for words strong enough to express their abhorrence of any future connection with the North of any sort—what, after all, are the very rebel organs which are the readiest to hail any success of the peace Democracy of the North, and to recognize that party as a valuable auxiliary. That attestation, we say, settles the matter. All the sophistry in the world cannot evade it. In spite of every profession and every pretext, the stubborn fact stands, that the efforts of all the Northern men who oppose the Administration which is conducting this war are an aid and comfort to the rebels, and tend to nothing else than the success of the rebel cause and the destruction of the Union.

"Let Lee drive MEADE into Washington"—in other words, let the old flag flutter in defeat—and "the success of the Democratic party would be no longer doubtful." What are we to think of a party which can find prosperity only in National disaster and disgrace? It is not possible to conceive anything more conclusive of the utter unworthiness of a party to live. It is the brand upon its brow that denotes it guilty and accursed. We to the party whose friends are the enemies of its country, and whose fortunes are bound up in their success. It can live only to be abhorred, and dead its memory will be a stench forever.

Had there been no Copperhead party in the North, that is to say, had the North kept its broken front, the rebellion would have been protracted long since. Had the rebellion, on the other hand, not gained its military successes, the Copperhead party would have never had a distinct existence. Each lived and thrived in the success of the other. They culminated together—the one at Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania, the other in the New-York riots. They will decline together. Vicksburg, Gettysburg, Knoxville, Chattanooga and Charleston have been telling with the same disastrous effect upon both. The Copperheads may again endeavor to make a stand at the ballot-box, but it is too late. They now have no more chance than have the rebels with the cartridge-box. "When Lee drives MEADE," VALLANDIGHAM and the rest of them may beat their loyal antagonists—and not until then.

ZEAL WITHOUT WISDOM.—The ill-luck of the boat expedition to Fort Sumter on the night of the 8th inst., resulting in the capture and killing of nearly all concerned, shows with what tenacity the rebels hold on to the famous work which was knocked into a brick pile almost a month ago, and whose defence will go into history as, perhaps, the most obstinate on record. The expedition seems to have been very badly planned and very incautiously executed. Indeed, the story of the affair reads like a skylark of a set of boys. A hundred and fifty men row up to Sumter, as if on a frolic. They land, and attempt an entrance into the fort, when they are fired upon by musketry, and, on the signal, all the batteries bearing on the fort open fire. The result is that the party is badly repulsed, and a hundred and thirteen men, including thirteen officers, are taken prisoners. It is a wonder any of them escaped at all. It was surely unwise in Admiral DAHLGREN to have sanctioned so senseless an enterprise. Fort Sumter is perfectly needless to us until the batteries opposite are reduced. Gen. GILMORE is steadily preparing to do this; when he has his batteries ready, he will pound Johnston, Moultrie, Beauregard and Bee into surrender, just as he has already done with Sumter, Wagner and Gregg. The navy, meanwhile, can find legitimate employment enough, with-

out undertaking any such foolish and fool-hardy schemes.

Departure of Mr. F. L. Olmstead for California.

Mr. F. L. OLMEAD sails to-day for California, where he is about to assume the position of Manager, for the Mining Company which has recently purchased the Meriposa estate from Gen. FRANKFORT. His loss will be felt keenly in the East, not only by troops of warm and admiring personal friends, but by the public, which, for more than seven years, he has served with a fidelity for which, in our day, it is almost ceased to look. It is less than ten years since he wrote for this journal the remarkable series of letters, which he afterward republished in the volume known as the *Seaboard Slave States*, and which, followed by the *Journey Through the Back Country*, and the *Texas Journey*, have, perhaps, done more to influence public opinion touching the social and economical results of Slavery, than all the rest of the innumerable publications put together, which this absorbing controversy has called forth. In fact, they may be said to have settled at least the economical side of the question in the eyes of all reflecting men here, as well as in England, where the bitter enemies of the North still quote Mr. OLMEAD's statements as conclusive proof.

He was called in 1857 to display in a widely different sphere an order of talent which his literary achievements had given us no reason to suspect the existence. After his appointment as Superintendent of labor on the Central Park, he became, in conjunction with Mr. CALVERT VAUX, a competitor for the prizes offered by the Commission for the best design for the Park, which was to be made on the tract of pasture, swamp, or pigery which defaced the centre of the Island. He gained the first prize; his plan was adopted, and he was intrusted, as Architect-in-Chief, with the pleasant task of carrying it out. We all know and enjoy the result in the shape of a public garden which has even now few equals in the world, in all that art and money can accomplish, and which needs but the foliage which time, and nature will soon furnish, to be the fairest pleasure-ground that any city ever possessed.

The singular beauty of the results which he worked out in landscape gardening, constitute, perhaps, after all, but a small portion of his services on the Park. He treated us to the spectacle new in the history of this City, of several hundred men working in the public employment for the sole purpose of honestly earning their wages, and not of helping the fortunes of politicians. He energetically related all attempts to make the Park an instrument of party warfare, and astonished the jinglers who manage our municipal affairs, by the exhibition of an integrity which recoiled from all intrigues, and repulsed all temptation. He furnished, too, in his manner of conducting the work, a striking and novel illustration of the power and value of organization, and he succeeded in creating the first properly disciplined, decently clothed and decently behaved police force, which had been seen in the United States. But, as might have been expected, his virtues were at length discovered to be of too rigid a cast for an enterprise which it was deemed necessary to adapt to the "bristly sinuities" of Aldermanic politics, and he was gradually pushed out.

He left the Park to become General Secretary of the Sanitary Commission, at the outbreak of the war. How well he discharged this mission of mercy, thousands on thousands of the victims of this great struggle can testify. Hundreds of those who were struck down, either by disease or bullets, in the campaign on the Peninsula, owed life itself to the admirably organized charity which he, aided by a small band of volunteers, many, if not most of them, women, dispensed on the Pamunkey River before and during the terrible Seven Days. And ever since there has not been a march, a bivouac or a battle-field in the East, on which he has not directed the labors of the Commission in bringing comfort and succor to thousands of sore sufferers. The war has furnished many noble chapters to history, but in the noblest of all—that which records the volunteer efforts of the nation to lessen the sum of its misery—Mr. OLMEAD's name and those of his coadjutors of the Commission, will appear in shining letters.

His departure for California furnishes a fresh illustration, whatever the advantages may be, at that disadvantage of our social and political system which in a measure forces every man to make his own fortune, and what is worse, deprives the public service of almost everything that can tempt or retain great talent. He, like so many others, is wrested from the nation by the seductive promises of a position in the very meridian of his usefulness. We can only console ourselves by the reflection that few leave behind them so many delightful reminders, not only of his taste and talent, but of his hearty love of liberty and justice, and his unswerving faith in their ultimate triumph; and that name came with them more fervent wishes for their happiness and success.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Park Theatre in Brooklyn will open to-night for the first time. Beckwith's excellent comedy called "Married Life"—played last season at Wallack's—and the musical burlesque of the "Loon of a Lover" are the dramatic attractions of the occasion. But more than these will be the novelty of having in Brooklyn a first-class theatrical establishment, where the better class of residents can pass a pleasant evening without any of the vexatious inconveniences attendant on a visit to New-York Theatre. We are persuaded that there is a positive loss to the city for such an enterprise—provided, of course, that company, appointments, scenery and music, it rank inferior to its neighbors on this side of the river. These points will be determined to-night, and we hope by a full and competent jury of Mr. HANCOCK's fellow citizens.

Continued preparations for the coming season are the order of the day in New-York. "The Ghost" will be kicked out of Wallack's on Wednesday next, and the theatre will open on the following Monday for the regular Fall and Winter campaign. Mrs. BOWMAN remains at the Winter Garden with her Ghosts until Saturday next, when she bids adieu to New-York—moves the play. Mr. BAXTER resolutely refuses to abandon his spirits in this moment of their extremity. He commences his regular season to-day and to-night, and produces a new German drama called "Brunhilde, or Wake Not the Dead," in which there are several illusions of the most harrowing description. Mr. BAXTER has secured a strong and efficient company, and his establishment, which is always well conducted, will doubtless be one of the few that will impart a series of distinct pleasures to the dramatic world during the season. Of the two theatrical establishments opened last week, but one remains—the "New York Theatre." The other—the "Broadway"—has gone to the bad in a career that was as rapid as it was merited. At the first of these establishments an excellent Ravel programme is provided. The "Broadway" is left in the hands of a public favorite it could easily make its way to favor. The last management was a misfortune of a New-York public, as that public was ignorant of it. Mr. NIXON's Arabs and Equestrians are still at the Alhambra Pavilion in Fourteenth-street, and the Stereopticon at Irving Hall is nightly revealing new features of general interest. Mr. FORRESTER appears to-night (Friday) in the play of 1841. Mr. TOWNSEND

ing Mr. VALLANDIGHAM his fine impersonation of Narcissus. We are glad, by the way, to notice that a mysterious and rather staggering sentence in this gentleman's advertisement has been amended and explained. It was stated for several days that Mme. de Pourbaix was "one of the Comtesse of the French Revolution," which sounded well, but was maddening. It now turns out she was only one of the "cassess" of that event. We had a good mind to hint this a fortnight ago, but were afraid of exposing our ignorance. The season at Niblo's is preliminarily successful.

And that the season elsewhere and everywhere will be exceedingly prosperous, seems to be admitted and expected on all hands. In the worst of times, it will be remembered, the theatres of New-York have prepared themselves inadequate to supply the public with all that it craved in the way of amusement. The season of 1858, it is said, was one of the most prosperous on record, although the people were then doing all they could to economize, and were anticipating the gloomiest consequences from the war. Since then we have had two seasons of unparalleled prosperity. Every kind of theatrical enterprise has been successful. Plays that were idiotic, have "run" for months and months at a time. Actors and actresses, who were mediocre, have swarmed in the principal theatres; and partly because there were no decent places of rational amusement to go to, and partly owing to the unparalleled success of the official announcements of these charlatans, have played to highly unscrupulous audiences. It is impossible to estimate the injury that has been inflicted on the public taste. An inference may be drawn from the rage that now prevails for the "Ghost," and the absolute indifference as to the literary vehicle in which that mechanical contrivance is introduced. If we could hope that this carnival of trash would come to a speedy end, we should be disappointed. The coming season promises no such change. The coming season promises nothing. The theatres are so few in number that special attractions of any kind are unnecessary. Managers are aware that their benches will be filled whether they be liberal, economical or downright mean. Hence they have become so lazy that they will not even produce such new plays as they may procure for nothing. What chance then has the native dramatist? Not much. The largest establishments on Broadway are "star" theatres where they clearly are not wanted. Mr. WOOD may produce one or two new plays, Mr. J. LARNA WOOD, but the specialty of the theatre is all comedy, and there will hardly be room in the way of novelty for more than the dramatist we have named, who, we may add—lest we be misunderstood—is one of the most gentlemanly, accomplished and witty writers of the day, and for these reasons is generally disliked by the scribbles of the weekly press. There remains the "Olympic" Theatre, (late LARNA KATZ's), under the management of Mrs. JOAN WOOD. Burlesques, vaudevilles and musical farces will be given here, and with a lady so justly popular as Mrs. WOOD, there cannot be a doubt of the success of the enterprise. But the heaviest of the theatre is, as we fear, on the wane of the amount of originality that may be expected there. Mrs. WOOD, in fact, is the reviver of a school that prevailed a quarter of a century ago, and she can scarcely garner from the past a sufficient store of stray pieces for her purpose, without troubling our poor natives friend. The heavy vivacity of her style, and the charm of her presence will make the oldest trifle as good as new—if not better. These, and an occasional adaptation of Mr. KATZ's burlesque, will, we presume, suffice for all managerial purposes. Anything, in fact, will suffice in a city where there are not half theatres enough. Who can blame our managers for taking their ease when the weather is fine and the breeze refreshing? Why should there be competition, when all alike are prosperous?

Mr. EDWIN BOOTH and Mr. J. J. CLARK have been working for the good cause in Philadelphia. They have given a grand entertainment at the Academy of Music in aid of the Sanitary Commission for the relief of wounded soldiers. Miss CARLTON COCHRAN and many of the leading artists of the country volunteered for the occasion. The entertainment will be repeated in New-York during the Fall, and for the same benevolent purpose.

Mr. MARATZKE has issued his programme for the operatic season. In our article of Monday last we anticipated most of its leading features. The company is the same, as last season, with the additions of Miss KILGORE and Miss HANLEY, (a debutante). Mr. MARATZKE's repertoire is so extensive that we cannot help thinking he has playfully published the names of all that he operates in a city where there are not half theatres enough. Who can blame our managers for taking their ease when the weather is fine and the breeze refreshing? Why should there be competition, when all alike are prosperous?

There should be any further negotiations about it. We are at a loss to imagine. The work was written, accepted and promised last season. It is now clearly due, and instead of being placed at the top end of the programme, and there glanced at, as usual, should, in our opinion, head the list, as the manager's best and most hopeful effort. This, at all events, would be the mode of procedure in Europe, and we are convinced that an American community would not undertake a similar politeness to an American composer. If there is one thing in the world clearer than another at this awful moment of bloody conviction, it is that the American cannot and will not be dignified. Without much effort, and with a considerable encouragement, the arts of painting and of sculpture have begun for themselves a path that reaches already to the best altitudes of Europe. (In letters there is hardly a field that has not blossomed anew beneath our suns. In the less creative arts of acting and singing, we could mention a score of names that are an honor to the half of the critical world. Are we destitute then of all musical power? Is this one gift affluently that it must always be passed by in silence or contempt? Depend on it, it is not far distant when a thundering negative will be the answer. There is a hope that does not reach with American melodies; there is a music-store in all the world that does not contain American music. Be neither too doxy nor music come through the opera house. That channel is closed to Americans; it matters not how, or why. It is closed. We could mention the names of half a dozen young men, who by natural gifts and studious acquirements are capable of writing operas, and who, in fact, have opera already written in their portfolios, but the hope that inspired them with noble thoughts, and made their toil a labor of love, has long since been crushed within them. The possibility of all the unaccountable parasites who gather like locusts on every branch, twig and leaf of musical management, have had their due and inevitable effect. Sensitive natures withdraw from a contest where the conditions are treacherous and untried. Our composers prefer the drudgery of playing scales to the little folk, or hymns to the old ones, and on great occasions to mount Olympus on the swarthy back of a negro minstrel. It is dull—almost dead—to think that burnt cork is essential to the birth of American music; but it is nevertheless a fact, and having said this—much to our own comfort—we will add, by way of final brick, that if the other arts to which we have made reference, have been subjected to the degrading conditions and intolerable slights that are imposed upon the composer of music, there would not be a picture, a statue or a book by an American in all the wide, wide world. It is a relief to turn once more to Mr. MARATZKE's programme. The season commences on the 5th of October; the prices of admission remain unchanged; subscribers can have the privilege of resending. The conditions of the season are, however, of themselves, the honors will be under the charge of Mr. HANLEY, and Mr. GINA will lead the orchestra. (Oh! that phantom double-act, the

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SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS' SUCCESSFUL
 July 12, 1907. Dr. W. B. Powers, 30 Michigan
 Street, New York City, writes: "I have been
 Paria, where those afflicted with any form of private dis-
 ease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or ex-
 pense, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhea, gleet, stricture,
 ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and tertiary
 syphilis, disease of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of
 extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment
 of these complaints enable me to effect cures in cases where
 others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' suc-
 cessful treatment of these diseases is the result of his

This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions—physical disfigurements, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The most noted cases of Dr. Ward and Foster, the champions and kindred of all diseases, are cured by this medicine. It is the only efficient remedy in the world, guaranteed perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. N. B.—Those who have used their preparations are never without. Send for a circular. Ladies.—Dr. Fowler's Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedy is sold by mail. The afflicted should read their circulars and directions. Send for a circular. Cure warranted. Mail. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. *Cure warranted.*

AFFLICTED RESTORED: IGNORANCE
EXPOSED FALLACIES UNMAKED—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease, for **LAWSON'S** *Urology*, London and New York Medical and Surgical, 1894, 16 vols., 17th edition, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 256

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MADAME RESTELL.
Femal Physicn and Accoucheur.
No 192 Chambers-st., New-York City

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Surgeons, London, has received from No. 18 Drury-st. to his present very convenient set of offices at No. 2 Centre-st. between Church-st. and Brompton-road.

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

NEW-YORK COUNTY SUBSTITUTES AND RELIEF COMMITTEE.
The Committee on Substitutes and Relief, created by the Board of Supervisors, has the honor to announce that it has received from the Board of Supervisors the following list of names of persons who have been appointed as substitutes for the Board of Supervisors, and who are now serving in that capacity. The names of the substitutes are as follows: *[List of names follows]*

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS.
The Committee on Lamps and Gas, created by the Board of Supervisors, has the honor to announce that it has received from the Board of Supervisors the following list of names of persons who have been appointed as substitutes for the Board of Supervisors, and who are now serving in that capacity. The names of the substitutes are as follows: *[List of names follows]*

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH.
The Committee on Public Health, created by the Board of Supervisors, has the honor to announce that it has received from the Board of Supervisors the following list of names of persons who have been appointed as substitutes for the Board of Supervisors, and who are now serving in that capacity. The names of the substitutes are as follows: *[List of names follows]*

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS.
The Committee on Public Buildings, created by the Board of Supervisors, has the honor to announce that it has received from the Board of Supervisors the following list of names of persons who have been appointed as substitutes for the Board of Supervisors, and who are now serving in that capacity. The names of the substitutes are as follows: *[List of names follows]*

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.
The undersigned, *[Name]*, of the County of New York, State of New York, do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the *[Document]* filed for record in my office on the *[Date]* at *[Time]* in the County of New York, State of New York. *[Signature]*

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.
The undersigned, *[Name]*, of the County of New York, State of New York, do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the *[Document]* filed for record in my office on the *[Date]* at *[Time]* in the County of New York, State of New York. *[Signature]*

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SHIPPING.

ATLANTIC IRISH MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
The Atlantic Irish Mail Steam Navigation Company, Limited, has the honor to announce that it has received from the Board of Supervisors the following list of names of persons who have been appointed as substitutes for the Board of Supervisors, and who are now serving in that capacity. The names of the substitutes are as follows: *[List of names follows]*

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steamships, Limited, has the honor to announce that it has received from the Board of Supervisors the following list of names of persons who have been appointed as substitutes for the Board of Supervisors, and who are now serving in that capacity. The names of the substitutes are as follows: *[List of names follows]*

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
The New-York and Liverpool Steamship Company, Limited, has the honor to announce that it has received from the Board of Supervisors the following list of names of persons who have been appointed as substitutes for the Board of Supervisors, and who are now serving in that capacity. The names of the substitutes are as follows: *[List of names follows]*

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE.
The Theatre, created by the Board of Supervisors, has the honor to announce that it has received from the Board of Supervisors the following list of names of persons who have been appointed as substitutes for the Board of Supervisors, and who are now serving in that capacity. The names of the substitutes are as follows: *[List of names follows]*

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THE LATEST EUROPEAN NEWS.

Additional by the City of Manchester.

The French Cabinet and Recognition of the South.

The German Princes and the Emperor of Austria.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

ST. JOHN, N. F., Saturday, Sept. 12.

The following is the continuation of the news for the steamship City of Manchester, which arrived at Cape Race at 6 o'clock yesterday (Friday) evening, having left Liverpool on the 22nd, and Queenstown on the 24th.

The City of Manchester has 72 cabin and 388 steerage passengers, and a full cargo. She makes the following report. On the 24th, passed American ship Orizaba bound into Liverpool. On the 26th, 50 miles west of Fastnet, passed the steamship Cuneo, also bound into Liverpool. On the 26th, in lat. 51° 15' N., long. 12° 45' W., passed a ship registered, supposed to be the City of Washington, bound east.

The London Morning Herald understands that as a French Cabinet Council, the expediency of recognizing the South was discussed, the majority being in favor of doing so, but that a final decision was not arrived at.

The Paris Echo and the Paris de la Presse, recommend that the Florida be seized at Brest for damages to French property, and as a punishment for repeated violations of the laws.

The Paris Echo positively denies that the American Government has delivered any protest to the French Government, or made any verbal complaint against the proceedings of the French in Mexico, and strives to prove that the Washington Government has no right to make any such protest.

The Paris Echo was further and closed on the 24th last.

The Congress of German Princes had concluded their activities for the last time. The propositions submitted by the Emperor of Austria, were carried with but few dissenting votes.

The Emperor of Austria expressed his entire satisfaction with the result, and declared his belief that it would prove beneficial to Germany.

The Polish question remained without change.

There were rumors of an alliance between France, Russia and Prussia, but the Paris Echo denies them.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

London, Thursday, Sept. 3.—A. M. Councils for money, 92 1/2-93 1/4. Illinois Central shares, P. 92-93. Erie shares, 83 1/2-84 1/4.

THE RETREAT OF GEN. BRAGG.

CHATTANOOGA, Saturday, Sept. 12. No details of Gen. BRAGG's engagement at Dog Gap have come in. From all that can be gathered, the casualties were light. Gen. BRAGG retired three miles, to the foot of Lookout Mountain. Gen. BRAGG's division was once engaged. Dog Gap is four miles north of New Lafayette, where the main column of BRAGG was at the time of the engagement.

It is thought that BRAGG feared to lose control over his line of retreat to Rome, and was retreating solely to afford a reputation of the scene at the Chattanooga retreat and prevent struggling. Nevertheless, large numbers of deserters came in daily. Three thousand of the Tennesseeans came in a body. At least 1,000 deserters have arrived here since the evacuation, and a large number are said to be on Missionary Ridge.

Gen. CANNON is reported to have occupied Lafayette to-day, and the army is again concentrated. Assistant Secretary Dana has arrived.

THE CAPTURE OF FORT SMITH.

Official Report of Gen. Schfield. Washington, Sunday, Sept. 13. The following was received to-day at the headquarters of the army. St. Louis, Sept. 12, 1863.

Major-General Halleck, General-in-Chief. Col. Custer rode the country near Fort Smith on the 1st inst., and now holds that place. Western Arkansas, and the Indian Country, are now in our possession. J. M. SCROFIELD, Major-General.

THE DRAFT.

Extracted List of the Provost-Marshal and Members of the Boards of Enrollment in the State of New York.

New York, Southern Division.—Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal-General, Col. ROSSIE NIXON, 151st New York Volunteers. Headquarters New York City.

First District.—The counties of Suffolk, Richmond and Queens.—Edwin R. Scott, Provost-Marshal, headquarters Albany. Dr. Charles R. McCann, Commissioner. Dr. Charles R. McCann, Commissioner.

Second District.—The 6th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th counties of the City of Brooklyn.—Saml. T. Madson, Provost-Marshal, headquarters Williamsburgh. Charles W. Chesler, Commissioner. Dr. George S. Woodman, Surgeon.

Third District.—The 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122nd, 123rd, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132nd, 133rd, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142nd, 143rd, 144th, 145th, 146th, 147th, 148th, 149th, 150th, 151st, 152nd, 153rd, 154th, 155th, 156th, 157th, 158th, 159th, 160th, 161st, 162nd, 163rd, 164th, 165th, 166th, 167th, 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REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY, HIGH STOOD
BRICK BUILDING, BEYOND SOME HUMAN. NO. 806 CHAV., with
terraces and corridors, gas fixtures and windows
on throughout, view of city from upper floor and
with ample outside occupation. Possession at once.
at lot for sale on \$24. at can be HOMER MORGAN,
any time by permit from 7-10-22.
2 Pine st.

REAL ESTATE NOTICE.

We are unengaged are preparing their usual Fall list of
residence for rent, and also lots for sale. Parties
who have placed property in the hands for sale will
be notified by them at their earliest convenience of
the price they desire to receive therefor.

ADRIAN B. MULLEN, P. R. WILKINS & CO.,
Real Estate Auctioneers, No. 69 Pine-st.

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of solid fronted houses having such to dispose of, a
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FOR SALE ON FIFTH AV.—FOR SALE THE
best situated house and lot, No. 87-89 E. Vt., located at the
west corner of 5th av. and 15th-st. The lot is about

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BARGAIN.—FOURCH, 348 ACRES OF LAND.
44 well timbered, in O'Gua County, Illinois. fronting
Stock River, 10 miles from Dixon. A never-failing
spring of pure water on the premises. Soil is rich
and fertile; soil first quality. There is a good house and
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dilate; a good water front and dock, and easy ac-
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\$5000 VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS IN
the City of Chicago for sale, or would be ex-
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or vicinity, merchandise, stocks or part due claims
that parties residing in Tennessee or Kentucky. Ap-
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ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND LANDS. A great variety, beautifully situated, for sale or lease. Some for summer, some year-round, seats and sites to let for the season or year by HENRY B. COHEN, 60 ACORN ST., NEW YORK CITY. Tel. 9-1111. No. 49 Walden St., Orange, 1 to 6 P. M.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-SQUARE. The very desirable property on the northeast corner of Union Square, New York City, known as "The Hotel," is located for a first-class small hotel, being in the immediate vicinity of the Academy of Music, theatres, railroad and omnibus lines. Apply to

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VALUABLE WATER-PLOT FOR SALE, or lease, a valuable plot with a large water front near Fulton Ferry Brooklyn. For full particulars, price and map apply to

H. H. HODGSON & COMPANY, INC.

FOR SALE—ON THE EIGHTH-AVE. WEST SIDE a choice piece of property - size 80x104 feet - very eligible for investment. Apply to NORMAN & FITTON, 100 Nassau Street, New York City.

FOR SALE, THE ENTIRE BAKERY.
Brown-stone house No. 27 East 31st-st., near Madison.
House 12x50; lot 8 1/2 Rec.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE, AT MORRISTOWN, New Jersey, consisting of eighty-two acres of the most fertile soil, and a large well-finished out-land with great taste by a distinguished landscape gardener. The place is situated on the banks of the Whip-poorwill river, and is only five miles without leaving the premises. The Whip-poorwill river flows for half a mile on a margin of a meadow, and is a most beautiful stream. The place is well stocked with the choicest varieties of fruit, the pear and plum trees imported from France; also, an abundance of pure spring water, and a large and commodious barn, and a well-stocked dairy. The owner of these never-failing springs, with little expense, would form a large tract of land, and the nation would be benefited by the water, as, no expense has been spared by the owner for ten years past, in procuring the most improved and evergreen plants, and deciduous trees and shrubs, and flower-heds, the most artistically disposed with reference to the sites so arranged. The nation would be benefited by the pure climate is salubrious, and the whole region cultivated.

OR SALE—A GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY SEAT with 100 acres of land, 1000 feet of frontage on first-class. Several hundred fruit trees, in bearing, comprising every variety which can be perfected in the State. The place is well wooded with many trees, and has a profusion of ornamental trees and shrubbery, highly desirable and very attractive. It is a fine place for taking the family to the quiet neighborhood, and is extremely healthy as a place of retirement. For further particulars, please apply to the advertiser, or to the advertiser, who will be glad to make, at terms easy. Address A. B. C., Box No. 105, New York City.

OR SALE—PLEASANT COUNTRY RESI-
dence, near Newark, N. J., having a beautiful river front of about 60 feet, and about 40 acres of land well wooded with fruit trees, and a fine view of the river. A beautiful spring of water, location healthy and desirable. A tract of 20 acres, seasonally well adapted for growing fruit trees, and for other purposes. For further particulars, please apply to the advertiser, who will be glad to make, at terms easy. Address A. B. C., Box No. 105, New York City.

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The grounds of the Cornwall Collegiate School, with a good view of the establishment. The place is well wooded with fruit trees, and has a fine view of the river. A beautiful spring of water, location healthy and desirable. A tract of 20 acres, seasonally well adapted for growing fruit trees, and for other purposes. For further particulars, please apply to the advertiser, who will be glad to make, at terms easy. Address A. B. C., Box No. 105, New York City.

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RANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET
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furnace, gas, electric light, and all conveniences
furnished, place, etc.; convenient to depot, rent
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chase a first-class country seat can learn the full particu-
lars of the property, and the names of the owner and ap-
pointment, is probably unsurpassed if not unequalled in
environs of New-York, by addressing SUBURB, as
the Assistant Editor of the Herald, or by calling on
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OR SALE AT ENGLEWOOD, N. J. THIR-
teen miles from Jersey City, a country residence, five
rooms, bath, and kitchen, with a large garden, and
a stable and basement. Lot 6000. Situation healthy,
so very low. Inquire at Room No. 24, No. 61 William
St. N. Y. DANIEL J. HARRIS.

OF A FINE COUNTRY RESIDENCE TEN

FOR SALE—A HAND, BARN, GRANARY, OUTHOUSES, a cleft of fruit and ornamental trees. In New-Jersey, on the station, one hour from the City. Price \$5,000. Write to N. G. FOSTER, No. 187 Broadway.

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FOR SALE—A TRACT OF 128 ACRES, NEAR Trenton, N. J., suitable for dairy, truck or grain; on front on a navigable stream. Also, a farm of 73 acres, near Camden, on the Camden and Atlantic Amboy Railroad. Apply to B. GILL, Allentown, N. J., or to JOHN C. T. SMITH, No. 100 Nassau St., New York.

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PINE AND HARDWOOD TIMBER.
PINE AND HARDWOOD TIMBER, AND
BUILDING MATERIALS, &C.

comprising a complete assortment of all thicknesses, 1/2-inch to 12 inches, and all sizes pipe joints and elbows. Five hundred thousand feet of dry white oak, a large lot of dry oak, ash and whitewood. For sale on reasonable terms.
H. W. S. & P. Co.
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DANIEL H. BURDET, Auctioneer.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.
PRIZE STEAMER DOLPHIN.
1868 BALES
SEA ISLAND AND UPLAND COTTON.
40 BARRELS
SPIRITS TURPENTINE
27 BARRELS
RESIN.
30 PACKAGES
SUNDRIES.
By virtue of orders of sale directed to me by the Honorable District Court of the United States, for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at
PUBLIC AUCTION,
LAMBEK'S STORES, ATLANTIC DOCKS,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.,
ON TUESDAY, SEPT. 23, 1893,
AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.

FRIZE STEAMER DOLPHIN.
Reggackie and furniture, etc., as she now lies at Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn.

AISO.
Cargo—Prize Steamer JAMES BATTLE.
756 Bales Upland Cotton.
12 Half-Bales Upland Cotton.
3 Trucks.
27 Barrels Resin.
10 Barrels Spirits Turpentine.
Cargo—Prize Schooner FROLIC.
59 Bales Upland Cotton.
67 Bales Sea Island Cotton.
23 Packages Sea Island Cotton.
Marked—F. R. (PORT HENRY).
5 Bales Cotton.
6 Round Bales Sea Island Cotton.
3 Half-round Bales Sea Island Cotton.
Cargo—Prize Steamer ALICE VIVIAN.
654 Bales Upland Cotton.
Cargo—Prize Schooner LADY MARIA.
11 Round Bales Upland Cotton.
12 Half-Bales Upland Cotton.
Cargo—Prize Schooner JULIA.
23 Bales Upland Cotton.
Marked—D. S. (DE SOLO).
114 Bales Upland Cotton.
4 Bags Upland Cotton.
Marked—H. W. (HENRY HUDSON).
197 Bales Upland Cotton.
2 Half Bales Upland Cotton.
2 Bags Cotton.
Marked—U. (UNKNOWN).
5 Pkgs. Sea Island Cotton.
Cargo—Prize Schooner ANN.
7 Square Bales Upland Cotton.
20 Round Bales Upland Cotton.
Cargo—Prize Schooner BLAZER.
13 Bales Upland Cotton.
Cargo—Prize Schooner KATE.
1 Bale Upland Cotton.
Cargo—Schooner MARIA.
18 Bales Upland Cotton.
20 Bales Upland Cotton.
Cargo—Prize sloop SOUTHERN STAR.
16 Barrels Spirits Turpentine.
Marked—A. G. (SAGAMORE).
11 Barrels Spirits Turpentine.
Cargo—Prize steamer VICTOR.
Chests of American Goods, Liquors, Cigars, Shoes, Tea, &c. These goods may be examined on Monday, Sept. 21, by cards from Bender & Brown, No. 113 Wall-st.

FROM SUNDRY PRIZE VESSELS.
11 Sextants, 7 Quadrants, 5 Pistols, 2 Compasses, 1 Barometer, 4 Spy Glasses, 5 Navigators, Water Clock, &c.
Catalogues and samples of Cotton at the office of BENNETT & EBBOW, No. 113 Wall-st., on Friday, the 18th inst.

JAMES C. CLAPP,
United States Marshal
Southern District of Florida.

DANIEL H. BURDET, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDET, JONES & CO.
By virtue of writs of vendition exponens to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 17th day of September, 1893, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Union Steam Ship Company's wharf, the cargo of the prize ship CHESTERFIELD, consisting of:
CROCODILES.
BABY GOODS.
DRUGS AND MEDICINES.
SADDLERY.
HATS AND SHOES.
LEATHER SKINS.
ROBERT MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
By virtue of writs of vendition exponens to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 17th day of September, 1893, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Union Steam Ship Company's wharf, the prize ship DOCK, BROOKLYN, the cargo of the
PRIZE STEAMER "MEMPHIS,"
consisting of about
310 Bales of Sea Island Cotton.
1126 Bales of Upland Cotton.
600 Barrels resin.
2 Trucks of Gun Seeds.
1 Coil wire Rigging.
E. H. LUDLOW, U. S. Marshal.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
E. H. LUDLOW & Co. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Sep. 17, 1893, at 10 o'clock, at No. 33 West 44th-st., between 4th and 5th aves., the entire furniture, &c., contained therein, consisting of French bedsteads, dressing bureau, enameled bedroom suitcases, palisades, hair mattresses, various tables, elegant walnut bed-room extension table, dining chairs, lounge, oak library bookcase, library table, gas chandelier and fixtures, French china set, glassware, cut-crystal parrots, oil-clocks, &c., together with the kitchen furniture.
Catalogues on Wednesday morning at the office of the auctioneer, No. 33 West 44th-st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE PROPERTY AT NEW-ROCHELLE, AT AUCTION.
E. H. LUDLOW & Co. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Sep. 16, 1893, at 10 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Building, New-Rochelle, No. 103 Liberty-st.:
New-Rochelle.—About four and a half acres offland, more or less bounded by the Erie Railroad, and containing valuable improvements, such as fruit trees, grape vines, located in the midst of fine improvements, and within five minutes walk of the railroad depot and Long Island bridge, and all other desirable features, which cannot be described by the purchaser. Sale positive, title indisputable. Seventy per cent cash, balance on bond and mortgage. Maps at No. 33 West 44th-st.

GROZA CO. Auctioneer.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, New York, and Cedar-st., a large and valuable assortment of new and second-hand furniture, removed for convenience of sale, viz: superb solid rosewood parlor suites, in bracket, plush and hair-cloth; velvet upholstered sofas, arm-chairs, library and card-room suites; rosewood cabinets; centre-tables, bookcases, hall stands, various sets of French lounges and easy chairs; library bookcases and tables; French plate mirror, with table and marble slab. Catalogues at sale.

DANIEL H. BURDET, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
By virtue of a writ of vendition exponens to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 18th day of September, 1893, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Union Steam Ship Company's wharf, the cargo of the prize ship DOCK, BROOKLYN, consisting of about 700 bags cotton, 1½ dozen barrels gun seed, 1 coil wire rigging, and 1 box of crocodiles.
ROBT. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., SEP. 22ND, 1893.
NOTICE WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION
square between E and F and 21st and 22d sts., on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd inst., a large lot of Quartermaster's stores, consigned for public service, consisting in part of Scrap Iron and Leather Saddles, Bridles, parts of harness, and sundry articles of leather, saddlery, English furniture and other articles, which will be found numerous.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.
TOMPKINS,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster U. S. Army.

HENRY H. LEVINS & CO., Auctioneers.
HENRY H. LEVINS & CO. WILL SELL
at public auction, on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1893, at 10 o'clock, at No. 119 3d Ave., near 72d-st., household furniture—the property of a family going to Europe—consisting of velvet upholstered sofa, hair cloth, Turkey, plush, rosewood suits, in white and green brocade; rosewood uole table, bronze clock and figures to match, gilt frame mirrors, rosewood 8 octave piano, made by Nunn & Sons, Philadelphia; mahogany bedsteads, mahogany and cedar chests, rosewood marble-top stage, extension dining table, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, do, mahogany top dresser, washstand, toilet chest, hair mattresses, bolster and pillows, bedding, &c.; mahogany marble-top buffet, mahogany sideboard, mahogany case, English furniture and other articles, which will be found numerous.

[illegible][illegible]

PAID-CAPITAL, TOWARD COMPLETING THE
AT THE MISSISSIPPI TERMINUS OF THE
FOOT RIVER VALLEY AND SOUTHERN MINNE-
APOTA RAILROAD, (opposite the western terminus of the
Mississippi at Milwaukee, Wis.) The great and
 divided in the most substantial manner. If no label
 this, this year's crop of three millions bushels—now taxed
 these cents—could be moved at five cents per bushel, and
 in \$100,000. The return trip will acquire all expenses,
 excepting passenger traffic, it is believed.
 The same is already pending, and 6 1/2 miles
 made ready for the superstructure.
 A land grant has been made by Congress in aid of the
 whole road, (of some 300 miles), equal to over one thousand
 and square miles, village sites not excepted.
 More than 40,000 acres of it lies instant to the Company,
 on completing twenty miles before the last of January
 next.
 Only one per cent. tax on the Railroad can be levied for
 years, and no tax on the United States land grant what-
 ever.
 It is not proposed to issue Speculative Bonds; now
 there are ten miles than has been previously expended
 thereon.
 No floating debt, no "falling off" by spending of the
 interest—this helps.
 For map, lists, profits, proposals from contractors, edu-
 cation, address Messrs. THOMPSON & STODDARD, Com-
 missioners, care of Messrs. P. M. Myers & Co., Bankers,
 No. 6 Broad-st.
AGENCY OF THE
U. S. 5-20 YEAR 6 PER CENT LOAN.
OFFICE OF
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.
No. 34 WALL-ST. N. Y.
 We are instructed to continue AS AGENTS to supply
 these Bonds at PAR, interest in Gold, commencing at
 the date of maturity.
 Orders accompanied by draft on current funds will be
 prompt attention.
"LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.
BANKERS, AND DEALERS IN SECURITIES AND
GOLD.
VERMILY & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44, WALL-ST.
 Will continue to furnish
FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
 as long as issued by Government, at par and interest.
CHECKS ON CITY BANKS received in payment.
INTEREST ON BONDS to commence on day of deposit.
CONSTANTLY ON HAND, for sale at market rate—
U. S. 6 PER CENT COUPON BONDS, of 1883.
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—interest
 at payable in Gold.
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—interest
 at payable in Currency.
SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES.
VERMILY & CO.
AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF
U. S.
FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.; NEW-YORK.
 It having been determined to extend the time for the
 issue of FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, we shall continue to
 act as Agents and furnish the bonds as heretofore, at
 par, with interest commencing from date of subscription.
FISK, HATCH,
BANKERS, 102 NASSAU ST., N. Y.
DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
AND GOLD.
 Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers'
 commission, and on commission. Mercantile collections made on
 all points in the United States and Canada.
ELLIOTT & CO.
COMMISSION DEALERS IN STOCKS AND OTHER
SECURITIES.
 Have removed their office to No. 36 Wall-st., first
 door, rear room—next door to the United States Treasury.
 The office of the United States Prize Commissioners is
 removed to No. 30 Wall-st., rear office.
\$2,000,000 LOAN OF THE COUNTRY OF
NEW-YORK.
 Subscriptions are hereby invited to a Loan of Two
 millions Dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board
 of Supervisors, passed by the Mayor, Aug. 29, 1863,
 entitled, "An ordinance to provide for the procurement
 of bonds for the County for raising a loan of Two millions
 Dollars of New-York, which have been or may hereafter be
 drafted to serve in the Army of the Union during the existing
 war." The bonds will be issued by the County and County
 Treasurer at the Broadway Bank, within five days after
 the entering their subscriptions, the amounts entered by
 them will be paid by them to the County Treasurer for the
 money to the comptroller, they will receive Bonds of
 the County for the money so paid, and will be able on or
 Sept. 1, 1864, with interest from the date of payment at the
 rate of six per cent. per annum.
 Attest: **ARTHUR BERNAN, Comptroller.**
OFFICE OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF
FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, 111 ST. N. Y.
Aug. 28, 1863.
AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.
Office of
PARKE & BOWDWIN,
No. 75 Wall-st., corner of Pearl-st.
 Having been authorized by the Board of the United States 5-20
 Year Bonds, we are prepared to receive subscriptions to the
 above Bonds at par. Interest in gold, commencing on
 the day of deposit, and will be paid by the County and
 City will receive our prompt attention.
PARKE & BOWDWIN,
Brokers' Room: Mercantile Paper and Loans negotiated.
NOTICE.
 UNITED STATES TREASURY, New-York, Sept. 14, 1863.
 For the redemption of the 5-20 year coupon of the three-
 years' seven and three-tenths per cent. bonds maturing
 Oct. 1, 1863, are requested to hand in, with sched-
 ules, the bonds to be redeemed, for the sum of one dollar
 and ten cents, to the Assistant Treasurer, on the 30th
 September, after 3 o'clock P. M.
 Blank schedules will be furnished upon application as
 the interest due on the bonds.
JOHN J. CISCO,
 Assistant Treasurer, United States.
BEEBE, ROGERS & CO.,
BROKERS.
 No. 42 Exchange-place.
 Gold, Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities, &c.,
 bought and sold on Commission.
 Dividends collected.
 Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.
BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.
RECEIVE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS:
FOR THE COUNTRY OF SWITZERLAND, ITALY, GERMANY
AND ABOARD.
EDWARD KING
 Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase
 or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT
 SECURITIES.
NO. 4 HANOVER-ST.
OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO AND WASHAK RAILWAY CO.,
AT THE TOLEDO, OHIO, OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO AND WASHAK RAILWAY CO.,
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE
 Annual meeting of the stockholders of the Toledo
 and Washak Railroad Company, for the purpose of electing
 fifteen Directors and the transaction of general business,
 will be held at the office of the Company, in the
 City of Toledo, Ohio, on the 10th day of September, at
 ten o'clock A. M. The transfer books in
 the City of Toledo, Ohio, will be closed from the 30th
 day of September to the 10th day of October, and after the
 10th day of October the books will be open to the 30th
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 10th day of October the books will be open to the 30th
 day

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SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

S GARDENER—WANTED. A SITUATION as gardener, &c., by a young man without income, who is fond of flowers, and can grow all the plants and vegetables; one who is not afraid to do any kind of reference, and on address for him, please apply to Mr. J. M. Dunbar & Co., No. 103 Nassau St., New York City for C. M.

S GARDENER.—WANTED. BY AN ENGLISHMAN, a situation as gardener; has had many years' experience in fruit, flowers and vegetables; is able to lay out and grow plants; is not afraid of work; good references from his last employer. Address, Mr. J. M. Dunbar, No. 1 College-place.

S GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED BY A practical man; perfectly understands the care and management of greenhouse plants and vegetables; in the possession of valuable tools; can do general gardening, without fault. Can be called on at any time. Mr. Dunbar, No. 1 College-place.

S GARDENER.—WANTED. A SITUATION AS gardener, &c., has had for the best of years' experience in fruit, flowers and vegetables; and is, who can give the best references. Address P. BRUGGEROFF, Esq., at J. M. Thurnbull & Co., 151 Nassau St., New York City, for J. C. M.

S GARDENER.—A GARDENER'S SITUATION wanted by a young German, who is fond of flowers, and can grow all the plants and vegetables; one who is not afraid to do any kind of reference, and on address for him, please apply to Mr. J. M. Dunbar & Co., No. 103 Nassau St., New York City for C. M.

do the business in all its branches. Address P. C., at
Larkin & Young's seed-stors. No. 2 John st.

HELP WANTED

997 CLOAK-MAKERS WANTED.

We can give immediate and steady work and the high-
pay to first-rate experienced hands. Both basers and
sewers. Also, operators on Grover & Baker's ma-
chines. Apply this day at the cloak manufactory, rear
range. ALLEN & PAINE, No. 384 Broadway.

N ENTRY CLERK.—WANTED, A YOUNG
man as entry clerk, who writes a good hand, is quick,
gures, and who resides with his parents. Apply at
71 Gold-st. **BLAKE & WHEELOCK.**

N ENTRY CLERK.—WANTED, AN EXPERIENCED
entry clerk, in a dry goods jobbing house.
Press Post-office Box No. 2,322, with references.

COOK.—WANTED, A WHITE, SINGLE, MARRIED

COOK AND CHAMBER MAID.—WANTED, a cook and chamber maid, to go to Fort Washington, Pa., to disburse the soldiers' clothing and to attend to their casted pieces, which will be hanging there for some time. Those who can do so may apply between the hours of 11 and 12, at the residence of the Major.

COACHMAN.—WANTED A COLORED MAN as coachman; he must be well recommended and be able to make him self generally useful. Apply at No. 42 23rd-st, before 10 A. M. or between 7 and 8 o'clock on any day.

GARDENER AND FARMER.—WANTED, a capable garden-er and farmer, one that understands business, and is willing to make him self generally useful.

GARDENER AND GROOM.-WANTED, a good man, suitable character, & experienced. Apply immediately at 101 Broadway, N. Y. \$

LADY'S MAID.-WANTED, a FRENCH lady's maid, who can dress ladies, make up hair, and have City recommendations. None others apply. Call at No. 18 West 27th st. \$

WET NURSE.-WANTED. A WET NURSE, with a fresh breast of milk, at the Tompkins-place, Brooklyn. None but a very good City recommendation. Apply at 101 Broadway, N. Y. \$

WALRESS, NURSE, &c.-WANTED.—Two Protestant girls; one as walress, the other as seamstress; both must be thoroughly competent. Apply, with testimonials, at No. 307 4th-av., where lady can be seen.

BOY WANTED.—A BOY IN A COMMISSION office, from 13 to 15 years of age, who resides with parents. Salary, for the first year, \$100. Address C. B. Burt, 128, D. D. Bldg., over the Standard Building.

NURSE WANTED—ENGLISH, SCOTCH OR German, experienced in the care of children, and recommended, may apply at No. 134 Clinton-st., between Amity and Congress, Brooklyn.

MAN AND WIFE WANTED—TO GO A short distance in the country: the man as farmer, and wife to cook, wash and iron; also, a chambermaid.

SALESMAN WANTED.—IN CHANDLER
Department. The application to be successful, must
be from a person of considerable experience, fully
trained in all respects.
E. V. HARTSWOOT & CO., No. 490 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED—ONE WHO has had experience, and can take entire charge in a private family, and be coming on to an invalid lady. Address Box 1, 125 City Post-office, giving particulars and references.

WAREHOUSE.—WANTED, A YOUNG MAN AS
Clerk; none need apply not fully competent for the
position. **CORNELL, WILLIS & CASEY, No. 36**
Market st.

WANTS BOY'S CLOTHING.—20 WANTED,
to whom good prices will be paid and plenty of
work given. Apply at No. 40 Bowry rd floor.

WANTED—A MAN TO TAKE CHARGE OF A small place in Connecticut must understand the cultivation of fruit, flowers and vegetables, also the care and management of horses, and is willing to make himself really useful; the best of references required. Apply, three days, at No. 47 South-st., third floor.

WANTED—A GOOD FARMER, WITH OR WITHOUT a family, will find a situation by address

PERSONAL.

TOO S.—IT IS NOT AS YOU FEARED. SHE
resides here. L.E.O.

GROCERIES.

TEAS.

ONLY TWO CENTS PER POUND PROFIT

ONLY TWO CENTS PER POUND PROFIT.
ONLY TWO CENTS PER POUND PROFIT.
ONLY TWO CENTS PER POUND PROFIT.
ONLY TWO CENTS PER POUND PROFIT.
The

GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
No. 51 Vesey-st., New-York.
selling all their Teas at only
TWO CENTS PER POUND PROFIT,
believing this feature to be attractive to the many who

OLIO PLANTATION COFFEE.
GILLIES' OLD PLANTATION COFFEE.
GILLIES' OLD PLANTATION COFFEE.
 25 CENTS PER POUND.
 25 CENTS PER POUND.

richness of flavor to the best
OLD JAVA COFFEE.
Put up in one pound tinfoil packages. 35 and 60 lbs. in
use.
WRIGHT GILLES & BROTHER,
Importers and Manufacturers of Fine Flavored Coffee,
No. 233, 235 and 237 Washington-st., New-York.
For sale by Grocers generally.

SEWING MACHINES.
GROVER & BAKER'S
NEW LOCK-STITCH MACHINE, NO. 2,
N. 45 BROADWAY.

NO. 435 BROADWAY.

This is the best and cheapest Machine

FOR TAILORS' USE

Ever produced. Price, \$45.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BRIDGEWATER PAINT

FIRE AND WATER-PROOF.
for cottages, barns, roofs, decks of vessels, &c. Will
stand any weather or climate. R. REYNOLDS, Agent,
at No. 74 Maldeolane.

French Note Papers, Seals and
Presses, Silver Plates, etc., at
J. Everdell's, 204 Broadway, cor. Duane St.
For Specimens by mail, send 25 cents.

GRAY'S PREMIUM HAIR RESTORATIVE
WILL RESTORE GRAY HAIR

its ORIGINAL COLOR; will CAUSE HAIR TO
GROW ON BALD HEADS. Depot No. 301 Broadway.
Sale by all druggists.

PROFUSA, CONSUMPTION, MERCURY
and Syphilis eradicated; veronica aniquefolia. Na-
man's sovereign remedial for purifying the blood.
HEGEMAN & CO. Broadway.

WANTED—SOME PERSON, COMPETENT AND
desirous, to adopt a bright, healthy and fine-looking
one year old this week. For particulars, address
No. 178, Plainfield, New Jersey.

MACHINERY.

TEAM BOILER.—WANTED, A Steam boiler, or locomotive or upright boiler, of 12 to 16 horse power capacity. Also, steam engine, from 8 to 16 horse power, a plain cylinder boiler, from 2½ to 4 feet and a bracket. Address, with price and full description, Mr. Lutz New York Post-office.

The New York Times

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 16, 1863.

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—GRAND CONCERT.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—SOUTH AND WESTERN INDIANS AND SEAGRAM'S DANCING PRESENTATIONS at 8 and 10 o'clock P. M. Curiousities at all hours.

MILBURN'S GARDEN—BAUERS.

WALLACK'S—THEY TOOK THE LAST—THE GHOST.

WINTER GARDEN—THE MYSTERY OF AUDLEY COURT.

IRVING HALL—FALLOON'S STRENGTH.

ALHAMBRA PAVILION—THE BROTHERS ARMS.

PARK THEATRE—(Brooklyn)—SOLDIER'S DANCE.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the New-York Times (Daily) is THREE CENTS, except on the Sunday morning edition, which is FIVE CENTS.

To Mail Subscribers the price is per annum, including the Sunday morning edition, is \$3.00.

The price of the New-York Times is \$3.00 per annum, including the Sunday morning edition, is \$3.00.

Five copies one year, \$15.00.

The price of the WEEKLY TIMES is \$2.00 per annum, including the Sunday morning edition, is \$2.00.

Three copies one year, \$6.00.

Five copies one year, \$15.00.

Twenty copies one year, \$30.00.

Payable in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the New-York Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year. Address H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

There is little additional information from the Army of the Potomac. Our special correspondent telegraphs that Gen. PLEASANTON's command on Monday reached the Rapidan at Raccoon Ford, finding a considerable force of infantry posted to dispute his further advance. An engagement was the result, but details have not been received. Gen. FORSTER telegraphs from Fort Monroe that LAX's headquarters are now at Richmond, whither the bulk of the rebel army is also to be found.

By way of Fort Monroe we have a report, brought by the steamer *Nellie Penn* from Hilton Head on Saturday last, that a white flag was flying over Fort Moultrie at the time of her departure, and that half of James Island was in our possession. The report is somewhat vague and not to be implicitly credited.

In connection with the movements of the expedition which is said to have left New Orleans for Texas, statements regarding the extent of opposition which it is likely to encounter are of importance. Two deserters who boarded the gunboat *Princess Royal*, from Galveston, the latter part of August, represent things in a very sad state in that city. About ten days before they left the troops laid down their arms, on account of the bad state of their rations, which consisted of meat and fresh beef, and said that they would not take them up unless better and proper rations were served them. This was remedied by the proper authorities, and they again resumed their duties. There are only about three thousand troops in Galveston, one artillery regiment, two infantry, one cavalry. Col. DIXON commands the forces. The following is a list of the batteries about Galveston, and the number of guns they mount: South Battery, four guns; one gun off the *Harriet Lane*, her largest gun; Fort Magruder, three guns; Fort Point, four guns; Pelican Point, two guns; Fort Seymour, a battery of wooden guns; Fort Benhead, three guns, two 24-pounders and one howitzer; Eagle Grove, one gun. The following forts have been abandoned—Virginia Point, Fort Nelson. They are now erecting on this city earthworks for rifle pits. Colored men are engaged at this work, numbering about 5,000. Their fortifications are built of heavy timber, railroad iron and earthwork. The *Harriet Lane* still remains above Redfish Bay, as the rebels can't get her machinery to work.

In the recent campaign of Gen. BLUNT he marched his command 250 miles in nine days, fought two battles, and cleared from the rebels 100,000 square miles of territory. He is now preparing to leave Fort Gibson for Fort Scott. The rebels, numbering 17,000 men, with 30 or 40 guns, are in strong position four miles this side of Little Rock.

The President has issued a proclamation declaring the writ of *habeas corpus* to be suspended in certain specified cases.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *City of Manchester* arrived at this port last evening, and though her mails have been mainly anticipated by the *Hansa*'s and *Arabia*'s arrivals, published yesterday, yet the extracts we have made will be read with much interest.

GENERAL NEWS.

The arrival yesterday of the clipper ship *White Squall*, from China, puts us in possession of the fact that still another rebel pirate is roaming the ocean. Capt. DILLON, master of the *White Squall*, reports that on the 28th of July, when only 160 miles from the Cape of Good Hope, he unexpectedly ran alongside a bark-rigged vessel, which ran out guns, showing Confederate colors and made preparations to attack him. Finding he had got into a trap, Capt. DILLON, with his crew, succeeded in escaping, by superior sailing, and succeeded after running a fire from the stranger.

The great Swiss Schützenfest, or Shooting Festival, will commence to-day at Jones' Wood, and continue four days consecutively. It is the first introduction of a grand scale in the history of the great trials of shooting skill peculiar to Switzerland, and the proceeds are to be devoted to the benefit of the widows and orphans of Swiss soldiers who have fallen in defense of our National Flag.

Brig-Gen. G. B. PAUL, who was so severely wounded at Gettysburg, is now at Washington, improving very rapidly. His sight is coming back to him very slowly, but surely. It is understood that he will soon be made a Major-General, and as soon as able will be assigned to an important command. Meanwhile he designs making a short visit to his home in New York, Ky.

Gov. CURTIS, of Pennsylvania, has issued a proclamation "declaring the payment, cancellation, extinguishment and final discharge of \$854,720.40 of the principal of the debt of the Commonwealth, including \$963 of the relief interest, which have been cancelled and destroyed, as authorized by the 98th section of the act of the 19th day of April, A. D. 1853, aforesaid."

A Spanish naval force has bombarded the town of San Juan de los Rios in San Domingo, destroying it and killing many of the inhabitants.

The Board of Aldermen held a special meeting yesterday, and passed upon a considerable number of routine papers, of which they had a very large quantity accumulated. It did not appear that the special object of meeting was for any other purpose than this.

An important investigation was yesterday commenced before Justice DOWLING at the Tombs, in a case wherein Mr. JOHN T. WILSON, proprietor of a Government bakery, is charged, in connection with six or eight employees, with having set fire to premises No. 37 Fulton-street, on the evening of the first of January last. A colored man, who was sleeping in the building, was burned to death, and property to the value of over \$100,000 was destroyed. Wilson, the proprietor, and seven others have been arrested by the Police of the

Second Precinct, upon the charge of arson. Two or three other suspected persons are yet at large. Three witnesses were examined yesterday, and their testimony in of a very interesting nature. The investigation is not yet concluded.

On the Stock Exchange yesterday Gold fell back 1/2 cent, closing 131 1/2 cent. Exchange, 144/100 cent. Money easy. Railway Stocks buoyant, the demand for New York Central leading the market.

Breadstuffs, Sugars, Lard, Tallow and Wool were quite active yesterday, and generally quoted firmer. A fair business was transacted in Hay, Hops, Leather, Fish, Metals, Salt, Seeds, Spices, Coffee, Molasses, and Tobacco. Hides, Laths, Oils and Whisky were in moderate request, as were also Pork, Beef, Butter and Cheese. Cotton was doing better. Freight rates were more active.

The Live Stock markets are crowded with animals this week, and cattle and sheep are selling slowly at lower prices. The dry pastures near the city are sending away a stock, much of which is less than half fat. There were never before so many cattle sent in for sale in a single week. Including near 1,400 sold at Bergen, 600 in Sixth-street, 600 sent direct to the slaughter-houses, and 4,458 yards at Forty-fourth-street, the supply reaches over 7,000 head, which, we repeat, is more than ever before reported for a single week. Prices fell off near 1/2 cent per pound on the average, closing still lower than sales could be made at all, but the almost entire absence of buyers on Tuesday caused owners to hold over a few hundred head. Prime steers brought 10 1/2 cents, and a few 11 cents per pound dressed weight. Sheep are abundant and a trifle lower, selling at 4 1/2 cents per pound live weight. Live hogs are selling quickly at 6 1/2 to 7 1/2 cents per pound live weight.

The Crittenden Resolutions and the Democratic State Convention.

A public journal that has not character enough to invoke rebuke, may yet have absurdity enough to excite a laugh. The *World* yesterday, in an article extolling the platform of the Democratic State Convention, declares that "the Republicans must face the responsibility of having brought on the war." Yet the very platform it so praises embraces a resolution "that the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the *Disunionists of the Southern States* now in arms against the constitutional Government." Stultification like that is always ridiculous.

But we want to say a few words about the adoption of that resolution by the party agent, which we recognize to have some sort of moral responsibility. For three years now, the so-called Democratic State Conventions have included that Crittenden resolution in the series they have passed. They seemed to regard it as their peculiar property, and to flatter themselves that they were making it a very effective stalking-horse for the compassing of their plans. This is all a mistake. That resolution does not belong to the Democratic party. It was originally a non-party resolution, adopted almost unanimously by both branches of Congress, at the extra session in the beginning of the war, when all hearts were aglow with patriotism. The Union party to this day have always stood firmly by every word of it. We defy any man to adduce a solitary instance in which the Union party of this State, or of any State, or even the Republican party, distinctively so-called, have in Congress or in any responsible convention, adopted a doctrine or a measure practically inconsistent with any portion of that Crittenden resolution. Here that resolution is:

"Resolved, That the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the *Disunionists of the Southern States* now in arms against the constitutional Government, and in arms against the Capital, that in this National emergency, Congress, banishing all feelings of mere passion or resentment, will select only its duty to the whole country; that this war is a war of our country, and in its spirit of oppression, or for any purpose to consent, or for interfering with the rights of established institutions of these States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity and rights of the several States unimpacted—and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease."

Mark it. Ponder it. Sift every letter of it. We affirm that in not one single iota has the Union party failed to sustain its statement of fact, or to keep true to its principle, or to fulfill its pledge. What is its statement of fact? Why, that the *Disunionists of the Southern States* have forced this war. No Republican denies that.

What is its principle? Why, that duty must be fulfilled to the whole country, and that this war is not waged for any purpose of conquest, or for interfering with State Rights and institutions, but to maintain the Constitution and the Union. We know of no responsible Republican or Union body that has ever announced that the war had any other purpose. Now, granting that the project of converting contumacious rebel States into Territories contravenes that purpose, yet that project is not, nor is it at all likely to be, an accepted measure of any party. It is a private chimera, which will soon perish. If it be said that the Emancipation Proclamation, to which the Administration party has committed itself as a war measure, conflicts with the principle of the resolution, we deny it. The Proclamation has no validity but as a war measure—that is to say, a measure calculated to help on the war to a successful issue, without which successful issue the Union cannot be preserved. Therefore the Proclamation, if it has any legal effect at all, is a Union measure, and strictly justified by the terms of that resolution. So far as State rights are concerned, the Proclamation, as a military measure, no more infringes them, than any other military measure. To free slaves no more contravenes "the dignity and rights" of the rebel States, than to seize their horses, to occupy their houses, or to kill or imprison their citizens when dressed as soldiers. They all alike are war rights, and have nothing to do with State rights, or any other civil rights. The idea that "slave property" has any peculiar claim to inviolability in the time of war, is preposterous. If the war requires its destruction, it must be destroyed, like everything else that impedes the war. A war for the Union and the Constitution has this privilege, just as perfectly as a war for anything else.

Finally, what is the pledge in that resolution? Why, that as soon as the supremacy of the Constitution is reestablished the war shall end. Every administration-man still agrees to that. Mr. LINCOLN in his correspondence with FRANKLIN WOOL explicitly said, that "when the people of the Southern States

cease resistance and submit to and maintain the national authority within the limits of such States, under the Constitution of the United States, the war will cease on the part of the United States." That is exactly the pledge of the Crittenden resolution, and every supporter of the Government stands by the President in his new declaration of it.

The opposition party can show no such fidelity to that resolution. In many of the States they have boldly taken the ground in State Conventions that the war was not forced by the Disunionists at all, but was unnecessarily, if not unrighteously, begun by the Federal Government. The same responsible bodies of the party have also passed resolutions in favor of abandoning the war; and the party universally has sought to embarrass the war by opposing all measures necessary to its effective prosecution. The resolution is an out-and-out war resolution; the Copperhead party itself is essentially a peace party. The whole principle of the one is that of coercion, the whole spirit of the other is that of submission, or, at the very best, propitiation. The one tolerates no disunion in any contingency; the other in some contingencies would accept it. The one knows nothing but the present Constitution; the other contemplates an amended constitution. In Connecticut, in Maine, in New Jersey, in Ohio, in Indiana, and in most of the States, the so-called "Democratic party" is honest enough to make no pretensions of continued support of this Crittenden resolution. It fights its political battles on other lines altogether. The party in this State is almost alone in the effort to avail itself of its high sanctions. But who believes that this is because New-York Copperheads differ from other Copperheads in any particular, save in being more subtle and sly?

A Daniel Come to Judgment.

The popular dissatisfaction with the Confederacy has become so widespread in North Carolina, and the manner of giving expression to it grown so open and violent, that Gov. VANCE has been compelled to take public notice of the matter, and employ the "privileges of his office to enforce the duty of domestic peace. Gov. VANCE is supposed to be no friend to the Administration of JEFF. DAVIS, and it is notorious that to the hold teachings of his own newspaper organ, the *Raleigh Standard*, are mainly due the insubordinate uprisings of the people now witnessed in North Carolina. Nevertheless, as the chief executive officer of the State, enjoined to see the laws enforced and peace maintained in its borders, he has felt bound to issue a proclamation solemnly warning the people against the excesses they are running in. He regrets to hear of the meetings that have been held in various parts of the State, "in some of which threats have been made of combined resistance to the execution of the laws of the [Confederate] Congress in regard to conscription and the collection of taxes." Gov. VANCE tells the people that these are "the laws of the land," and that combined resistance to them is "high treason." Until these laws are adjudged "unconstitutional" by the [Confederate] Supreme Court, he (Gov. V.) will see that they are "executed."

But Gov. VANCE does not fall in the body of his proclamation, to vindicate the right of the people of North Carolina to assemble in public meetings, and criticize and condemn the acts of the Confederate Government. But he exhorts them to seek redress by constitutional means alone, saying on this point: "There is no grievance to redress, and no proposition to be made, but can be most beneficially effected in the way our fathers marked out, by the ballot-box and the other constitutionally appointed means."

The fact that Gov. VANCE has been compelled to take so solemn a step as the issue of this proclamation, is proof sufficient of the deep perturbation of the political elements in North Carolina. And it will be the first instance on record, if his proclamation succeeds, where the admonitory voice of a single man, by no means eminent for talent or public services, was sufficient to stay the revolutionary passions of a great people. The proclamation is far more likely to add fuel to the flame, from its clear vindication of the popular right to express dissent from the action of rulers, and the very remarkable weapons furnished by the document itself to those persons in North Carolina who oppose the Confederate leaders. Every argument used by Gov. VANCE against those who rebel against the Richmond Government, can be used with greater force against the Richmond leaders who rebelled against the Government of the United States. The Constitution and Laws of the Union were the supreme law of the land, which all were bound to obey until set aside by the Supreme Court of the United States; and "combined resistance" to them was and is "high treason." Under the old Union no "grievance" existed, or "proposition" needed to be made, but could have been "most beneficially effected in the way our fathers marked out—by the ballot-box and the other constitutionally appointed means." Thus clearly has Gov. VANCE borne testimony against himself and all the rebel leaders, as to the causelessness of their "high treason," and the Union people of North Carolina—aided by the armies of the United States—will very soon, we trust, make them realize that for this crime they will be brought to judgment.

NEW MODE OF RUNNING THE BLOCKADE.—A fertile genius in the Virginia rebel Senate was shamefully snubbed lately in what was supposed to be an attempt to secure the peaceable dissolution of the United States. He offered a resolution in that body proposing that each Confederate State send three Commissioners to each of the loyal States of the Union, charged to say to the Governors thereof that they demanded that the people of the loyal States decide by the ballot-box in favor of the separation of the South from the North in peace! After two and a half years vain endeavor by war to get the Northern approval for the seceding Southern States, this noble Virginia Senator thought it not unwise

to try the virtues of oysters and champagne, plied by different Peace Commissioners, who would, of course, be received with all the honors at the capitals of the Northern States. But the stern pride of the Virginia Senate would not condescend to the means proposed, and tabled the resolution, 38 to 1.

It has since occurred to some minds that the proposition for such a multitude of Commissioners to come North, (three from each Confederate State to each of the loyal States—about four hundred and fifty Commissioners in all,) was only a shrewd scheme by which a large number of Southern politicians wished to "run the blockade" and get North where they could enjoy good drinks and living. In this view of the matter the action of the Virginia Senate must be felt as extremely severe by the hopeful diplomatists who were in the ring.

Education in New-York.

The Times for the last few weeks has contained daily from one hundred to one hundred and fifty advertisements announcing the opening of the fall and winter terms of the various educational institutions in this City and its vicinity. It is not our purpose in these columns to single out, or call special attention to any one or any class of these schools, academies, or colleges; for we doubt not that in the tens of thousands of households, in City and country to which the Times is a daily and welcome visitor, the announcements have been and will be carefully read, and the merits and character of each of the institutions, as set forth in the advertisement, or as implied in its title, or as learned by experience, duly weighed, and a decision arrived at as to which of them is best adapted for the nurture and well-being of the hopeful "olive branches."

The institutions advertised are of every kind. There are the ordinary, but always valuable, courses in classics, mathematics, and the modern languages; there are courses of commercial study, and of study in music, painting, and other fine arts; there are courses in engineering and nautical studies, courses in the natural sciences, courses in "physical education," in military science, in medical art, in legal lore, and in whatever other speculative or practical spheres the fertile and ever-progressive mind of man may exercise its activity. A large number of schools are devoting attention to military exercises and studies, which have an excellent effect both on the mind and body, and are very attractive to boys generally. About one-half of the institutions advertised are exclusively for girls and young ladies, and are in charge of persons of their own sex. The variety of studies pursued in these is hardly less than in the schools for the bearded sex. The languages, the classics, the arts, the natural sciences and mathematics, and even "physical culture" and medical education, are adapted and offered to the female mind and body. It is no wonder, after seeing the curriculum of study in our female educational establishments, and taking note of the great number and varied nature of these establishments, that American women, beside their other attractions, are gifted with the finest minds, and possessed of the highest acquirements, of any of their sex on the face of the globe.

These numerous announcements also show that notwithstanding all the woes and horrors of this gigantic war, education and all the nobler arts of life are still flourishing among us. The portals of knowledge and the doors of all our schools, public and private, are yet wide open; and the crowds of boys and girls, of young men and young women, who thronged them in days of peace, are followed, in these years of war, by an incessant and ever-thronging multitude. In this respect, the generation that comes after the one now on the stage will not suffer on account of the war. How different it is, and how different it will be, with the South. Nearly, if not quite every college in the South is closed; the doors of the seminaries and schools are almost universally locked, and among the greater part of its youthful white population there has been no educational progress whatever for over two years. The loss to the present and to the rising generation of that region is beyond estimate; and it will take many long years, and the infusion of much Northern spirit, to bring education back, even to the low standard it had reached before the war.

Most of the educational institutions advertised in our columns began their autumn term last week, or will begin it before the close of the current week. We hear that they are generally opening with good prospects. Let professors, teachers and pupils, of each sex, and in every branch of study, maintain, and elevate still higher, the character of our schools of learning, and benefit themselves, by the course they pursue during the year.

REBEL VENOM.—The Richmond *Dispatch* of Saturday last is in ecstasies because, in elegant phraseology, "war has broken out between Yankee Doodle and Japan." The *Dispatch* says that the Yankees are responsible for all the intrusions upon the Japanese, and piously adds: "On the heads of that infernal race will fall all the blood and crime that is about to startle the world. They forced themselves on the Japanese, just as they have been to the habit of forcing themselves upon society in Europe. The Japanese did not seek their company, and did not want it. We wish to God it were possible for them to kick every Yankee ship and slaughter every Yankee soldier that may be sent against them."

The Southern Confederacy, we fear, is bound to be again disappointed. The Yankees will not have a war with the Japs; and even though the latter were to sink every Yankee ship and slaughter every Yankee soldier sent against them, it would not diminish the number of ships and soldiers operating against the rebels. But what are we to think of the demoralized condition of the rebel mind when it can give vent to such expressions as the above. They seem to be willing to take sides with anything and everything antagonistic to the North.

The Maine Election.

The result of the election that has just taken place in Maine is gratifying, but so little surprising that it has arrested not half the attention it deserves. The returns show that the Union ticket has succeeded by a greatly increased majority over the Copperhead nominations headed by BION BRADY. Thus in one State after another the masses of loyal people, of all political parties, unite and render their crushing verdict against the domestic traitors who would lower the dignity and power of the republic before a pestilent set of rebels in arms. The friends of the Union who conducted the late canvass in Maine, deserve credit for their zealous labors; but it is most true, nevertheless, that the gallant soldiers of the Union army who fought at Gettysburg and Vicksburg, took all the life, if not all the poison, out of the Copperheads of the North. The vision of the Union restored has become too vivid to the eyes of all true patriots for them to allow any "flattering lie," representing its division, to be hung out anywhere in the North. It is VALLANDIGHAM'S tam to be scoffed next.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES. Washington, Tuesday, Sept. 15.

SPECIAL CABINET SESSION.

A special session of the Cabinet was called this afternoon.

FUGITIVES RECAPTURED BY THEIR MASTERS.

On Sunday last thirty slaves belonging to Anne Arundel and Calvert counties, Maryland, attempted to escape through Prince George county to this city. They encountered the citizen's patrol of Prince George county, who tried to stop them, but they resisted, when the negro catchers fired upon them, wounding five. Their owners came up armed in capturing most of the fugitives. One slave received a load of fine shot in his face, totally destroying his sight.

REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The custom receipts at Boston for the week ending Sept. 5 were \$247,855. At Philadelphia for the two weeks ending Sept. 12, \$169,019. At Baltimore from the 1st to the 12th of Sept., \$78,006.

ILLEGALITY OF THE TAX-SALES IN FLORIDA.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has given an opinion that the sales made by the Tax-Commissioners appointed for Insurrectionary District in Florida, are invalid in consequence of two of the Commissioners having assumed to act in the absence of the third, and without giving notice to him of their intending to meet for the performance of any official duty. The Commissioner has also advised that lands purchased by either Commissioners, directly or indirectly at their own sale, can not be held either against Government or any person interested in the title or estate, and that it is the duty of the Government to disaffirm all such sales and order resale.

DISLOYAL PAUPERS.

The attention of the Government has been directed to the number of disloyal citizens within the lines of our army, most of whom are in destitute circumstances, and supported mainly from the army commissariat from motives of humanity. This is especially the case at Warrenton and vicinity, where citizens are supplied with the necessities of life by our army. Those who are able, pay for what they purchase on taking the oath of allegiance, but many destitute and unable to buy are supplied without charge. Many of those who take the oath do not regard it as binding, and take it only to procure food. The presence of this class of citizens within our lines is an evil, and it is expected that they will be sent beyond.

ARMY CHANGES.

Col. MAYNARD has been relieved from duty in the Ordnance Bureau and ordered on an inspection tour. Another Bureau chief of the War Department will probably go within a week.

GEN. CURTIS'S WOUND.

Gen. CURTIS has recovered to-day. His wound is slight, and he will probably be able to resume command of his brigade in a few days.

PAYING THE SOLDIERS.

The Army of the Potomac is being paid. In all, fifteen Paymasters have left here with funds sufficient to pay off about one-third of the army.

A number of wounded, mostly cavalrymen, arrived here to-night from the front.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 15.

REVISED TRADE REGULATIONS.

The President has considered and approved the revised trade regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury for the government of the limited commercial intercourse, by the President, between the citizens of the loyal States, and the inhabitants of the States and parts of States heretofore declared to be in insurrection. The Secretary has given the most careful consideration to the subject, and, while many of the former restrictions have been removed, due provision has been made to prevent the rebels from benefiting by the regulations.

The general supervising special agents, now five in number, are required, after conference with the General commanding Departments when possible, and with their sanction, unless unavoidable circumstances prevent the obtaining of it to designate by known geographical boundaries, or by the enumeration of cities, towns, and villages, the territory to be in their agencies, respectively, with which trade may be safely permitted, and report such designation to the Secretary. The part of territory so designated shall be called the trade district, and no transportation of goods except as specially provided for, shall be permitted beyond the lines of such district. If it shall appear that beyond the lines of national military occupation there is some territory within which the supply of necessities is required by humanity and sound policy, while trade cannot yet be safely reestablished, then the supervising special agent, with the sanction of the General commanding the Department, but in no case without the approval of the Secretary, may, in like manner, designate the portion of territory to be respectively in the charge of each special agent, for the purpose of individual and family supplies, for no other purpose. The territory so designated shall be called the supply district, and no goods shall be transported therefor for resale except as provided by regulation. Authorized traders, except in the cities of Memphis and Vicksburg, and such other cities or towns as may hereafter be designated by the Secretary, with the concurrence and approval of the General commanding the Department, shall not send goods to persons to be resold by them, but shall sell only to persons for their own individual family or plantation use, in Memphis, Nashville and other cities after designation, authorized traders may purchase goods to other traders for the purpose of resale, upon the certificate of the proper local special agent. Persons who trade in these cities in these cities may purchase supplies for their own consumption at any time and place therein without any permit or certificate, but goods sold shall not be resold or otherwise disposed of without the permit of the proper officer. Upon the request of the General commanding the Department, the establishment of one or more trade districts, and the city or town of a supply district may be authorized, under the same regulations as trade stores are established in trade districts, and subject to the same military orders, and to transport the same to market on securing a proper bond. Every permit to purchase of sell cotton, tobacco or other merchandise within any place or section in a State heretofore declared in insurrection, after commercial intercourse therewith shall have been permitted by the Secretary of the Treasury, and every permit to transport the same therefrom, shall be null and void, until clearly defined the character and quality of the goods, and the names of the persons who are to be cleared, and merchandise not prohibited may be purchased, from any part which has been designated and approved by proclamation, upon payment of such duty as were chargeable therefor before the blockade was de-

clared subject to prescribed regulations and upon giving bond not to land or discharge any of such merchandise at any port, place, or point, except under permit authorized by the regulations. But so goods, warehoused or merchandise shall be shipped or transported from and out of such places, ports, or points, under permit granted upon compliance with the regulations and local rules and payment of prescribed fees.

The above are a few of the most important provisions. The modified regulations are to be issued on or before March 31st, and all others conflicting with them. All permits granted, and acts done in pursuance of former regulations are to be valid and effectual until the 15th of October next, unless the regulations shall have been sooner received, and made known at the place of such permit or acts.

A CAVALRY REPLENISHED.

It is scarcely necessary to say that the statement which is going through the newspapers, to the effect that the President of Mexico is in this city holding conferences with the Government, is without any shadow of foundation.

FOR THE SOUTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON.

The United States steamship *Massachusetts* will leave Philadelphia on Saturday next, for the South Atlantic squadron.

NAVAL MATTERS.

Commodore THOMAS CRAIG has been detached as special officer of the General Naval Court-Martial at Philadelphia, and appointed Prize Commissioner for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

Commander A. C. KIMBALL, of the *Poros*, has been revoked, and he is waiting orders. Lieut.-Commander JOHN H. URSINA has been detached from the command of the *Platonic* and ordered to return North.

The Commander of the United States steamship *Synclair* reports the capture of the rebel schooner *Gen. Worth*, on its way from Havana to Mobile, with a general cargo.

THE CAVALRY.

The buildings in course of erection on the Maryland shore of the Potomac River, at Greengrove, nearly opposite to Alexandria, are nearly completed. Soon, therefore, the cavalry, now scattered over a surface of several miles in that neighborhood, will be concentrated at that point in permanent barracks.

There are several thousand troops in camp already. Brig.-Gen. MAZURY, selected solely for his fine soldierly qualifications, is in command. Cavalry men and their horses are here to be drilled.

On Friday not less than eight hundred recently purchased horses were sent thither, and additional supplies are daily furnished.

It is apparent that more than one-half of the animals are of an inferior quality, as compared with those furnished at the commencement of the war, thus showing that the Quartermaster's Department is obliged to take what it can get, very much of the choice stock having been exhausted by the severe military service.

The censorship of the Press continues, with its accustomed particularity. Even matters in no manner connected with military operations, have to undergo the perusal, and receive the endorsement of the official Supervisor. Delays in telegraphing to the Press are therefore unavoidable by the correspondents.

Maine State Election.

PORTLAND, Tuesday, Sept. 15.—1:30 A. M.

Returns from 187 towns give Cony (Union) 43,455; Bradbury, (Dem.) 29,429—Union majority, 14,026.

The same towns last year gave Coburn (Rep.) 28,020; Bradbury and Jackson 24,329—Republican majority then 4,691; which shows a Union gain this year of 9,325.

This includes about five-eighths of the aggregate vote of the State. The aggregate vote in these towns is 72,894 against 53,339 last year, which shows an increase of 19,555, which will amount probably 25,000 in the State, making 113,500 votes, against 88,534 last year.

The towns to be heard from gave a Republican majority last year of 545, which would increase the present majority to 14,641; or if the gain is equal, to about 15,500, to which the majority will probably approximate.

The Union party have probably carried every county in the State. York County, which was carried last year by the Democrats, has undoubtedly gone Union by 150 majority.

There is some doubt about Lincoln County, which sends one Senator.

The Union men claim to have carried Bradbury's own county, which has undoubtedly gone against him, though equally divided last year.

The House of Representatives, which stood last year 107 Republicans to 74 Democrats, will stand better this year for the Union party, they having gained as far as heard from three or four members without losing any.

The Senate stood last year 28 Republicans, 2 War Democrats, and 3 Peace Democrats. This year it will probably be unanimously Union.

We are greatly indebted to Mr. JAMES BROWN, Superintendent of the American Telegraph Company for forwarding his line throughout the State for the free transmission of all returns, and to the telegraph operators for forwarding all they could obtain, whereby we have secured nearly twice as full returns as usual.

SECOND DISPATCH.

PORTLAND, Tuesday, Sept. 15.

We have additional returns from 36 towns, which give Cony 1,021 majority, against 416 last year.

So far, 226 towns give Cony 48,924; Bradbury 23,877, being a majority of 15,047. The towns to be heard from will considerably increase this majority.

</

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[illegible]

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1

ALLEGED BARBARITY OF BEAUREGARD.

REPORTS FROM BALTIMORE.

One flag would be very likely to deceive those unacquainted with it, who would suppose it to be a flag

Third Division, Lieut.-Commander PASTON,
man.
Fourth Division, Lieut.-Commander HIRSHSON,
man.

thirst, and told him when they left that he could not possibly live, and had better, before dying, do as much for the cause as lay in his power. That he might benefit by this advice, they placed in his hand

The sales of Government Bonds to-day amount-
ed to \$301,100. Bonds are delivered to Aug. 31.

ere is, that the bulk of Lee's force (leaving a Rich-

about 10 o'clock the same evening Maj. Cover
heard a great commotion, and considerable firing

The Commissioner has also held a council with the

The steamer *Africa* sailed this forenoon with 25 passengers for Halifax and 99 for Liverpool. She takes out \$150,000 in specie.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPT. 17, 1863.

Announcements for this Evening.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Grand Concert.
 BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Stock and Wintering Indiana and Squaw—Dramatic Performances at 3 and 7, 10 o'clock P. M. Carriages left at 10.
 MUSEUM GARDEN—BRITISH.
 WINTER GARDEN—THE MYSTERY OF AUSTIN COURT.
 IRVING HALL—FALLON'S STRENGTH.
 ALHAMBRA PATHEON—THE BROTHERS ARAB.
 PARK THEATRE—(Brooklyn)—SOLDIER'S DAUGHTER.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The arrival at this port of the United States dispatch boat *Mary Sanford*, from Charleston bar on the evening of Saturday, the 14th, effectually disposes of the recent rumors that Fort Moultrie had displayed the white flag, and that the half of James Island was in our possession. Neither of these desirable events has, as yet, occurred. Our forces on Morris Island, when the *Sanford* left, were hard at work constructing batteries, and Fort Moultrie and Johnson were delivering a heavy but ineffectual fire at them. The rumor of the white-flag report was, doubtless, deceived by the fact that the rebel colors are almost entirely white, and at a moderately short distance a person ignorant thereof would pronounce them to be a flag of truce. Our special correspondent writes from the *New-Ironides* an interesting letter describing the recent failure of the naval attack on Sumter, and other topics connected with operations in that quarter.

Rebel advances up to yesterday have been received via Fortress Monroe. A dispatch from Atlanta, Ga., dated the 14th, states that there had been skirmishing at Dalton and Lafayette, and a general engagement was expected. Gen. ROSS was still at Chattanooga, and Gen. BURNETT was reported to have effected a junction with him.

A dispatch from Washington informs us that an idea is entertained in high military circles that the "bank of Lee's army is going down the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad to attack Gen. BURNETT, or—if BURNETT and ROSS were considered one force—is operating in the prolongation of their left flank to attack at right angles to it." The idea is a bold one, but it is not altogether without plausibility.

There is no additional news from the Army of the Potomac. The position on the Rapidan has not changed. Since Sunday Gen. PLEASANTON has taken 150 prisoners. Our correspondent's letter gives additional details of the cavalry advance on Sunday.

We have the particulars of a brilliant little affair which recently occurred near Catlettsburg, Ky. A detachment of the Fourteenth Kentucky Infantry, under Capt. LEVINGWELL, was sent out by Col. GALLUP, commanding the district, on the 6th. They marched sixty miles, striking Pigeon Creek, Logan County, where they attacked Meigs' Cavalry, completely routing them, killing eight, wounding six, and taking thirty-two prisoners. Capt. LEVINGWELL arrived in camp at Catlettsburg, on Sept. 12, with the prisoners, thirty-seven head of cattle and forty horses. He marched over 120 miles in less than five days, and without the loss of a man killed or wounded.

Our special dispatch from Washington states that Gen. GILMORE has tendered his resignation in consequence of a disagreement with Admiral DAHLGREN. The President, however, will not accept the resignation, preferring to displace Admiral DAHLGREN as Commander of the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, and to make Admiral PARROTTS his successor.

On Saturday last a rumor reached Washington from the direction of Greenwich, Fauquier County, Virginia, that a considerable rebel force was approaching Manassas Junction from that direction. The force there was consequently immediately strengthened as to have made the expected assault as they were for their temerity, had they ventured such a raid, which they, however, did not do.

The Paris correspondent of the *London Herald*, writing under date of Sept. 1, states that the *Independence Belge* confirms the news, which he was the first to announce, as to the recognition of the Confederate States being under consideration at the late Cabinet Council. The decision rests with the Emperor, and, therefore, he says, it would be rash to affirm that it will be speedily promulgated; but there are strong probabilities that such will be the case, and, among other significant symptoms, it would be wrong to omit noting the extreme irritation of the Northerners. They swear that the American Minister would, in such a contingency, apply for his passports; but this, he believes, to be merely "talk." The Confederate Envoy to Mexico, he further states, is Hon. J. B. SANDERS. He arrived at Havana from Richmond on the 31st of July.

In announcing the launch of the second of the rebel rams, the *Liverpool Post* states that there are in the employ of the *Messa*, LAIRD now at least five men who are known to have received money in sums varying probably from £10 to £50, to divulge the secrets of their masters' establishment. It is stated that the parties who paid the money have wasted it because they have failed to attain the object which they had in view.

GENERAL NEWS.

The *Northern Bee*, of St. Petersburg, in its issue of Aug. 27, has this editorial paragraph: "The intelligence that the United States will declare war against England, if England, if she does, Powers engage in hostilities with Russia, appears to us extremely doubtful. It is possible that a treaty may have been signed between Russia and the Northern States, but its stipulations scarcely do not make any such obligation incumbent upon America. Our relations with the Washington Government have always been excellent, but have never yet led to similar engagements."

We have Havana dates to the 12th inst., received by the steamship *Union*. They contain nothing later respecting the troubles in San Domingo than was brought by the *Roonoke* last Monday. Troops and material were still being dispatched from Havana to take part in quelling the Haytian outbreak. The letter of our correspondent gives interesting local news.

The prize steamer *Brahma* has been fitted up as a gunboat at the Charleston Navy-yard, and will probably be assigned to duty at Wilmington. The prize steamer *Calypto*, which was bought by the Government, is being fitted up for a gunboat at the Philadelphia Navy-yard, and will soon be ready for service. She has been strengthened, and the necessary repairs made to her machinery. The *Calypto* is an iron steamer of about 600 tons. Her battery will consist of four 24-pounders, and two 30-pounder Parrott rifles.

The rebel State Government of Mississippi, at last accounts, was in Natchez County, on the Alabama border, five hundred miles from the capital. That of Missouri was at Little Rock, in Arkansas, until it abandoned a few days since as the approach of Gen. Banks. The Governor and State officers of Louisiana were on board of an old steamboat upon one of the bays of the Mississippi River, and Gov. ISAM HARRIS, with the archives of Tennessee, was somewhere in the mountains in the northern part of Alabama.

The *Detroit Free Press* of Tuesday says: "We

regret to learn that Mr. Nelson B. BIRKHOOD, lately of this city, was murdered at Nassau, N. Y., on Aug. 30, by a notorious Secessionist, for upholding the Union cause in opposition to a crowd of rebel sympathizers. Mr. BIRKHOOD had gone to Nassau for his health, and leaves a wife and family.

Judge HALL, of Buffalo, has rendered a decision in the case of JORDAN and others, which was previously before Judges SMITH and BACON, at Rochester, reversing the decisions they made in discharging the individuals in question from the service on the ground that they were improperly enlisted.

The Court of Sessions, Judge MCCUNN presiding, adjourned yesterday morning, without doing any business, in consequence of the illness of the Assistant District Attorney, GEORGE STURGEON. There was no quorum of the Grand Jury on Tuesday, on account of the unexplained absence of several jurors. Judge MCCUNN fined the absentees \$25 each, and will in future do the same by all absentees, such action being found necessary in order to prevent a total suspension of the criminal business of the County.

There was a buoyant market for Stocks yesterday, at rising prices. Money working easier at Bank and with outside lenders. Gold advanced to 132½ and 132½ cent.

Flour and Wheat were in active demand, yesterday, at advanced prices. Corn was heavy and cheaper. Provisions were selling more freely, particularly Lard, which was a shade higher. Sugar and Tea were in good request and buoyant. A steady inquiry existed for Coffee, Molasses, Hides, Beans, Spices and Wool. Whisky was in more demand. Cotton was bricker and dearer; the auction sale of prize Cotton passed off spiritedly. The public sales of seasonal dry goods, including dress and millinery goods, ribbons and shawls were well attended, and decidedly successful. Freights were more active, and rates somewhat firmer, with 583 vessels of all classes in port.

Gen. Lee Stamping the North.

It would appear from the Richmond *Enquirer*, that fraternal feeling has so far revived at the South that Southern politicians are anxious to act once more with their old allies, the Northern Democrats, at the approaching election. We have always doubted the statements made by FARRAND WOOD and others of his way of thinking, as to the willingness of any considerable portion of the Secessionists to cooperate with their old associates in winning victories at the polls, but the article to which we have referred so strongly confirms the view of the matter taken by these gentlemen, that we cannot permit ourselves to doubt any longer. The *Enquirer* expresses the greatest anxiety for the success of the "Northern Democratic party," which it appears is already so nearly on a par with its antagonist, that "the least advantage thrown in its favor will insure its success." The mode in which the writer proposes that the South should lend its aid in the matter, will probably be pronounced by some capacious persons somewhat irregular; and there is no denying that it does seem a little singular. But the eccentricity can easily be accounted for by ascribing it to the warmth of the Southern temperament, and the extreme violence which has of late characterized the proceedings of the Abolitionists. The *Enquirer* suggests, in short, that the South should aid the Democratic party by depicting Lee "to advance once more on Meade." "Let him," says it, "drive Meade into Washington, and he will again raise the spirits of the Democrats, confirm their timid, and give confidence to their wavering." And it adds:

"It matters not whether the advance be made for purposes of permanent occupation, or simply for a grand raid, it will demonstrate that it is the policy of the war they are so far from the subjugation of the Confederate States that the defense of Maryland and Pennsylvania has not yet been secured. A full campaign into Pennsylvania, with the hands of our soldiers united—not for indiscriminate plunder, demoralizing and undisciplining the army, but a campaign for systematic and organized retaliation and punishment—would arouse the popular mind to the uncertainty and insecurity of Pennsylvania. This would react upon the representatives in Congress, strengthening the Democrats, and mollifying even Harbinger fanaticism itself."

We have no doubt that some of the zealots who now urge "a vigorous prosecution of the war," for the filling of their own pockets, regardless of the blood and desolation with which it covers the land, will, with feigning ingenuity, endeavor to twist these words into a declaration of hostile intent, and try to persuade the public that the *Enquirer* advocates an armed invasion of the North, and really believes that this would help the Democratic party. Those who are familiar with Southern language, however, as well as with Southern feeling, will not be the victims of any such imposition. The whole paragraph which we have quoted is metaphorical—a style of composition to which Southern writers are much addicted, and in which they greatly excel. We all know the extent to which it has been used of late years by politicians even at the North, and that they draw most of their similes from military life. The preparation for an election is said to be "a campaign." The leader of a party is called its "standard bearer." The party, when bringing its strength to bear at the polls, is said "to wheel into line." Its divisions are called "its wings," and it spends most of its time "marching shoulder to shoulder." Occasionally a politician is "left out in the cold," or compelled "to take a back seat in the rear car," but generally he is supposed to pass his time in the army.

We have only to mention this practice to make it clear to all candid minds that the "advance on Meade," which the *Enquirer* recommends, is simply a figurative mode of advising the Southern population to go to the polls at the approaching elections—that Meade is "to be driven into Washington" means simply that the Republican party is to be driven out of Washington, by dint of majorities at the polls, just as we constantly talk of inflicting on our adversaries at elections "a Waterloo defeat," or "routing them horse, foot and dragoons." When a Northern newspaper uses these phrases, no one supposes the writer to mean that a bodily conflict is to take place, in which one party is to be sabred and bayoneted and shot till it retires; and why should we impute such meaning to Southern editors? When the *Enquirer* talks of the hands of "our soldiers being united" during "a full campaign in Pennsylvania," and "inflicting systematic and organized retaliation and punishment," it is simply a strong way of stating the old

Democratic proposition, "to the victors belong the spoils." The plunder referred to is the spoils of office from Republican hands, through the aid of Southern stump orators, or "soldiers," as the *Enquirer* chooses to call them; and when it says their "hands are to be united," it means their tongues. If there were any doubt about this elucidation, the context would remove it, for on two lines before the passage we have extracted, the writer says plainly and explicitly: "Gen. Lee must turn politician as well as warrior, and we believe he will prove the most successful politician the Confederacy has ever produced." Nothing can be plainer than this: Lee, with a number of other Southern speakers, or "soldiers," is to stump Pennsylvania this Fall in the interest of the Democratic party.

This interpretation ought not to be necessary and would not be necessary, but for the malignity with which, alas! party warfare is now carried on. In no way is it displayed with such persistence as in innuendoes and often direct charges from various quarters that the Democratic party seeks or desires help from the public enemy. Some malicious people will have it that the success of the rebellion not only aids it, but is desired by it; and others go so far as to ascribe the interview of the Democratic leaders with Lord Lyons, last year, to their anxiety to degrade the nation by inviting foreign interference in our domestic affairs. No reputation is safe from slanderous tongues.

A Region that Should be Held—The Rebel Military Movement.

We earnestly hope it is intended to hold military possession of East Tennessee, as well as of the other parts of the State. This, above all, important on military grounds, as we have explained very often, and as is obvious to every one who comprehends the first principles of military operation. It is also important on moral and political grounds. We have had nothing in the course of the war so touching and cheering as the glorious reception accorded to Gen. BURNETT and his gallant army by the people of East Tennessee. It is a bright and beautiful picture that attracts and fascinates us, and elevates our hopes and feelings, so long depressed by gazing upon the dark and lurid war-scene hung all around in the galleries of the nation. The welcome given to our troops—the joy of the exiles on returning to the homes from which they had fled, and to which they returned as soldiers of the Union—the relief brought to those of deathless loyalty who crawled forth from the caves and hiding-places in the mountains—the patriotic shouts of women, children and old men, as they brought forth and flung from their house-tops the flag of the stars which they had so long concealed with pious care and affection—the joyous shouts from a hundred hill-tops that echoed through the valleys as our advancing banners were displayed—events such as these stir up every soul possessed of feeling or love of country. We have had a few such examples of the same kind before during the war, but of very limited extent—as when, twenty months ago, our gunboats ascended the Tennessee River to Florence, and as when our troops advanced into some parts of Western Arkansas.

Now, it is surely not possible that BURNETT will, in any event, evacuate Knoxville and Kingston, and permit the bloodthirsty rebel troops to rush into East Tennessee, after such scenes as these, and wreak their vengeance again upon the people. The persecutions of these loyal mountaineers, during the last two years, have equaled the persecutions of the Quakers or the Covenanters in the Seventeenth Century; but we have no doubt they would be increased four-fold now if the Southern tiger were let loose upon them.

We are led to these remarks not from any indications we have seen that East Tennessee will be evacuated by Gen. BURNETT, or by order of Gen. ROSS, or Gen. HALLER. On the contrary, so far as we know, it is the purpose of our officers to hold it permanently. The signs certainly point in that way; for, otherwise, there would be little use in seizing Cumberland Gap, or in constructing a military highway through Kentucky to that point. But we have a dispatch this morning that an idea prevails in high military circles that the interpretation of the late retrograde movement of Lee's army is, that J. R. DAVIS has dispatched a great part of it down the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad to attack Gen. BURNETT's column, or, says the dispatch, "is operating in the prolongation of their left flank to attack at right angles to it." "It is a bold but desperate stroke," continues our authority; "but it ought to fail by ROSS being able to observe Bragg with a division or corps, while he supports BURNETT with the rest—fighting near Greenville or higher up the valley, if possible. ROSS has the interior lines as against both Lee and Bragg." This, it is true, is only one of many military theories as to the import of the late movement of Lee's army; but it is far the most plausible theory that we have yet seen suggested. The rebels have a great object to achieve in driving BURNETT from East Tennessee, and it is an object which at this moment they are very likely to attempt. We most earnestly hope that Gen. BURNETT will not fall back before them; but that Gen. ROSS, who will be able so to cooperate as to save this fundamental position, and this loyal and brave people.

A GHOST OF A RECOGNITION.—Paris correspondents of the London papers declare that the publication of a recent pamphlet in Paris on Mexican and Confederate affairs, "heralds unmistakably the prompt if not immediate recognition of the Southern Confederacy by the Emperor." All we need to say in this connection is, that if NAPOLÉON entertains any such purpose as is indicated, every day's delay is a day lost. His recognition should be prompt, even "immediate," unless he wishes to become the laughing-stock of nations by

unknowingly the existence of a power only after it has ceased absolutely to exist.

Carrion Coming Home.
 When the Missouri slaveholders began, seven years ago, the practice of making raids into an adjoining territory for the purpose of murdering and plundering everybody who happened to object to the extension of Slavery, and its introduction among them, the groans and lamentations of the Kansas people furnished a good deal of amusement to the very same men at the North who are now horror-stricken by the threats of Gen. JIM LANE. When Lawrence was sacked in 1856, by ruffians from all parts of the South, the general verdict of our Copperheads was, that it served it right, for what was it but a nest of horrible Abolitionists. Providence, however, sometimes so arranges matters that crime shall, even in this world, bring on its own punishment, and the present condition of Slavery, perhaps, the most awful example the world ever saw of retributive justice. Ferociously on one side of the line naturally produced a desire for vengeance on the other. The "Red-Legs," who now propose to invade Missouri, and lay waste a whole "tier of counties," by way of retaliation, are the most offspring of the Missouri "Red-Shirts" of 1856. If there be anything fanatical and ferocious about them, the Missourians have themselves to thank for it. If you treat men as wild animals, they acquire at last the fiercest passions in self-defence, and Northern Copperheads have to-day no more right to be astonished or horrified by the threats of LANE than to be shocked because a dog, pursued with a red-hot poker, bites his assailant.

The war which is now raging really began with the first invasion of Kansas. It was then that the South first appealed from the ballot-box to the rifle, and those who are now most shocked by the struggle, then made merry over the spectacle. We suspect they have by this time grown tired of the joke. We suspect that by the time the last shot is fired in this terrible contest there will be very few advocates left either at the South or the North of the policy of propagating either opinions or institutions within the limits of the Union by the sword and the torch. There is hardly a corner of the South which has not by this time enjoyed a practical experience of the delights of this mode of propagandism, and if we are to believe what the slaveholders say, missionaries who come in the shape of mounted "raiders" are not generally welcome. We suspect that if it were possible to live the last ten years over again, even ROBERT TOOKER would hardly recommend the diffusion of even so great a blessing as Slavery at the point of the pistol, and we should have far less abuse of Yankee peaceableness and cowardice than we were once need to. The Yankees must have changed greatly since President PIERCE's day. At that time, if one were to judge from the accounts of them given by "their Southern brethren," their retaining possession of their coats even was entirely due to the forbearance of their neighbors. They were as pusillanimous as sheep, but as greedy as vultures. It seems now that a devil has been discovered in them, and they have become the most bloodthirsty and combative of mankind. The lesson of this revelation will certainly not be forgotten, and when the war is over we confidently predict that we shall have all of us got rid of the delusion that there is any better mode of propagating ideas amongst Americans than talking to them. The South has so fairly and fully tried shooting and sacking, that it is in it, and not in New-England, we may henceforward expect to find the most ardent apostles of moral suasion.

THE ROANOKE WANTED IN OUR HARBOR.—The frigate *Roanoke*, which, after the *Monitor* and *Merrimack* battle in Hampton Roads, was brought to this City, and here razed, heavily plated with iron and furnished with a seven feet iron horn, was to be kept, it was popularly supposed, in the harbor of New-York for the City's defence against a sudden attack from the rebel iron-clad rams, or from any other enemy. In July last, when these alterations upon her were completed, she was sent on a trial-trip to Fortress Monroe, but the fact that she was so imperatively demanded here led everybody to believe that she would be hastened back as soon as possible. For over two months past, however, she has lain idly at the mouth of the James River. She is supposed to be watching for the descent of the rebel war-vessels that are lying in the immediate vicinity of Richmond. She cannot now be needed for this purpose, as the frigate *Minnesota*, with an armament of sixty guns, composed of nine 11-inch pieces, and four 200-pounder Parrotts—being in fact, about the heaviest armed ship afloat—is on this duty; and moreover, the *Minnesota* has for consort the monitor *Sangamon* and six or seven stout gunboats.

If the *Roanoke* be not sent here in a short time, it will be impossible to bring her back before May next on account of the heavy Autumn and Winter north-east gales. If the rebels intend to make a demonstration against this City with their English rams, it will undoubtedly be done between now and Spring, and it is certainly during the intervening time that the *Roanoke*, the only vessel that can be relied on for our City's defence, should be stationed in our harbor. The *Roanoke* draws 24½ feet of water, and, therefore, it cannot be used in active operations against any of the cities of the Southern seaboard.

We but express the general feeling prevalent among the mercantile and business community in urging the Secretary of the Navy, Mr. WELLES, to attend quickly to this matter. It is idle to talk of the importance of securing the safety of the City of New-York—the metropolis of the nation and the chief City of the American continent. The rebels would be willing to lose almost anything to get a chance at our City;

and if, when their iron-clads were within shelling distance, they landed a contribution upon our people, or demanded a ransom; for the safety of our City in proportion to their late levies upon the towns of Pennsylvania, they would make money enough from New-York alone to pay for all the iron-clads, rams and privateers that they have had built in England. Our merchants and property-holders, and citizens generally, demand that New-York be not left entirely bare and exposed to the assaults of these rebel vessels; and therefore they demand that the *Roanoke* be at once brought here for our defence.

NAVAL OPERATIONS IN CHARLESTON HARBOR.

"We lately expressed our conviction that no great results would be achieved by our navy, until it was distinctly realized that Charleston harbor had to be besieged, as it could not, according to the precedents of naval warfare, be bombarded and assailed; and that the essence of such a siege consisted in reconnoitering the obstructions and subsequent defences under water, and removing them by judicious, well-planned work, also under water—work which could be well done only when the true nature of these obstacles and defences was thoroughly known."

In the raising of vessels, clearing of the entrances of harbors, &c., the talents of our engineers have been largely brought to bear upon these subjects. We have had placed in our hands an acknowledgment by Major-Gen. BURNETT of the services of two gentlemen, (Prof. MAILLERRE, the Engineer, and Capt. LEVI HAYDEN, the Superintendent of the New-York Submarine Engineering Company), in removing obstructions in the harbors and rivers of North Carolina. It thus appears that the mechanical ingenuity of the country has already been brought effectively to bear upon this question. We cannot see why those who succeeded in North Carolina should not have long ago been tried in South Carolina. We hope these gentlemen may soon be on their way there, when we have no doubt that Gen. GILMORE will be as willing to bring their scientific attainments to bear upon the obstructions of Charleston harbor as he was ready to use the calcium light to prevent the enemy repairing damages at Wagner—although neither is laid down in the books.

PARROTT GUNS—MODERN ARTILLERY.

The Artillery Element of War—Modern Improvement in Cannon—The Introduction of the Parrott Gun—Its Effective Work—Its Relation to Iron Vessels.

Tue. Boston, Thursday, Sept. 3, 1863.

I trust, Mr. TIMES, you will aid me in attempting to give a slight view of American artillery, especially the Parrott gun. In my opinion, there is not a single element of this war of more importance in regard to effect than the artillery, and particularly this kind of gun. When you hear of shells falling in Charleston, with destructive effect, at the distance of five miles from Gillmore's batteries, you are startled, and begin to realize that a new element has appeared on the stage, or, at least, a new mode of action. You are probably under the impression that those shells were thrown from 300-pounders. This is not so. They were thrown from 200-pounders, whose shell is really about 160 pounds weight. I may say, however, that the distance at which the 180-pound and the 200-pound shell may be thrown is about the same with that of the 300-pounder. The difference is in the momentum, or crushing effect, which must be the greatest in the 300-pounder. I may say further, that there is not an iron vessel in the British or French navies whose plating can resist the shot of our large Parrott guns at a moderate distance. Hence, if you have enough of these guns—whether on Monitors or land batteries—you may bid defiance to all the navy of Great Britain or France. This I say, by the way, and desire now only to give some review of our improved artillery. To popularize such an account is very difficult, and I can only deal in the most general terms.

First—I say that modern artillery has been wonderfully improved, not by the introduction of entirely new ideas, or great inventions, but by a succession of practical experiments and small inventions, which have at length resulted in very astonishing effects. To understand this we must look a little at what is aimed at in an effective cannon, in regard to the elements of destruction. I shall confine myself here chiefly to siege guns, because, if they are made perfect, the field artillery can be made to conform to it, and immediate objects, on the same plan. The object desired by a siege piece is, first, momentum, by which the crushing effect on artificial structures is obtained; secondly, the greatest distance possible, and, thirdly, directness. In regard to momentum the chief element is the weight of the ball thrown, (other things being equal), a heavy ball is always desirable. It is a mistake, however, that we have anything new on this idea. At the siege of Constantinople, some three hundred years ago, balls of 300 and 400 pounds weight were thrown, and an old gun is found at Woolwich, Eng., which would carry similar balls. This idea seems to have been discarded in our modern times, till very recently, when it has been revived. As to distance, we have, I believe, no previous record of effective balls thrown at the distance GILMORE threw them at Charleston. In regard to directness the same remark may be made. I am not familiar with sieges; but I doubt whether the history of the world furnishes any example of the accuracy of fire from cannon, at a great distance, which has been exhibited in our present war. This is due to rifled cannon, which gives to large pieces of artillery nearly the same accuracy as our common rifle. All these objects have been attained, in our American artillery, till we see Fort Sumter battered down at the distance of a mile and a half, three-fourths of all the shot taking effect within ten feet of the point intended. Charleston shelled so that persons are killed, and shells burst in warehouses at the distance of five miles, and an embrasure, at the distance of 1,000 yards, struck with such accuracy that the gun is dismounted at a single shot aimed for that purpose. When we see such results we are startled at the results of practical science and the tremendous energy of war.

I must remark, that so far the American artillery is superior to that of Europe. When the war began we had batteries of Whitworth guns sent over here on account of their supposed superiority. They have a battery of such guns now with GILMORE, and they are found decidedly inferior. The rebels imported Blakely guns, but they are not equal to our Parrotts. We have heard a

great deal of Armstrong's, but they are disappointing and complicated, and we lay it down as a principle, that all complications in cannon and small arms are to be avoided. Without comparing different kinds of American guns, it is enough to say that the American artillery is at this moment unsurpassed by any in the world. The simplest gun we have made, and so far the most effective, is the Parrott. Let us for a moment examine this and endeavor to ascertain its peculiarities.

The PARROTT GUN is manufactured, as you are aware, at the West Point Foundry, where at this time nearly a thousand men and an immense quantity of material are employed, in turning out these cannon for the use of the Government; and, I believe, are unable to furnish as many as required. The West Point Foundry was originally established by a Company, and till very recently was managed by GOVERNOR KIMBLE. Mr. PARROTT has, however, been connected with the establishment many years, and exercised his ingenuity as well as industry in improving the machinery, and is now the manager of this great concern. ROBERT PARROTT is from New-Hampshire, graduating at West Point in 1824, very high in his class. In 1836 he was Captain of Ordnance, but resigned to become Superintendent of the Iron and Cannon Foundry at Cold Springs—now called the West Point Foundry. There he has since remained. He belongs to the class of quiet, working men, who accomplish most of what is done in the world, and of whom the world knows little, because they don't blow their own trumpets. Let us go to the foundry.

There are now made at this foundry seven classes of guns, viz.: 10-pound, 20-pound, 30-pound, 60-pound, 100-pound, 200-pound and 300-pound. The 60-pound has not yet been made, but is ordered. The 100-pound can be made at the rate of one per day; and the 200-pound two per week, and the smaller ones much more frequently. You will see, from this, that an immense amount of heavy artillery is made there in a year. Indeed, it is almost inconceivable what a prodigious amount of the materials of war are now manufactured in this country. At this moment the large yards of this establishment contain numbers of these cannon of all sizes, as well as shell for their use, which are manufactured at the rate of about 10,000 per week.

In order to give some idea of the range of these guns, I add the following brief table of the diameter, elevation and range of some of these guns—disregarding the charge:

Gauge.	Diameter of Bore.	Elevation.	Range.
10-Pounder.	2½ inches.	15°	5,000 yards.
20-Pounder.	3½ inches.	15°	6,250 yards.
30-Pounder.	4½ inches.	15°	7,500 yards.
60-Pounder.	6½ inches.	15°	10,000 yards.
100-Pounder.	8½ inches.	15°	12,500 yards.
200-Pounder.	12½ inches.	15°	15,000 yards.

The last distance, it will be observed, is within a fraction of five miles, and is attained with a 16-pound charge of powder, with an 80-pound hollow shot, at an elevation of 35°. The 200-pounder is an 8-inch bore, and the 300-pounder a 10-inch bore. A little more powder, in a 200-pounder, would obviously reach a distance of over five miles, which is the result attained at Charleston.

I ought now to notice some of the peculiarities of the Parrott gun. It is obvious that if we give a big ball and heavy charges, the ordinary gun will not be strong enough. Here was a difficulty, hence the resort to hooping or banding cannon. This idea is not original in this day. On the contrary, we hear of it hundreds of years ago. But the mode and kind of hooping adopted by Mr. PARROTT is peculiar. It was found, by experiment, that the reactive force of a heavy charge on a heavy ball, when exploded, was wholly within two feet of the breech end of the bore. Mr. PARROTT took this fact, and adapted to the piece his reinforcement of that part. This consists in winding on to this two feet of the cannon a coil of wrought iron. I shall not go into the manufacture of this reinforcement, but merely say that heavy bars of iron are heated and rolled into coils, whose interior space is the diameter of the cannon, then beaten till it is compacted together, then heated and put on the cannon, till this wrought-iron coil becomes a compact piece with the breech end of the cannon. Such a piece cannot be burst by any ordinary charge, and I may here say the 300-pounder at Charleston was not injured by the charge of the cannon, but by the bursting of the shell in the gun by some defect of the fuse.

The next thing that is peculiar is the manner of fitting the shell to the rifled bore of the piece; for, you will observe, that if a heavy, conical shell, as these are, be fired through a rifled bore without protection, it comes in collision with the rifling, and must injure it if not destroy it. To avoid this, Mr. PARROTT has fitted at the breech end of the shell a composition band, slightly raised, and softer than the iron. So soon as this is put in motion, this softer metal is ground by the rifling of the cannon, without injuring it. Thus it maintains the cylindrical motion of the ball, and protects the interior of the piece.

I have said enough, I think, to give a distinct idea of the Parrott gun, as it now performs its gigantic work of scattering shells amidst an army, tearing down stone walls, breaking up the most formidable fortifications, and bringing ruin upon besieged cities. How fearful must be those shells—casting their lurid light over a devoted city, and tearing up houses, and scattering human bodies as leaves upon the wind! War is a fearful tragedy; but it is not made worse by these tremendous engines. The bloodiest battles of the world are those which are fought hand to hand, before this vast machinery of death was invented.

When I look round upon my country, I am struck with nothing more than "the singular and persevering ingenuity with which our countrymen adapt themselves to all exigencies. It is not great genius; but it is that quick and piercing perception of what is wanted in any given case, and the restless energy with which it is accomplished. Is not this the clear, direct result of free institutions? Unlimited liberty gives to every man both the motive force, and the sharpness of intention. It has stood us in good stead, whether we wanted a cotton-gin, a mowing machine, or rifled cannon; and it will bring us safely through the trials and difficulties of all coming changes."

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

The Maine Election.

TWENTY THOUSAND UNION MAJORITY.

PORTLAND, Wednesday, Sept. 16. Returns from 276 towns give CONY over 16,000 majority over BALDWIN, which the remaining towns to be heard from will probably increase.

The State Senate will stand 30 Union to 20 Democrat, the House 110 Union and 31 Democrats.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 16.

The President has received a dispatch from the Chairman of the Union State Committee of Maine, announcing that the Unionists have elected their Senators in every District, with seven-eighths of the Representatives, and the candidates for State officers by a majority of twenty thousand.

Fire in East Boston.

Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 16. A fire in East Boston this morning destroyed McManis's stable and ten small dwelling-houses located on Maverick and Paris streets. Twelve valuable horses were burnt.

FINANCIAL.

AGENCY OF THE U. S. 5-20 YEAR 6 PER CENT LOAN.

LIVERMORE, CLEWIS & CO., 34 WALL ST., N. Y.

We are instructed to continue as AGENTS to supply these Bonds at PAR, interest in Gold, commencing at the time of subscription.

LIVERMORE, CLEWIS & CO., BANKERS, AND DEALERS IN SECURITIES AND GOLD.

VERMILY & CO., BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL ST.

Will continue to furnish U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, as long as Government, at par and interest.

CHECKS ON CITY BANKS received in payment. INTEREST ON BONDS to commence on day of deposit.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND, for sale at market rate U. S. 5 PER CENT GOVERNMENT BONDS—Interest payable in Gold.

U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Interest payable in Currency.

SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES. VERMILY & CO., AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, NO. 35 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

Having been determined to extend the time for the sale of FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, we shall continue to act as agents and furnish the bonds as heretofore, at par, with interest commencing from date of subscription.

VERMILY & CO., BANKERS, NO. 35 WALL ST., N. Y.

FARM MORTGAGE BONDS, issued by the RACINE AND MISSISSIPPI, LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE, MILWAUKEE AND HORICON, MILWAUKEE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROADS.

WANTED. Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 67 William St., DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., NO. 40 WALL ST., BANKERS AND BROKERS.

UNITED STATES AND GOLD. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Broker's Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

ELLIOTT & CO., COMMISSION DEALERS IN STOCKS AND OTHER SECURITIES.

Have removed their office to No. 30 Wall St., first floor, rear room—next door to the United States Treasury.

The office of the United States Price Commissioners is removed to No. 30 Wall St., rear office.

\$2,000,000 LOAN OF THE COUNTY OF NEW YORK.

Subscribers are hereby invited to a Loan of Two Million Dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor, Aug. 2, 1936, entitled, "An ordinance to provide for the procurement of certain citizens of the City and County of New York, which have been or may be admitted to the service of the County of New York during the existing term of the Board of Supervisors."

The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the County Clerk's Office, at the City Hall, New York, on September 17, 1936, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and will remain open until the 30th day of September, 1936.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer at the Treasury Bank, within five days after entering their subscription, the amount subscribed for their respective shares, and on or before the 30th day of September, 1936, the balance of the subscription, if any, and the money to the County Treasurer, who will receive the same for the County of New York.

Subscriptions will be received from the date of publication of this notice until the 30th day of September, 1936.

MATTHEW T. EMMANUEL, County Clerk, City of New York, Department of Public Safety, County Office, 100 City Hall, New York, N. Y.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.

PARKE & HOWARD, 30 Wall St., corner of Pearl St.

Have been appointed agents for the United States 5-20 Year Bonds, and are prepared to sell the same at par, with interest in gold, commencing on the day of deposit. Orders accompanied by draft on this City will receive prompt attention.

PARKE & HOWARD, 30 WALL ST., N. Y.

ISBUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS CREDITS FOR CASH, COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

EDWARD KING, Offers his services as the King of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual meeting of the stockholders of the Toledo and Wabash Railway Company, for the year 1936, will be held at the Toledo, Ohio, on the 15th day of October, 1936, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

MILWAUKEE AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, 30 Wall St., Room 9, 2nd floor, New York, N. Y.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS OF the Toledo and Wabash Railway Company, held on the 15th day of September, 1936, at Toledo, Ohio, the following resolutions were adopted:

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE HALF PER CENT, on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on or about the 15th day of October, 1936.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES. In excellent order, will be sold cheap. Apply at No. 111 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE. DANIEL H. BURDET, Auctioneer.

PRIZE STEAMER DOLPHIN, 1888 BALS, UPLAND AND BALS ISLAND COTTON, SPIRITS TURPENTINE, 37 BARRELS RESIN, 50 PACKAGES SUNDRIES.

By virtue of order of sale directed to me by the Honorable District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, LAMBER'S STORES, ATLANTIC DOCKS, BROOKLYN, N. Y., ON TUESDAY, SEPT. 22, 1936, AT 12 O'CLOCK P. M.

PRIZE STEAMER DOLPHIN, Her tackle, apparel, furniture, etc., as the now lies at Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn.

Cargo—Prize Steamer JAMES BATTLE, 1888 BALS UPLAND COTTON, 12 Half-Bales Upland Cotton, 50 FOCKS, 37 Barrels Resin, 18 Barrels Spirit Turpentine.

Cargo—Prize Steamer PROLOG, 1888 BALS UPLAND COTTON, 12 Half-Bales Upland Cotton, 50 FOCKS, 37 Barrels Resin, 18 Barrels Spirit Turpentine.

Cargo—Prize Steamer ALICE VIVIAN, 1888 BALS UPLAND COTTON, 12 Half-Bales Upland Cotton, 50 FOCKS, 37 Barrels Resin, 18 Barrels Spirit Turpentine.

Cargo—Prize Steamer LADY MARIA, 1888 BALS UPLAND COTTON, 12 Half-Bales Upland Cotton, 50 FOCKS, 37 Barrels Resin, 18 Barrels Spirit Turpentine.

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COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE A GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY SEAT. The property is situated in the town of Hempstead, N. Y., and consists of a large, comfortable, and well-furnished house, with a large garden, and a fine view of the water.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET. A large, comfortable, and well-furnished house, with a large garden, and a fine view of the water.

FOR SALE A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT. The property is situated in the town of Hempstead, N. Y., and consists of a large, comfortable, and well-furnished house, with a large garden, and a fine view of the water.

ANY GENTLEMAN DESIRING TO PURCHASE. The property is situated in the town of Hempstead, N. Y., and consists of a large, comfortable, and well-furnished house, with a large garden, and a fine view of the water.

TO LET A BARGAIN IN YONKERS. The property is situated in the town of Hempstead, N. Y., and consists of a large, comfortable, and well-furnished house, with a large garden, and a fine view of the water.

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PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER GENERAL. PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER GENERAL, U. S. ARMY, at the following address: U. S. ARMY, U. S. ARMY, U. S. ARMY.

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1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

AMUSEMENTS.
KIRK'S GARDEN.

and Manager of the *W. W. Whitcomb*
DOWNED HOUSES NIGHTLY IN EVERY FAIR.
THIS THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 17, 1883.

THE LAST NIGHT
OF THE
SEASON, KIDNEY
EDWIN FOREST
 appear in his great part of
LUCIE JUNIOR BRUTUS.
 John Howard Payne's beautiful tragedy of
BRUTUS.
 Or, THE WILL OF MARQUIN.
 He will be supported by
A SUFFEB CAST.
 And the following leading
R. J. McCULLOUGH,
M. W. H. LEASE,
M. J. S. SURENITT,
MS. J. W. COLLIER,
MR. B. T. KINGGOLD,
DADAME FONISH,
MRS. J. H. ALLEN,
MRS. S. KERRY,
and MRS. BEAVIS.
Director, MR. HARVEY DODGSON.
FRIDAY EVENING
EDWIN FOREST
 SATURDAY EVENING
BANDMAN'S MARCHES.
 Tickets may be secured at the Box-office
THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE.

WINTER GARDEN.
DIRECTOR OF MR. HERBERT BLAND.
Manager, MR. W. A. MOORE; Leader, MR. E. MOLLINGHAM.
2 WEEKS.
MRS. D. P. BOWERS.

ENTIRE APPROBATION Who has won
OF THE THOUSANDS
 have witnessed the wonderful
CHARITY OF THE
 exhibited by her in John Brougham's version of
LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET.
 which has secured the
GHOST EFFECTS.
 success has been so eagerly
MR. LAWRENCE BARRETT,
 support Mrs. D. P. Bowers.
 On Friday, Sept. 17, it will be presented, for the
 in the City, John Brougham's version of
LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET.
 DAY, Sept. 18, 1883. **BOWERS.**

MR. RYDA, Sept. 19, benefit of M. HUMPHREY
 ND and MRS. J. H. HUMPHREY. **POWERS.**
ALEXANDER PAVILION,
 Fourteenth st., opposite
 THE CACAO HOUSE, AUGUST.
CONTINUOUS CELEBRATION
 and
UNRIVALED EQUESTRIAN,
 GYMNASTIC
 AND ACROBATIC
 COMBINATION OF STARS.,
MOST PERFECT AND **THE MOST PROTEUS**
EVER GIVEN IN AMERICA.
ARABS AND **THE ARABIS**
 THE BOLDOUT CHILDREN OF THE DESERT.
 The most perfect and bravest and
 MARVELOUSLY ASTONISHING
 MIDDLE SOPHIE SAGRIRO,
 the most perfect and bravest and
 EQUESTRIENNE IN THE WORLD.
 WITH THE
 BIRTH APPEARANCE OF M. SAGRIRO AND THE
 PURE AND THE MOST PERFECTLY TRAINED
 TRAINED ARABIAN BARS.
MECCA.
MR. FERDINAND SAGRIRO.
 EATON STONE.
 HERB AND LIQUE AND SON.
 HE BROTHERS TELINTUS.
 MR. JAMES COOL.
 TWENTY-TWO STARS AND THE ARMA.
 EVERY DAY STATION AND EVENING.
 HUMPHREY AND MRS. J. H. HUMPHREY.
 THE ARABIS.
 PERFORMANCE.
 afternoon, at 3 1/2, admission 25 cents; children 15 cents.
 morning, at 5 1/2, admission 25 cents; children 15 cents. Reserved

[illegible]

ianos warranted for five years, and taken back at original cost. Dealers and Teachers will find it to their own profit by recommending our Pianos.

Our Pianos are made of the high premium on gold and 30 percent. duties, we concluded to sell all foreign and domestic Pianos at 10 percent. off the list price. We do so to give (nearly 2/3 of the former prices) filled, and mailed, and delivered from the country promptly filled, and mailed, and delivered from the country promptly filled, and mailed.

W. WUNDERMANN, SONS Broadway, N. Y.

STEINWAY & SONS
THE MEDICAL BOARD OF AMERICAN PIANOS are considered the best in Europe as well as this country. The Steinway Piano is Frise Medal at the World's Exhibition, London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Piano are the best is that they are made by the Steinway family, the principal pianoforte makers, (father and four sons), who have been at the head of the business for over 50 years, and have the most perfect supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warehouses, Nos. 52 and 54 Walker-st., New York.

HAZLETON BROTHERS,
OVERSTRONG BROS AND SQUARE
UNFORTH
Pianos—A few doors west of Broadway, New York—since at a low price have received the first premium. The piano has been the best of the world. These instructive, very accompanies each plan. These instructive will be sold at prices to suit the time.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,
No. 54 Walker-st., New York
the stockholders being superior practical workmen, and

THEIR LARGE AND SPLENDID PIANOS
 MORE THAN ANY OTHER FIRST-CLASS HOUSE.
 Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

PECK'S OVAL PIANOS.
 Peck's Ovals are the most perfect and pleasing clann-
 ing's ever made. They are superior in power and purity of tone to any
 we now know. They may be seen at the warerooms
 70 or 579 Broadway, or at the American Harmonium
 J. B. PECK.

HAINES BROTHERS,
 PIANO-PORTS AND MANUFACTURERS.
 WAREHOUSE, 138 Broadway.
 No. 138 Broadway.

CHAMBERS & GABLE'S
 Superior Pianos at lower prices than any other first-class
 manufacturer.

CHAMBERS & GABLE,
 Bifurcated Warehouse, 138 Broadway.

MASON & HAWLINS' CABINET ORGANS.
 One to twelve stops; prices \$750 to \$650. A vast im-
 provement on everything of the Melodeon or Harmonium
 class. The organs are made by one hundred of the
 most eminent artists and organists of leading cities in
 America. They are the most perfect and the super-
 ior of all others of their class for private and public
 use. Also, hand organs, and organs of all the super-
 ior class. Also, street Warehouses No. 4 and 5 Mercan-
 tile Building, New York. Address MASON BROTHERS, 138 Broadway.

PIANOS, MELODEONS. The most perfect in the City can be
 had at WATERS'. No. 461 Broadway, at great bar-
 gains.

to be paid in full, rent allowed if purchased as part
 exchange for second-hand piano and melodeons, or
 in exchange for new. Instruments tuned and re-
 corded.
LADY LEAVING THE CITY Will
 play a magnificent-toned 7-octave rosewood piano-
 for about half the value of new. Also fine pedal
 covering bass, round corners, rich and powerful
 tone, in best case. Can be seen at No. 114
 W. 40th street, corner 11th.
ANJO TAUGHT PERFECT ROM 83.
 The best of the kind, for sale. Also a fine
 Banjo furnished for practice. Best of refer-
 ence, when required. Banjos made for two and
 three years. See prices and terms at
 Mrs. G. C. DOBSON, Box No. 206 Times Office.
F. TAYLOR & CO., NO. 23 HOWARD ST.
 have had the honor to receive the gold medal
 for their own manufacture, made of the best ma-
 terials and workmanship, combining all of the
 advantages of the piano and organ, at a liberal price.
 Dealers and others are respectfully invited to examine.
FINE ASSORTMENT OF
ORGANS AND PIANOS FOR
 sale and to rent, on
FOR RENTABLE TERMS.
 At No. 76 Broadway.
EGANS, CHURCH ORGANS.—FOR SALE.
 One 18-stop, pedals 18 feet, tone: cornet,
 trumpet, tuba, euphonium, tenor, alto, organ
 and choir. Price \$1,000. W. H. DAY, 40
 Broadway, corner 11th.
THE CELEBRATED PIANOS OF J. C.

FISCHER, the most reliable Pianos made, with iron
tone, patent damper, etc., wholesale and retail.
on Madison Street Nos. 241, 243, 245, 247 and 249 West
Chicago, Ill. Phone 604-8

**GEORGETOWN'S INIMITABLE GRAND
AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.**—Acoustically
superior No. 113 and H. Walker's corner of Centre,
New York City. Every Grand warranted for five years.

SUPERIOR 7-OCTAVE PIANOS, with
full tone frames, overstrung damp, etc. Low for cash.
G. DAVIES, Inc. 467 Broadway, west of Broadway.

\$200. HOLDERS PIANOS. \$800.
The best quality pianos at lowest prices.
No. 100, Madison Street; Nos. 120, 122, 124 Spring Ave.

is undeniable. They are but a small portion of the sufferings entailed upon the nation by the rebellion.

Further proceedings upon the writ, therefore, must be suspended, and the party be left in custody.

DECISION OF THE COURT.

At the opening of the Court this morning, Judge BARR rendered his decision in the case. As said he had not prepared any written opinion, because he had not thought it best to have any delay in the matter; and, moreover, if it were desired to have the principles of the case carried to the Supreme Court for review, proceedings had better be originated in the Circuit Court, from which they could be taken up more easily. His opinion was then pronounced by the Chief Justice substantially as follows:

The great question in the case is whether the Court can act in this matter at all after the recent proclamation of the President. This depends upon the question whether the President has the power to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*, and if he has that power, whether he has exercised it.

The Court has no doubt of the accuracy as to whether the writ of *habeas corpus* should be consid-

to him as a privilege or honor. How could it be considered a privilege or honor for the party which he favors to be allowed to have certain relief, and that is that he has to have his name examined unless he is held by the Government? It is not a privilege or honor for Baldwin to be the wrongfully kept in the United States force. On the other side it is claimed that the Government has a right to suspend him. It is rightfully held now as a deserter; and the question is whether he has the right to show on this proceeding that he never was legally in the service of the United States and that he was never a deserter. Therefore the right of expatriation of the term; whether the Court is competent to enter into that inquiry.

Now, whether the inquiry for the suspension of the proclamation of the President in suspending the writ, now, whether this power of suspension belongs to the authority of the President as the Executive and Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy, or whether the act of Congress is immaterial. The act certainly does not diminish his authority, and if the power in him is not diminished, it is not necessary that he be sufficient to warrant his staying the proceedings on the Courts under the writ, then that power is to be found in the act.

It cannot be said that the Government cannot make a rule that every citizen shall be held to serve his country in time of danger. It seems to have been the policy of the Government to have a rule that every citizen shall be held to serve his country in time of danger. It seems to have been the policy of the Government to have a rule that every citizen shall be held to serve his country in time of danger.

to military service. But I do not agree to that. I think the Government can call every man into the military service, and I do not think it is the subject of discussion. But what our Government has the authority to do, on it, can no more be denied than that it cannot be denied to every other Government in the world.

Moreover, a peculiarity of the case is, that in our Government, the power of the Government is not the exercise of this power over the persons. And area though the action of the Government may seem to be extreme, yet it is by the consent of each and every individual. I remember that when one of us had been a member of the Convention that made the Constitution and the Congress that made the laws, and I was asked to sign the Constitution, Government, and will give it extreme power over us," each individual is bound by its acts as much as if he had signed it and assented to it. It cannot be said that this power is forced upon him.

Too next question is whether the Government had the right to force the individual to go into the military service, and to inquire into the exercise of this power over him. The Government has the right to do its own exercise, and when it is necessary it may use all the force it has. It has the right to call every individual of the Government in the exercise of this high power by any form of legal action. It may say to each man, "I have the right to send you into the military service, and I will do so, and I will call you each man, and he cannot interpose the objection that he is not lawfully called upon, or that he is called on to do more than his rights require him to do. He is called on by the Government and it is within its reach."

We impose the same authority in other matters. We supercede all action on the part of individuals in the exercise of their property. We stop the proceedings of individuals by injunction. We send an in-

[illegible]

must try him. You say that he is not in confinement under any process. But it is not necessary to have any written or printed process, it is enough to have him in the custody of the law—apprehended by the neck, as used to be the case under the old civil law. This Court is constituted for one purpose, the military Court for another; and when the party is held before a military Court, it is enough to say that he is held before this Court. And he must be tried before the tribunal which tries such offences as he is alleged to have committed.

This is all that this suspension of the writ amounts to.

ceed before this tribunal. When the man is held for such offences, this Court cannot inquire into it. It is out of its jurisdiction. The condition of things will not allow such a trial as belongs to peaceful times, and that is why the man is held before a tribunal which has charge of the case.

I see nothing, therefore, which makes it proper for this Court to go into the inquiry whether this man enlisted. The return is, that he is held for such offences, and that is all that is to be asked before another tribunal as if he were held by the judicial power of France or England.

My judgment is, that the Court should not inquire further into the merits of the case, but that the Court should inquire further into these proceedings.

Mr. Walton, for the prisoner, said he desired to raise the point also that the return said that the man was held under the authority of the United States, while the Proclamation, by the terms of which he was held, said that he was held under the authority of the President of the United States, and also that the return was not sworn to as was required.

Mr. Gimsey, for the Government, said that he thought that the certificate of a sworn officer was as though the

further he would not in a sworn return. He added that he understood that an application was to be made to Gen. Dils in this matter, and he would say that the man would remain here a few days to allow such an application.

Judge Barrs announced that the principles which he had stated would govern him as well in cases of application for writs of *habeas corpus* as in those where the writs had been already issued.

LAW REPORTS.

In the Matter of the Habana Corpa of
Michael Coq.
SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
[Before Justice Clarke.

This case coming up, Mr. S. J. Gleason, for Col. Nugent, raised the question whether the President's Proclamation did not expend the proceedings. Mr. Joachimssen claimed that it did not. The Judge ordered the whole case to be heard at the General

Term of the Court to be held next Monday, before Judges Sutherland, Ingraham and Lennox, when all the important questions in the case are to be heard and adjudicated by a full bench. Judge Glassey stated that Judge Betts had decided the effect of the Proclamation to be a suspension of all proceedings in the pending cases of *habeas corpus*.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Roworth.

Cisquet vs. Hellman.—Motion granted with \$10 costs. [See memorandum with Clerk.]

Green vs. Dabbers.—Motion granted and costs taxed.
Fuller vs. Stuart.—Motion denied with \$10 costs; but plaintiff amends his record, then it is without cost. (See memorandums).
Bond vs. Salisbury.—Order granted and settled.

Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company.
To the Editor of the New-York Tribune:
 In your paper of this morning, you publish, under the title of "The Reports," what wrongfully and maliciously is reported of the case of Cravens, &c.,

re, Seymour, &c., with a large heading, saying that "it involves the title of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company." This is an error, imposed upon you by design. It is no suit at law or in equity, in any Court whatever, against the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, nor is there any suit pending against any parties any where involving the title of that Company to its railroad.

Mr. C. W. Crowder, at one time misled as to his interest in the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, and his name was used without his knowl-

edge in a suit against certain insurance companies. The article, which is published in the nature of a challenge, will be promptly withdrawn from the agents and attorneys who unauthoritously commenced the litigation, and placed them in the hands of those in whom he had more confidence.

The individual who has so brazenly denied and attempted to make answer to all accusations before the proper tribunals, and will not trouble the public with their trials, or advertise their lawyers as having an immaterial motion on an unauthorized case.

Years ago

WIT WAHKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY CO.

By N. A. COWDREY, President pro tem.
Sept. 17, 1963

INSTRUCTION.

MADMOISELLE DE JANON
Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their ENGLISH and FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
For Young Ladies and Children,
No. 16 GRAMERCY PARK,
Will re-open THURSDAY, Sept. 24.
MRS. WILLIAM J. NEVILL'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 19 West 14th st.,
Will be reopened on MONDAY, the 14th of September inst. The French language will receive especial attention from a resident teacher from Paris.

REMOVAL.
The lecture and recitation rooms of THE NEW YORK HIGH SCHOOL are removed to EXHIBIT HALL Nos. 55, 57, 59 and 61 West 33d st. between 4th and 5th avs. For light, space and ventilation, well as for health and convenience of arrangement, the accommodations are unequalled. The department of French is under the personal direction of A. BERNARD, D.D., Lecturer in French. Scientific departments are, as hitherto, under the charge of W. REDFORD. The Primary department is under the careful supervision of Miss M. C. BARNES. The Boarding department remains at Nos. 1127 and 1129 Broadway. The Fall term commences on TUESDAY, Sept. 14.

MISS HAVENS' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
No. 250 W. 42d ST.,
Will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 15.
The French Department will be under the care of a Parisian of high culture and attainments, resident in the family.
Miss HAVENS will be at home after Sept. 1.

FEMALE SEMINARY.
Rev. S. N. HOWARD, A. M., Principal.
LOCATED ON H. H. HUNTER AVE., NEAR NEW YORK.
TWELFTH SEMI-ANNUAL SESSION BEGINS TUESDAY,
SEPT. 16.
CATALOGUES AT CAREY'S BOOKSTORE, NO. 130 BROAD-
WAY, or address the Principal, Sing Sing, New York.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
No. 236 Madison Ave.
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.
For circulars or further particulars, apply as above.

MRS. LEVEHETTS
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING
AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
No. 91 St. John St.
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 15th. Circulars may
be obtained at the above address.

MRS. YOUNG'S
DAY SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN.
No. 25 East 156th St.
Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21, 1903.
Circulars may be obtained at Burnett's Bookstore, No. 49 6th Ave.

EAGLEWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY,
PERTH AMBOY, N. J., two hours from New York via
N. Y. & N. J. R. R.

Trade every WEDNESDAY, P. M. Catalogues, Ac. sent on application. **Proprietor.**
No. 27 Park-place.

MRS. AND MISS STEWART'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
Boarding and Day-School for young ladies, No. 58 West
11th-st. will reopen September 22.
Her Dr. Leonard's class for young ladies will com-
mence with the opening of school.

BENJAMIN MAMON'S
COMMERCIAL AND MILITARY BOARDING-
SCHOOL, N. Y.
For making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian MEN.
Circulars No. 35 Nassau-st. and No. 574 Broadway.

HAWTHORNE HOUSE.
French and English Boarding School for young ladies.
Grant-st. and 10th-st. and 4th Quarantine Lane,
directed by Miss PICKER'S (SILL), opens Sept. 22.
A Kinder Garten for young children.

MRS. WILLIAMS'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young
Ladies, No. 26 West 36th-st. near 5th-av. will reopen
TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

MISS SCHENCKENBERG'S
French and English School for Young Ladies will be re-
opened on 1st Wednesday, Sept. 22, at 10 o'clock.

THE MISSES ALBERT'S
School for Young Ladies, removed to 148 East 13th-st.
will reopen Sept. 17.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL,
No. 232 (late No. 71) East 10th-st. near Stuyvesant
square, will reopen on Sept. 22, at 10 o'clock.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
No. 204 4th-av., cor. E. 26th-st. Opens Sept. 9.

MRS. STARR'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 5
West 11th-st. will reopen Sept. 22.

Prof. J. HOLMES AGNEW, D. D. will aid in the con-
duct of the school and instruct classes in Greek, Latin
and French. The school will have a class of
a class of young ladies, separate from the school, who
may wish to pursue studies beyond the usual course.

UNION INSTITUTE, No. 62 EAST 22d-ST.
will reopen on the 1st of the school year, for young ladies.

FRENCH, GERMAN AND ENGLISH DANCE.—MRS. HALLOCK, with enlarged rooms and in the most desirable location, will reopen her school on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16.

JOHN McMULLEN'S SCHOOL.—At No. 500 J Broadway, corner of 26th-st., was reopened on Monday, Sept. 14, for the purpose of receiving 75 to 100 scholars. No. 41, Crown-st. No. 843, and Pidge's, No. 881 Broadway, are also available.

THE MISSES SMITH WILL REOPEN.—Their French and English school for young ladies and children at their residence, N. 42 West 19th-st., will be opened on Sept. 15. Some of the scholars whose daughters have been several years in the school.

FRENCH CLASSES AND LECTURES BY—MRS. J. H. DILLI, 106 1/2 Union-square. Arrangement to teach French in the French language, and to give lectures on French literature, and to give French lessons to those who desire to learn the language.

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ALEXANDER INSTITUTE.—BOARDING school for boys, White Plains, N. Y., one hour's ride from the City by Harlem Railroad. Military, classical, scientific, modern languages & music. Principal, OLIVER R. WILLIS, A. M.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their school for young ladies at No. 16th-av., first door from Washington-square, on TUESDAY, Sept. 29.

TEACHERS.

ALL PRINCIPALS,—SCHOOL OFFICERS, and Heads of Families, who seek **TEACHERS** for any department of instruction, may obtain reliable references by applying to the office of the "AMERICAN SCHOOL INST." No. 836 Broadway.

School Properties are sold as real estate.
Teachers supplied with Circuits of Free Schools.
Teachers who desire engagements are invited to call.
Farragutca, Faculty, and Teachers' Agents:
Porter, Yale; Prof. Putnam, Barnhartown; Prof. Greene, Brown University; Prof. Phelps, Normal School, Trumbull; Messrs. H. C. Burr, & Co., New York; Messrs. J. B. Burr, Publishers, New York; Prof. Katon, Fackerell, inst.; Messrs. J. B. Burr, & Co., New York; Messrs. J. B. Burr, sent when applied with stamp.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A SITUATION
to teach children in the usual English branches
with music, French and drawing, if desired, or do copy
writing in a quick and efficient manner. I am a French and music
teacher, in return for lease up in vocal music
and French. Address Miss M. MARTIN, Worcester
Mass.

AS TEACHER—AN ACCOMPLISHED AND
a successful teacher, of several years' experience, with
a quick and efficient manner. I am a French and music
teacher, in return for lease up in vocal music
and French. Address Miss M. MARTIN, Worcester
Mass.

AS TEACHER—A GERMAN LADY, A NATIVE
of Saxony, wishes a situation in a family or school, to
teach German, French and English, and to do copy
writing. Address M. K., Box 185 Times Office, N. Y.

AS TEACHER—A YOUNG LADY WISHES A
situation in a family or school, to teach German,
French and English, and to do copy writing. Ad-
dress E. H., care of Mrs. H. Batters, Harlem, N. Y.

AS DAILY GOVERNESS—A YOUNG LADY
desires a position as daily governess, or in a school for
young ladies, in the city, if required. Address Miss
W., Station D, New York Post office.

ALL WANTING TEACHERS OR SCHOOLS
for the NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE, 713 Broad-
way, New-York. Teachers wanted and schools sought
for throughout the country. RICE & ANDREWS

DANCING.

J. E. SEARING'S
PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 292 4th-av., new 73d-st.

ADDOWORTH'S DANCING CLASSES
commence at No. 304 6th-av. on SATURDAY, Oct.
5. Commence at No. 137 Montague-st., Brook-lyn, on
TUESDAY, Oct. 6.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPT. 18, 1863.

Announcements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.
 EARNEST MUSEUM—SHOW AND WINNERS' INDIANS.
 AND SOCIETY OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.
 8 o'clock P. M. Carriages at 3 and 7.
 MIBLO'S GARDEN—OTHELLO.
 WINTER GARDEN—THE MYSTERY OF ADOLPH COURT.
 IRVING HALL—FALLON'S STEAKHOUSE.
 ALHAMBRA PAVILION—THE BEDOUIN ARABS.
 PARK THEATRE—(BROOKLYN)—SOLDIER'S DANCING.
 NEW-YORK THEATRE—(No. 48 Broadway)—THE CENSOR.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the New-York Times (Daily) is Three Cents, except on the Sunday morning edition, which is Four Cents.
 To Mail Subscribers the price is per annum—In-
 cluding the Sunday morning edition, it is \$10.
 The price of the Semi-Weekly Times is:
 One copy one year.....\$3 00
 Five copies one year.....5 00
 The price of the Weekly Times is:
 One copy one year.....\$2 00
 Three copies one year.....5 00
 Ten copies one year.....15 00
 Twenty copies one year.....25 00
 Payments invariably in advance.
 To any person who has a Club of Twenty, the
 Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one
 year. Any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily
 Times will be sent gratis for one year. Address
 H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Our latest news from the Army of the Potomac informs us that the rebels made an attempt on Wednesday to recross the Rappahannock in three columns, but were checked by our forces. The indications are, that Gen. MEADE's passage of that river will be stubbornly contested.

Gen. ROSSCOPPE writes to the Government that the rebel conscripts are running into his lines by the hundreds, and desire to join his army. He says in his letter that Tennessee is now more loyal than his own State of Ohio.

In a dispatch, dated Cumberland Gap, Sept. 11, Gen. BURKES announces the departure from that point of over 1,000 prisoners for the North.

Dispatches received at Gen. SCHOFIELD's headquarters in St. Louis from the Southwest, on Monday, report that Col. CLOUD, Second Kansas Cavalry, attacked the enemy's rear guard on the 1st inst., eight miles south of Fort Smith, killing and wounding twenty, and taking forty prisoners, with a loss on our side of two killed and eight wounded. Capt. E. C. D. LYNN is one of the killed. Col. CLOUD is now in command at Fort Smith. The rebel Gen. HINDMAN and Gen. SAM. HOBBS are reported dead. Gen. HOLMES not dead.

The St. Louis Republican states that advice from Gen. STEELE lead to the hope of a speedy success at Little Rock. The particulars cannot be given to the public; but Little Rock will undoubtedly be in our possession ere long. The line of railroad from Little Rock to Duvall's Bluff is in our possession, in complete order, and stock will be placed upon it to supply our forces, so that no mishap may take place, the Arkansas River falling in.

The Baltimore Clipper states that the War Department has determined upon a course of action in regard to the enlistment of negroes which will do away with much of the feeling that has been manifested in the minds of the loyal men of Maryland whose slaves have applied for admission and been received into the ranks of the Col. BAKER. The sum of \$300 is to be allowed to the loyal master of every such slave who may enter into the service. A Board of Examination is to be instituted at Washington to determine all such cases.

FROM EUROPE.

We publish a highly important letter from our Paris correspondent. It opens up and explains the recent and extraordinary diplomacy of Napoleon in Europe, and shows that the Emperor has been and is rather hardly pushed by fortune. "Napoleon's position of European dictator is at an end, and hereafter he will have enough to do to take care of himself." So, at least, "Makakoff" asserts and shows. We give, also, an interesting abstract of the foreign news taken from our foreign files by the *Arabic*, which arrived yesterday at Boston.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday, and concurred in overruling the Mayor's veto on the resolution granting the right of the streets for laying mains, for a period of fifty years, to the "Anthracite Gas-Lighting and Heating Company." The vote was 12 to 10. Messrs. BROWN, MASON, and JEROME voting in the affirmative. The old ordinance against bell-ringing in the streets having recently been enforced by the Police, the junk men (rag-gatherers) petitioned for protection. An ordinance was offered by Mr. MURPHY, and adopted, permitting them to use bells as heretofore. In accordance with a recommendation of this Mayor, resolutions were adopted to extend Municipal courtesies to the officers of the Russian fleet, the *Albatross*, Capt. J. M. DICKSON, now lying in the harbor. A communication was received from the City Inspector, recommending the prohibition of fat and bone boiling and skinning of dead animals within the City limits. An accompanying draft of an ordinance for the purpose was laid over. A resolution reported by the Railroad Committee was adopted, directing the Corporation Counsel to proceed against all the parties who have laid rails in the streets without the authority of the Common Council, for the recovery of penalties and damages, and also directing the Croton Board to remove all such rails. Adjourned to 1 o'clock P. M. next Monday.

The Board of Councilmen concurred in adopting the ordinance to allow the junk-dealers to use bells on their vehicles in the streets, and concurred to pay honors to the officers of the Russian war frigate. Mr. GOSS offered a preamble and resolution in regard to the occupation of the Parks by the National military, and directs the Street Commissioner to ascertain and report to the Common Council the damages resulting from the encamping in them, with the view of claiming damages for the City from the General Government. The ordinance was adopted. Mr. BRANNON cited the old claim of the City for money used out of the Union Defence Fund for the Government as more worthy the anxiety of the City authorities. Mr. GOSS cited the case of loyal Virginians, who are likely to receive indemnity for damages by the war, as good ground for the City's wishes to see set up. Adjourned to Monday, at 4 o'clock P. M.

There was a most disastrous fire in St. Louis, on Monday last, by which four fine steamers, the *Leopold*, *Hawthorn*, *Port Boy*, and *Jessie K. Bell*, were destroyed. The *Imperial* was valued at \$60,000, amount of insurance unknown; the *Post Boy*, at \$35,000, insured in the United States, Globe and Phoenix Companies; the *Hawthorn*, at \$35,000, insured in the same companies; the *Jessie K. Bell*, at \$20,000, insurance unknown. The fire was unquestionably the work of an incendiary.

The people of Chicago are engaged in the discussion of a most interesting piece of engineering—the construction of a tunnel under Lake Michigan, for the purpose of securing a supply of better water than they can get near the shore. The proposed tunnel is to be two miles in length, extending from the shore directly under the lake, perpendicularly to the shore. It is to be five feet clear in diameter, and will be built of cement eight inches thick. The bottom of the lake and of the tunnel to be sixty-six feet below the level of the lake, and to descend at two

rate of two feet per mile to the further end. There are two other schemes for securing water from the lake to the world above—on land, one in the lake, at the further end, and two at intermediate points in the lake. These shafts in the lake are to consist of cast-iron cylinders, and to be protected by hollow pentagonal cribs. Bids for erecting this tremendous work were opened Sept. 9. They ranged from \$239,548 to \$1,050,000. The contract has not yet been given out. It is to be completed in two years.

A few days since twenty-four guerrillas dashed into Charleston, Mo., early in the morning, and completely emptied two stores of their contents. They also took a safe out of another establishment, blew it open, and abstracted therefrom \$3,000 in greenbacks. Having obtained all they wanted, and fearing to remain longer lest they should be captured, the robbers left, taking with them the money and as many goods as they could carry.

Gen. ELLIS's marine brigade, on the 1st of the present month, was transferred from the command of the "Porter" and the Navy Department to that of Gen. GRANT and the War Department.

In the Court of Sessions, yesterday, before Judge MCCUNN, the trial of BRIDGET HEFFERN for attempt to commit arson, which was adjourned over from Friday, was resumed, and resulted in a verdict of guilty, with strong recommendation of the prisoner to mercy. JAMES BRADY alias HENDON, pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree, and was sentenced to four years in the State Prison. WILLIAM WAGGAS pleaded guilty to an attempt to commit burglary, and was sentenced to two years in the State Prison.

The Stock Market was active yesterday, but not so high as the day before on the Railways. Money easy at 67 1/2 cent. Gold 137 1/2, and Exchange 144 1/2 @ 146 1/2 cent.

Bradstreet's were active, yesterday; Flour and Wheat advanced, and Cotton declined, slightly. Cotton, Sugar, Tallow and Tobacco, were in lively request, at buoyant prices, as were also Pork, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Linseed, Hay, Leather and Wool. Coffee, Beans, Hemp and Molasses, were rather quiet. Whiskey was in fair demand. Freight was less active.

The Disappearance of Slavery and its Consequences.

The Unconditional Union Committee of Maryland advise the people of that State, in the address which we published Wednesday, to abolish the institution of Slavery at the earliest possible period. "The substance of Slavery," they say, "is gone, and they are of opinion that the sooner the skeleton is removed the better will it be for the true interests of the State and of the nation." In Delaware the disappearance of the slave population has been almost as rapid as in Maryland, and the people seem to manage to get along very comfortably without them. In Tennessee the military operations have almost completely destroyed this species of property; something similar has taken place in Virginia, and Louisiana and Missouri, and we may safely predict that at the close of the war nothing but "the skeletons" will be left in any of these States, and we may be sure it will not be long permitted to remain.

There are probably a good many members of the Democratic party who view this prospect with unmixt alarm, and see nothing but ruin staring us all in the face if Slavery is destroyed; but these apprehensions are entirely due to the want of proper reflection upon the theories supplied to them by their own leaders, and come of which we shall take the liberty of recalling. The notion that the disappearance of the "institution" would endanger either the reconstruction or permanence of the Union is clearly illusory; inasmuch as we have it from the best Democratic authorities that the Union of States, part slave and part free, in one amiable Confederacy, is perfectly easy. Consequently the Union of the same States all free must be vastly simpler and easier. If heterogeneous societies can exist under the same political bond, homogeneous ones can have no difficulty in doing so.

We are told sometimes that if the blacks are freed they will all run wild, and die of starvation, but this objection cannot consistently be made by what is called "the white man's party." Those who are of opinion that this Continent, as well as this Republic, was created for the benefit of white men, must naturally regret having millions of negroes filling up large portions of its space, and cannot feel much downcast at the prospect of their removal by any dispensation of Providence, however mysterious. We do not hear much groaning from our "conservatives" over the gradual extermination of the Indians by hunger, whisky, disease and rifle balls, and yet they hold the Indians to be a much nobler race than the negroes. So that the less said about the matter on the score of humanity the better. Whenever the four millions of blacks die off, four millions of noble white men will take their places and vote the "regular Democratic ticket," a consummation which must make every Democratic bosom swell with delight.

As to the risk of the negroes objecting to die out, and coming North to compete with Caucasians in the labor market, as B. WOOD and other philosophers predict, we must regard this as a delusion also, because we have the authority of the same persons for stating that the negroes have such a hearty hatred of labor that the moment they are secure against the overseer's lash, they will die of hunger sooner than touch a hoe. Now, if it must be evident at a glance that persons who have such an extreme dislike to physical exertion at their own homes are hardly likely to travel many hundred miles in order to get an opportunity of indulging in it in a strange country. And besides this, they are so notoriously wanting in intelligence, persistence, industry and honesty, that there is not the smallest probability that anybody at the North, who could get an intellectual and cultivated white man, would think of employing them. What chance there is of their injuring our Irish fellow-citizens by their competition, therefore, it is hard to see.

So that if we are to judge of the prospects of the Union, in case Slavery is destroyed, by the aid of Democratic lights, we arrive at the following comfortable conclusions: States all free can form a confederacy, inasmuch as so can States part slave and part free. The negroes, if liberated, will relieve us from all embarrassments as to the manner of disposing of them by dying of hunger and had liquor leaving the Continent to white men. They will not come North to compete with white laborers, partly because they are too lazy, and partly because they will be dead as afore said before starting. If they do come North in spite of

death and famine, so we will employ them who can secure the services of their betters of the Caucasian race. So that in any event they are sure to cause us no embarrassment. We had intended to say a word as to the danger of amalgamation; but as the "Rockland County Democratic Union" has assured us that God has eternally decreed that the two races shall not amalgamate, we doubt if there is much to be feared on this score. It might be well, however, to make assurance doubly sure by an act of Congress.

Observations in Tennessee.

During the past twelve months of the war, it has been seriously doubted by many persons whether the people of the seceded States would ever willingly return to their duty as citizens of the United States—and out of this conviction has sprung, as a necessity, the theory lately promulgated, of remitting all the seceded States to the condition of Territories, to be thus held until a new population occupying them should seek admission, with possibly new State lines, into the National Union. The restoration of the Union, however, to the living form it had when traitor hands were raised against it, "with not a star dimmed nor a stripe erased," is the cherished idea of the great majority of the American people; and not until all hope is lost of the return of the seceded States to the Union, with their old names and under loyal organizations, will they consider any new mode of dealing with them. It is gratifying to us to say that we are in possession of information that gives the strongest assurance of returning loyalty in one of the late insurgent States, (Tennessee), and that the work of reconstruction there and return to the Union is likely to be both rapid and easy.

One of the editors of the *Times* has just returned from a brief visit to Tennessee, his native State, and while there had ample opportunities of learning the disposition of the people by freely mixing with them. He found a general conviction pervading the masses, even of those who had been the most intemperate and determined secessionists, that the cause of the Southern Confederacy was hopelessly lost, and the authority of the United States permanently restored, over the State of Tennessee at least. There were different states of mind observable among the people in view of this generally admitted fact. Some were in favor of immediate steps to reorganize the State and County Governments, and a formal return to the Union, as the surest method of securing amnesty and exemption from the operation of the Confiscation law. Others were disposed to hold back until the President made overtures, and proposed to accept the State, on its return, with all its institutions and rights of property and person intact, as before the war. There were some few who refused yet to consider the subject of the return of the State to the Union, but these were mostly women, widows and excitable young persons, who have no voice in the ordering of public affairs. The feeling in favor of the immediate reconstruction of the State Government was so decided that the movement for that purpose could be almost instantaneously effected, but for the dread of the inhabitants of marauding and murderous guerrilla bands of their own bushwhackers, who continue to infest many portions of the State. A more stringent policy must be adopted by the Government against these persons. Gen. HUNTER, commanding at Memphis, has recently been doing most efficient service in purging West Tennessee of these bands. His administration is, in consequence, most popular, and he is rapidly preparing his district for the peaceable and full restoration of the civil laws. But it is a still better sign that the people themselves are beginning to raise an opposition to their guerrillas. In the county visited by our associate, an organized band, claiming to act under a Confederate commission, were recently engaged in conscripting and impressing horses for the Confederacy, but their conduct so incensed the people that a volunteer counter organization was effected, which captured and threatened to hang the pretended conscriptors. This resolute conduct broke up and dispersed the band completely, and no similar disorders have prevailed in the county. The leaders in the anti-guerrilla movement had been original and prominent secessionists, and some had served as officers in the Confederate army. They are now for peace and a restored Government. If the citizens generally had arms, the guerrillas would find their occupation much more unsafe than it is. But between the seizing of arms for the use of the Confederate armies at the beginning of the war, and the disarming of the population by the National forces in passing through the country, very few firearms are to be found in the hands of the people.

Large numbers of citizens in the sections of the State visited are now freely going forward to the military posts and taking the oath of allegiance. What was done at first clandestinely, is now done openly; and what was considered a hardship and a humiliation, is deemed a privilege. There are no mental reservations in regard to the oath, and it is taken to be observed. The reasoning of the citizens of Tennessee on their situation and their duties at the present hour is eminently sound and satisfactory. They say that they did join issue with the North in war, and by so doing agreed to abide by the decision of arms. They did the best they could, but the fight has gone against them. They find the Confederate authority extinguished, and the Government of the United States over them; and whether willingly or not, they must submit, accept that Government, and obey its laws. This they are prepared to do cheerfully and in good faith. They are frequently heard to admit, moreover, now that the struggle is over and passion somewhat abated, that as good a Government as the old one is not likely ever to be seen again on this Continent.

Let it be supposed that the part of Tennessee visited is not a fair exponent of the

State, from the fact of previous loyalty and practice of Union forces, or the infusion of new and Northern population; it may be said that the county especially traversed by our associate has never been occupied by Union troops, and only occasionally traversed by minor detachments. It is a county that was originally and deeply committed to secession. On the first vote of the State, when the majority against secession was 80,000, only three counties voted in favor of secession, and the county in question was one of the three.

The revolution that has been effected in Tennessee is not only political, but moral. There is a change not only of facts, but of ideas. All parties there admit that the war has destroyed the system of Slavery, and the chief anxiety of the white population is as to the disposition to be made of the blacks. The desire is universal that they should be removed and colonized in some southern country; and great fear is expressed of collision and bloodshed between the two races if they remain together after the emancipation of the blacks. To the amazement of our observer, the most philosophic and accomplished politician of the part of the State visited, who had been a firm supporter of the system of Slavery and an ardent secessionist, was found deploring that Mr. LINCOLN did not apply the Emancipation Proclamation to Tennessee, and thus cut up by the roots the now fatally wounded Uppas tree; and maintaining that an increased white population and a more economical system of white labor would soon have repaid the State for all the losses by Slavery and ravages by the war. This man has constant and interested hearers, and is making disciples of scores of persons who not very long since followed him to the extreme of his Pro-Slavery opinions. It is not fair to say, however, that Anti-Slaveryism has as yet any firm foothold in either Middle or West Tennessee. But the people are ready and anxious to accept the Union restored, in order to secure again the blessings of peace; and are willing to see the fate of Slavery left to determination by natural causes, admitting meanwhile that its value is fatally impaired, and its ultimate extinction in all the States merely a matter of time. It is the opinion of our associate that, if President LINCOLN should at once withdraw the military Government now over the State, and call on the people of Tennessee to reorganize their State Government by an election of Governor, Legislature and Members of Congress, in November, promising to uphold them in the choice of their new officers, provided only they elect men who will accept, recognize and support the Constitution and laws of the United States, and that on their satisfactory execution of this part of their public duty, he will proclaim an amnesty to the State, and exemption from the operation of the Confiscation act, the return of the State to the Union would be assured, and its citizens would show a cheerful and steadfast loyalty in future that would amaze patriots in our own land, and confound the enemies of republican liberty throughout the world.

The Effect of the Habeas Corpus Proclamation.

We publish, this morning, an extended report of the proceedings before Judge BERRY in a *habeas corpus* case, with the decision of the Judge in full. It is highly important as being the first decision reported upon the effect of the recent *habeas corpus* Proclamation. Judge CUNY, in the Supreme Court, made similar decisions in two cases, but his opinion in the matter has not been published. Judge BERRY, as will be seen, holds that the effect of the Proclamation is such as not only to prevent the issuing of the writ of *habeas corpus* in the cases which it specifies, but also to stop all proceedings in such cases in which the writ has been already issued, and he accordingly leaves the man whose case was brought before him in the hands of the military authorities, to be tried by them for the crime of desertion, with which he was charged. His argument, in brief, is as follows: The Government has the right to defend its national existence, and in order to do this it has the right to call for the services of every man, whether he be under age or not. And it has the further right to say, if it deems it to be necessary, that in the proceedings which it thus takes to defend itself, it will not have the military interfered with by the civil Courts, but will have any questions which arise as to the payment of this military service by the citizen, passed upon by the military tribunals, to whom the decision of such cases belongs. This is effected by suspending the writ of *habeas corpus* in such cases as the President has power thus to suspend it; if not from his position as the head of the Government, then by virtue of the act of Congress. This power he has seen fit to exercise, and the civil Courts accordingly must take no further action in such cases.

The Judge also makes two points which seem to us exceedingly important, and yet we all are very apt to overlook them. The first is that in our form of Government this action of the Government is our action. We have said that we would commit these powers to the Executive of the nation, to be exercised in his discretion. His action then in all fairness is our action, unless we adopt the secession view, that we will abide by the compact which we made in adopting this form of Government only as long and as far as it pleases us.

And the next point is, that these deserters are not robbed of any right of trial, by this suspension of the writ. Military offences should be tried before military tribunals. If these men are not lawfully enlisted, they are not deserters and cannot be punished as such. And these questions are all to be brought up and passed upon by the very same men, who might be called upon to sit as jurymen, were the criminals to be tried before the civil tribunals. Our army is composed of no separate classes, having separate interests and feelings

from those of the body of the people. Every officer expects to come home to dwell among the people. Injustice and cruelty are sure to be remembered against him. And everything calls upon him to give to such cases as come before him a fair trial. But doubtless that is the last thing which most of these deserters and of those who sympathize with them, desire.

ROBERT, THOMAS AND JEFF. DAVIS.—Senator THOMAS, of Georgia, so far from being an advocate of reconstruction, has announced his intention, "when all is lost, of uniting with the thousands of his countrymen who have found honorable death, if not graves, on the battle-field." His announcement is highly characteristic. It proves that THOMAS is as great an enemy of the useful and practical as he ever was. Nothing can be plainer than that now is the time for him to die. To wait till "all is lost" is simply to throw his life away. If he wants to turn his existence to some account, the plan is to place himself at the service of the Confederacy while there is yet hope, and when soldiers of any age are so much needed. If the rest of the Southern people were to follow his example, and stay at home, saving themselves for the sacrifice until all sacrifice was in vain, there would soon be an end to the rebel armies. So we hope he will reconsider his decision. We think we are but speaking the sentiments of most Northern people, when we invite him earnestly and affectionately to expose his person to our fire at once. We make this appeal as much for his own sake as that of the Confederacy. Little as we value him, we should surely prefer hearing of his having fallen on the battle-field, to hearing that he had been reduced to the painful necessity of making away with himself after the fighting was all over.

We cannot, while making this appeal to THOMAS, avoid addressing a similar one to Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS. Shortly after Mr. LINCOLN's election, he solemnly promised the people of Mississippi and mankind in general, in a published letter, that if the North made any attempt to retain his State in the Union by forcible means, he would place himself at the head of a chosen band of Mississippian braves, and "a small mound on the borders of the State would show where they met the enemy." Now the anticipated attempt has been made, and successfully made. A large army, composed of persons of that "nameless, traditionless race" which Mr. DAVIS so much abhors, is actually encamped on "the sacred soil" of Mississippi. If report speaks truly, his brother, JAMES DAVIS, Esq., is in daily communication with the "foul foe," and according to one account, actually draws rations from Gen. GRANT's commissariat. But we have as yet heard nothing of that "small mound." A good many Mississippians have died for the right of secession, but Mr. JEFF. DAVIS is not of the number. We think this is not as it ought to be. A mound of the kind mentioned would be a glorious monument for the state to transmit to posterity, and though every man is said to know his own business best, we feel bound to say that we think Mr. DAVIS would serve his country more effectually by reposing beneath it than he is ever likely to do by all the manifestoes he has written or is likely to write in Richmond.

ILLINOIS COTTON PLANTING.—We took occasion, last Spring, to caution the farmers of Southern Illinois against too extravagant expenditures in the experiment of cultivating cotton on their home lands. But, notwithstanding, a very large outlay was incurred, tons of seed were bought and brought to Cairo for distribution, and hundreds of acres of land along the line of the Illinois Central Railroad were devoted to prospective cotton crops.

The end is just as we feared it would be. The untimely frost that has spread such damage through the corn-fields of the West, has absolutely ruined the meagre and weakly stand of cotton that had been secured, and not a bale will be raised north of the Ohio River. Very large loss, and considerable disappointment will be experienced. The culture of cotton is not possible in this country, north of the upper line of the State of Tennessee, and even in this latter State the crop is not always a sure one.

The Illinois Central Railroad Company would do well to revise their illustrated maps, in which their Illinois lands are represented clothed with such robust and gorgeous stalks of growing cotton. It is not in accordance with fact, and is hardly fair to innocent purchasers.

The Lawrence Relief Subscription.—The subscriptions sent to the Times Office for the benefit of the widows and orphans of Lawrence—the victims of the late raid of QUANTRELL—were remitted to the Aid Committee in Leavenworth, and from them acknowledged and have been received. A brief notice has been published to the Leavenworth donors to the Relief Fund for Lawrence, which closes as follows: "The generous donations were very thankfully received. What the 80 widows and 250 fatherless children and some few beside would have done without such friendly and timely aid in such a trying, distracting, desponding, dark, gloomy hour, the good Lord only knows; and the Great Giver of all good can alone compensate such friends for their acts of charity and labor of love."

From San Francisco.—San Francisco, Tuesday, Sept. 15. Arrived war steamer *Leicester*, from the Southern coast, and ship *New-Hampshire*, from New-York, and Don Quixote, from Hong Kong.

The ship *Invincible* arrived from New-York yesterday, not the *Young America*, as erroneously reported.

Carran from this city yesterday to within seventeen miles of San José, over the Western Pacific Railroad. Twenty-five miles will be in order for passenger cars within a month. The balance of the road to San José will be completed by January.

San Francisco, Wednesday, Sept. 16. Arrived ship *Leicester*, from Philadelphia.

Sailed steamer *Senator*, for the Southern coast, completely loaded with passengers and freight for mines lately discovered 150 miles east of the Colorado River, now called the San Francisco mining district.

The excitement in the southern part of the State concerning this new district is very great, and crowds are flocking in that direction. Parties recently directed to Los Angeles, and condoned quarters of gold, report discoveries of valuable quartz leads in the San Francisco mountains, and exhibit rich specimens.

POLITICAL RETROGRESSION.

Views for the Times, by Carl Beeson.
 To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Some three weeks ago you explained the retrograde movement in social theory during the last twenty years, which has made the Western Europeans, especially the English, more tolerant toward Slavery. The article was very good and conclusive, so far as it went; but permit me to say that it described one element only of the reactionary force. The political, though of later origin, is quite as important as the social.

The annexation of the second French Empire, coming as it did after the scenes of 1849, dazzled the mental and moral vision of nearly all Europe, and no small part of America, and modified the feelings of free citizens toward arbitrary rule. When Prince ALBERT said that "Constitutional Government was on trial," the assertion had a wider reach than even intended. It embraced America as well as Europe.

In order to appreciate the nature and scope of this retrograde movement in political thought, we must be fully impressed with the extent to which the purely intellectual element had prevailed in the politics of both hemispheres for the twenty years preceding.

In America the sway of intellect, though not always intellect of the highest order, was almost omnipotent. Indeed, throughout a large portion of the country the physical man was shamefully ignored and neglected, both privately and publicly. Our world was moved by speakers and writers. Most of our leading men had wall-high lost the very conception of physical force as a great political agency. The peaceful victories and revolutions of the ballot-box were the only ones they could imagine as possible, and when the rebellion broke out they thought it must fall because it was unreasonable and illogical.

The national taste for field sports prevented the English from neglecting their physique; the national awkwardness and bashfulness prevented them from attaining a high value on public oratory. But all their athletic powers had never inspired them with military tastes, and their comparatively neglect of rhetoric tended to concentrate in the English Press an amount of talent and learning without parallel. Their commercial interests and the consciousness of an immense debt also contributed to render the English a peaceful, and therefore an intellectually-governed people. This impression of mental superiority over physical force lasted with them, as with us, some way into the new state of things. So late as 1853 Mr. BUCKLE was congratulating the world that the reign of wars was nearly over, and that for a great war to be possible in future, one at least of the parties must be a semi-barbarous nation!

France, scarcely yet recovered from the exhaustion of the first Napoleon's war, easily found a vent in Algeria for her faintly resuscitated beligerency. Both the journalist's desk and the orator's tribune were greater political powers than the General's sword, and both were filled by the very first talent of the country.

Let us now see how this state of things was altered by the advent of LOUIS NAPOLEON, daring, clever, looking only to ends, and utterly unscrupulous as to means. We first naturally consider its effect upon the country immediately under his control.

The elder NAPOLEON was the foe of literary men, especially social and political theorists. He called them "ideologists," (whatever he meant by it,) and tried to suppress them wherever his power or influence extended. Whatever penwork he was obliged to have done, was done by scribes of the lowest class, men like BARRES, who would hardly be admitted now-days to the columns of a Sunday newspaper. The nephew, who has in more cases than one profited by his Uncle's mistakes, had no such insane hatred of intellect. He did not want a Barres to do his more or less dirty work; he would have preferred GUIZOT and DE TOUCQUEVILLE. He was willing to make the position of great politicians and literary men pleasant, profitable, and even so far as he could, honorable, if they would submit their wishes and plans to his. But this was precisely what the "illustrations" of the country would not do. Even in America such a thing would have been less impossible. Putting all patriotic and conscientious motives out of the question, ordinary pride would have prevented the men who had been powerful in the State from becoming his literary lackeys. Hence he was forced to take both for his ministers and his journalists second or third-rate men. Now and then a young writer like ABOT or a worn-out one like GIRARDIN would coquet with the Government, but it could command the entire services of none but inferior capacities. Finding that he got on very well with these, thanks to the blunders of his enemies, as well as to his own ability and courage, the Emperor, strong in his 600,000 bayonets, grew more careless about the claims of intellect, and indifference easily passed into aversion. The magnificent army, (formed by others and enjoyed by himself—one of the most striking cases of *sic utis non nobis* on record,) which was the principal source of his strength, at the same time confirmed him in his antagonistic position to intellectual force. Although the French officers were mostly well-educated men, they became the most brutal enemies of literature and the Press. The well-known case of DE PINE, whose forty-three of them conspired to assassinate a poor newspaper writer because he had criticised the manners of military men in general society, is an extreme but not unfair example of their ferocity. And it is worth noticing in this connection that the younger patricians whom the Emperor has recently attached to his person and specially favored, are among the least intellectual of their set, and distinguished solely for a sheer, unreasoning, bull-dog sort of courage.

To this reign of the sabre both principle and interest placed the English in violent opposition. But their very hostility evinced their admiration, and aided all the incentives of their writers. It was evident that they had been struck, if not terrified, by the brilliant and rapidly-achieved successes of the French Emperor. First, (taking a lesson, as usual, from one of his Uncle's great mistakes,) he upset England's European supremacy by his means. It was like the fable of the sun and the wind. The Uncle had blown with all the might of his Jesuitic power; the sturdy islanders never budged from their position. The nephew thawed them with fair words and an alliance; the clasp of distrust was loosened, and the coveted garment of influence sank to the ground. Scarce had John Bull fairly opened his eyes to the fact that he had played the second part in the Crimean war, while his elbow still reaped all the fruits of the contest, when a shorter and sharper war spread the

Ugill recently, much better educated than the English. This is a curious fact, and it is how little a *prima* reasoning is to be depended on in practical matters. Given two military systems, the theories of the former more of family, and those of the latter not unfrequently rising from the ranks, we might expect that whatever the deficiencies of the aristocratic leaders in other respects, they would be superior in liberal education. The English officers, on the other hand, were mostly men who, from the time of the Crimean war, had been in the habit of not only neglecting their education, but of neglecting their physical training, and could not, as a consequence, stand up to the French in the field.

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All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most effective and safe remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.

Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England; and sold by their Agents, WELLS & CO., Franklin St., New York.

As the above name and address have authorized the name and address of "Thos. Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND

THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED!—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 16th edition of the valuable book, entitled **"THE MARRIED WOMAN'S COMPANION,"** strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price \$1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New York, or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by enclosing \$1. and adding the name of BORIS NEW YORK, N. Y.

RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st. (Astor House) and No. 18 Ann-st. FREDERICK & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH
regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE

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MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH
regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE

OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood in the most shattered constitution, radically cures "emphases," asthma, indigestion, and all ailments of the marriage generally. Nervousness, Mental and Physical incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all men who marry. It secures a permanent young man, any young subject to the various body destroying disease, secret habits. Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Slipperand-st., between Broadway and Church-st. New-York.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE

of the Venereal, Gonorrheal, and all diseases, on a private patronage, and a full and judicious system of treatment, and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by any habit, effectually cured. The various venereal diseases, complicated with the venereal virus, are treated confidentially, and cured by the most successful advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M.

MR. MAXWELL, M. D. NO. 6 GREENE-STREET, N. Y.

services to the ladies who are suffering from Irrregularities, Suppression, &c., from whatever cause produced, in order to extend her sphere of usefulness, she has taken a large house, regardless of expense, and fitted it up as a Lying-in Hospital. There the most perfect secrecy is observed, and all the latest and most approved medical science is found. Also, Fausale Monthly Pills. Price, 5s. And where the children can always be adopted.

ging is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Prepared by Dr. J. C. POWERS, 100 West Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS
are designed to be tried and simple in use, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Especially for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every advertisement. Write for circulars to Dr. J. C. POWERS, 100 West Broadway, New York. Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 60 Lispenard-st., New York.

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NEW-YORK. ELECTROPATHIC AND
PHYSIOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, (established 1883), principal
 office No. 25 Cooper Union Building. Electricity sci-
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 icines for domestic and private use carefully dispensed.

MYERS & PHELPS.
 Dispensing Pharmacists, 100 Nassau Street, New York.

SYPHILIS, A LETHAL DISEASE THAT DESTROYES AND DEFORMS

SYPHILIS ERADICATED! VENEREALS QUINQUEFOLIA. Nature's sovereign remedy for purifying the blood.
HEGEMAN & CO., Broadway.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER
has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of the venereal system, and has cured more than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without drying or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without pain; cures without the effects of all other remedies. Cures, in every case, in less

than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. And, what his wife has said, is true, it is a simple and complete. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by some of our most distinguished physicians in relation to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not studied it, and when they find their lines are not a swelling, they are not afraid to say, "I can make it, if I like, a real."

they then print and can be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

\$60 MANGLES—FOR HOTELS, LAUNDRIES
and families. \$30, \$30, \$40, \$50, \$60. Inquire of
JOHN J. WEST, No. 4 Liberty-place, near the New
York Post-office. Discount for the trade.

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INSTITUTE
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EXHIBITION OF AMERICAN INDUSTRY.
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From 9 o'clock A. M. until 5 o'clock P. M.
THE HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT
is now thoroughly arranged and presents one of the most
attractive collections of fruits ever before shown in this
City.
THE FLORAL DEPARTMENT
Embraces a great variety of splendid plants and flowers
Admission 25 cents.
RIBLO'S GARDEN.

HOUSES CROWDED NIGHTLY IN EVERY PART
POSITIVELY
FOR TWO NIGHTS ONLY,
OTHELLO.
THIS FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 14, 1893
EDWIN FOREST
will appear for
THE FIRST TIME THIS SEASON
in his
GRAND SHAKESPEARIAN DELINQUANCE
The tragedy will be placed upon the stage with
the GREATEST COMPLETENESS,
and supported by
SUPERIOR CAST,
which will include
MR. J. McGOULDOGH.....as.....IAGO
MR. M. SKEWELL.....as.....CAESAR
MR. J. H. ALLEN.....as.....BRANTIS
MR. J. H. ALLEN.....as.....DESDEMONA
MADAME PONISI.....as.....EMILIA
Conductor.....as.....HARVEY R. DOWDNEY
SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 15,
SIXTH NIGHT, as MARCELO
SIXTH NIGHT, as MARCELO
MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 17,
EDWIN FOREST
SECOND AND LAST NIGHT as OTHELLO.
Scenes may be seen at the
THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE.

WINTER GARDEN.
Under the Direction of.....Mr. Humphrey Bland,
Treasurer. Mr. W. A. Moore | Leader. Mr. McLaughlan
FELIX AND THE
FAREWELL BENEFIT
OF Mrs. D. P. BOWERS, |
as LADY AUDLEY.
In John Buchanan's popular play, founded on
LADY AUDLEY, the most
which has attracted
IMMENSE AUDIENCES,
and received the
WARMEST ENCOMIUMS
of the Press and Public.
This is her
HER LAST APPEARANCE BUT ONE
IN NEW-YORK.
Mr. Bowers will be supported by
MR. W. A. MOORE, of the BROADWAY
TO-MORROW, (Saturday) Sept. 15, benefit of Mr. E.
Bland, and last appearance of Mrs. D. P. Bowers.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Late Wallace's—Corner of Broome-st and Broadway.
LAWSON, THE FIFTH
of the new military comic pantomime of the
CONSCRIPT,
and of the magnificent
BALLET DIVERTISSEMENT
of six dances, introducing the solo of the large company.
THE FIFTH
by the MARTINETTI FAMILY, and
TIGHT ROPE, by the MARTINETTI FAMILY.
ZANFRETTE and PAUL MARTINETTI.

PARK THEATRE, BROOKLYN—FULTON-
st., opposite City Hall Park. Lessee and Manager.

Mr. Gabriel Harrison	Stage Manager	Mr. M. A. Baker
Mr. J. W. Harrison	Proprietor	Mr. J. W. Harrison
of the regular season. This (Friday) EVENING,		
Sept. 18, SOLDIER'S DAUGHTER.		
Frank H. Harrison	Mr. G. H. Andrew	
Mr. Maynor	Mr. D. Grace	
Timothy Quaint	Mr. G. R. Ben	
Erred	Mr. W. L. Ben	
Widow Cheesby	Mr. Gourlay	
Mrs. Mallory	Miss K. Burns	
	JENNY LIND	Miss S. Irvine
Jenny Lind	Miss Mary Shaw	
Doors open at 7 P. M. Curtains rise at 8 o'clock.		

STEREOPICON AT IRVING HALL.
FIFTH AND LAST WEEK BUT ONE

of this elegant and wonderful exhibition.

FIRST PRIZE MEDAL

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS,

reproducing Photographic and Stereoscopic Views taken
OF ALL THE CELEBRATED PLACES IN THE
vicinity of Paris, and all the most beautiful waterfalls,
with effects absolutely startling in their illusion.
Tickets 25 cents. Family tickets, admitting six persons, \$1.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; commence at 8 o'clock.

MUSICAL.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are
now considered the best in Europe, and at this country,
having received the first Prize Medal at the World's

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are su-
perior to all others, is, that their firm is composed of five
practical pianists, who have spent the last several years
inventing all their own improvements, and under whose
personal supervision every part of the instrument is
manufactured. No. 7, Warren Street, New York, N.Y.,
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HAVEN & BACON.

Manufacturers of Grand and Square Piano Fortes,
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enable us to produce instruments unsurpassed by any other in the world. We have the most experienced workmen in the construction, improvement and introduction of all essential changes that may be required to make a perfect and reliable instrument. We have the most extensive stock of large assortment of pianos which we are now offering at favorable terms. Descriptive circulars sent by mail.

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PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.
WAREHOUSES.
No. 70 Broadway.

NEW INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC!—"Sweet Prophet" and "They Worked Me All the Day," Grand Variations by Mrs. Parkhurst—Always Look up the Latest!—"The March of the Minstrels," "The Rose and the Shell" We Know Each Other There! Brilliant variations by Daryl and the "O. M. March," "Blonde Belle," "Laughing Galleon," by Thomas Baker & Co. 50 cents each. Sent by mail on application.

MAISON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS—
Over twelve stops; prices \$750 to \$600. A vast im-
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kind. See written testimony of more than one hundred of
the most distinguished musicians of the world, and of
the great excellence of these instruments, and the superi-
ority to all others of their class for private and public
use. For full particulars, send for our Illustrated
Catalogue sent free. Warehouses Nos. 6 and 7 Mercat-
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NEWLY IMPROVED
Overstrung Grand Pianos. HAWKES are now consid-
ered, by the best judges, as superior to any other made
in this country. Warranted for five years.
Warehouses No. 101 Bleeker-st., corner of Greene-st.,
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MAGNIFICENT 7-OCTAVE ROSE-
WATSON'S for sale, with all modern improve-
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for present use, and fully guaranteed. Cost \$600. for
1870 model, and cover. Inquire at No. 45 West
12th-st. N.Y. 40-37.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANOS
For sale and to rent, on
FAVORABLE TERMS,
At No. 758 Broadway.

ORGANS, CHURCH ORGANS.—FOR SALE.
One 13-stops, pedals 16 feet, tone; one 8 stops, pedals.
These are warranted of superior tone and finish.
W. H. DAVIS,
No. 44 Duane-st., New York.

\$200. HOLDEN'S PIANOS. \$800.
Four first premiums awarded.
Warehouse No. 100, manufacturing 128, 100, 130 Spring-st.

THE TURF.
NATIONAL HORSE FAIR.
FAMION PLEASURE GROUNDS.
 Programme for FRIDAY, September 15, 1882.
 11th A. M.—CLASS No. 30.—POY BOIES: THAT HAVE WON
 A PRIZE IN THE LAST YEAR, AND ARE WORTHY TO A VASE.
 Gen. McClellan, by H. Woodard.
 California Diamond, by C. Creek.
 Lady Suffolk, by J. H. Walton.
 Rushmore, by D. Miller.
 Tartar, by D. Mace.
 12th A. M.—CLASS No. 32.—DOYLE TRAM.
 Deaconess, by D. W. Collins.
 Belle of Hartford and mate, by J. H. Martin.
 Shepherd Knapp and Comet, by G. H. Howland.

Robert Fillingimham, by S. McLaughlin.
Gen. Butler, by D. Sloan.
Treas. J. H. Martin.
13th T.M. - William M. is - Ladies' saddle horses. 25-
GAMES TO CLOSE AT 4 P.
CLASSES Nos. 25 and 26 - Not filled.

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The Times.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 3741.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1863.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Whole Force in Motion on Thursday.

The Rebels Cross the Rapidan and are Driven Back.

THE NEW LINES OF OUR ARMY.

The Fine Military Condition of Our Troops.

The Rebel Strength on the Rapidan.

BRISK SKIRMISHING IN PROGRESS.

CASUALTIES AND CAPTURES

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 18. The editor of the *Star*, who left Culpeper yesterday, says, in his paper of to-day:

"On Wednesday night the Union line extended from Stevensburg through Culpeper Court-house to the Stone Mountain House, four miles north of the Court-house. Yesterday morning the line was changed, the army having advanced to a close proximity to the Rapidan River, where the rebel corps of A. P. Hill and Ewell are believed to be now strongly fortified.

The Army of the Potomac never was in as fine a condition as it is at this moment—so healthy, so cleanly clad, so well supplied, and with so much *elan*. It is worth to-day in a hard fight twice as much as it ever was before the battle of Gettysburg."

A letter from Darnestown, Md., on the Upper Potomac, dated to-day, says: Early yesterday morning from 200 to 400 rebel cavalry, said to be a portion of Wirtz's command, crossed the Potomac between Wall's Branch and Muddy Creek, and started toward the cross-roads, two miles from the river, where there had been a rendezvous of Scott's Nine Hundred. Gen. Hantzman, who had arrived there on a tour of inspection, pursued them up the tow-path of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, pressing them so hard that they were compelled to recross the river below Edward's Ferry.

It is certain that the rebels committed no depredations on the Maryland side, either for want of time, or because their object was only to seize a few horses which they discovered on the line of the canal. They probably concentrated, and started from the vicinity of Dranesville, before making their excursion to this side.

A letter from the Army of the Potomac, received to-night, says:

Capt. Hart, of the Fourth New-York cavalry, was killed by the rebels who had secreted themselves in thick underwood, and Wednesday morning fired into a party of our men who were engaged in digging rifle pits. A musket ball pierced his heart. His body was buried in the cemetery at Culpeper.

A captain in the Seventh Michigan cavalry was wounded in the right arm below the elbow by a shot. Fourteen others were wounded, including Wm. Flannery, C. J. Bosworth, Joan McPhillips and E. Baaca, all of the New-York cavalry, and M. Scaconova, of Pennsylvania.

Reports as to the strength of the enemy on the other side of the Rapidan are numerous and conflicting. A telegram from headquarters, dated to-day, says: "Nothing of importance has occurred to-day. Our position on the Rapidan remains unchanged."

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Sept. 18.

The *Press*, of this city, has the following intelligence:

The whole army was unexpectedly in motion yesterday. Our army will not have to rest on this side of the Rapidan.

For two days our soldiers had to live without any fires, as it would have attracted the attention of the enemy, who would have proceeded to shell us upon the discovery of our position.

Gen. Kilpatrick made several feints across the Rapidan, but it was soon made evident that he could not live a moment upon the other side.

Yesterday the rebels, who seemed to be in doubt concerning the strength and sincerity of our movements, crossed the Rapidan near Raccoon Ford, and drove one hundred and fifty of our men at the post away; but the remnants of our cavalry dismounted, and, armed with revolving rifles, drove the rebels back in confusion. We lost in this encounter about thirty men.

This morning, according to an important rumor, the rebels crossed the Rapidan again at Raccoon Ford in strong force, and captured one hundred and fifty men of a New-York cavalry regiment.

The rebels have a strong position on the Rapidan, but no great force.

MOVEMENTS OF THE REBEL FORCES IN VIRGINIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Sept. 18.

Information from parties arrived here from Richmond to-day, who left the latter city on Monday, asserts positively that Gen. Lee has gone South for some purpose.

Gen. Longstreet's command has been sent to reinforce Charleston and Mobile, and Gen. Hill's corps is believed to have been sent to the assistance of Beauregard.

There are now about 60,000 troops about Richmond, belonging to the Army of Northern Virginia. This force has fallen back to the line of the Richmond defenses.

Gen. Sam Jones has two brigades, comprising about 8,000 men, in West Virginia, commanded by Brig. Gens. Eccles and Jackson. He is about to make another raid toward Beverly. His headquarters are at Union, Monroe County.

Johnson has 1,500 cavalry acting as partisan rangers.

ers. His headquarters are six miles west of Harrisonville, Va.

The Casualties in the Cavalry Division.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CAVALRY CORPS, VIRGINIA, Tuesday, Sept. 14, 1863.

At an early hour this morning the cavalry corps again moved forward. But a little distance had been made when skirmishing commenced. The enemy were driven about three miles to the Rapidan River, where an infantry force was encountered.

Gen. Burnside ordered a charge, and the charging party was repulsed. Several other charges were made, and the enemy were finally driven across the river.

The casualties yesterday in the whole corps amounted to 60 wounded and 5 killed. Brig. Gen. Custer had a horse shot under him, and was slightly wounded himself.

Annexed is as full a list of the casualties during yesterday and to-day as can be obtained at the present time.

E. A. PAUL.

CASUALTIES IN THE THIRD CAVALRY DIVISION.

GEN. KILPATRICK.

Owen Riley, Co. M, 2d N. Y.—died.

Wm. W. Smith, Co. I, 2d N. Y.—finger amputated.

Corp. David Cooper, Co. H, 2d N. Y.—killed.

Silwell, Co. M, 2d N. Y.—leg.

Thomas Nett, Co. M, 2d N. Y.—bruised.

John Russell, Co. C, 1st Vermont—side.

Geo. Phillips, Co. B, 2d New-York—head.

Edward Bidwell, Co. F, 2d New-York—hip.

Wm. W. Smith, Co. I, 2d New-York—shoulder.

Wm. H. Ramsby, Co. L, 9th New-York—hip.

G. W. Paris, Co. D, 5th New-York—abre, head.

S. Mead, Co. C, 3d New-York—shoulder.

Goodwin Sandford, Co. E, 9th New-York—hand.

Corp. Geo. Myers, Co. C, 9th New-York—arm.

Sgt. Thomas McCutchen, Co. F, 9th N. Y.—breast.

Sgt. Nelson, Co. C, 1st Vermont—head.

R. W. Porter, Co. H, 5th New-York—hip.

S. W. Buck, rebel battery—hip.

Geo. Phillips, Co. B, 2d New-York—head.

Charles Curtis, Co. H, 5th New-York—hand.

James Rowan, rebel battery—finger.

Wm. W. Smith, Co. I, 2d New-York—hip.

H. McGowan, Co. H, 5th New-York—bruised.

Major John Hammond, 5th New-York—hand.

F. E. Evans, Co. K, 1st artillery—knee.

Henry Williams, Co. K, 1st artillery—knee.

E. Wilkin, Co. K, 1st artillery—side.

Charles Hayberry, Co. K, 1st artillery—hand.

Sgt. Nelson, Co. C, 1st Vermont—thrown from horse.

Orsery-Sergeant Parker, Co. A, 2d N. Y.—head.

Sgt. C. Westerville, Co. A, 2d N. Y.—head.

Wm. Jackson, Co. K, 1st Michigan—killed.

Albert Chase, Co. L, 6th Michigan—killed.

A. Earle, Co. L, 6th Michigan—killed.

Claiton, Co. H, 5th New-York—killed.

John Henry, Co. H, 1st Vermont—killed.

Brig. Gen. Geo. A. Custer had his horse killed by a shell and was slightly wounded.

INTERESTING FROM THE RAPIDAN.

From the Richmond Examiner, 16th.

We learn that Gen. Lee's army, or a portion of it, has been seen near the Rapidan River, (Tuesday, the 15th), the enemy having advanced to the Rapidan in force. There was some skirmishing between the pickets, but the enemy having succeeded in passing the river, there was no collision between the opposing forces.

The Yankees crossed the Rapidan on the night of the 12th inst., and were seen with their corps of infantry, five brigades of cavalry and six or eight batteries of artillery—in all about 15,000 or 20,000 men. They were seen in the morning, and were expected. They have taken about fifty or seventy-five prisoners, and three pieces of artillery. Our men have killed about twenty of the rebels, and captured Mitchell's Station, on the Orange and Alexandria railroad, four miles this side of Culpeper. Our loss is represented to be about 150 killed, wounded and missing.

A spirited fight took place on Monday at Raccoon Ford, in which the Sixth Virginia cavalry repeatedly charged and drove the Yankees back. Their loss was fifty or sixty killed and wounded. Our loss was only four or five. The repeated efforts of the enemy to break through our line were repulsed, and we now hold possession of the ford. Among the rumors by the train on Tuesday was one to the effect that a party of rebels, killing a lieutenant and capturing several men, had crossed the river and were now in the neighborhood of Rapidan and Rapidan River.

It is believed that the demonstration on the Upper Rapidan was merely a ruse to cover other movements—possibly an advance to Fredericksburg—to meet which ample preparations have been made; but it is more probable that this movement is only a reconnaissance in force to ascertain the position and probable strength of Gen. Lee's army.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Sept. 18.

Arrived steamer *Sierra Nevada*, from Oregon and British Columbia, bringing 200 passengers and \$375,000 in treasure, which is about equally divided between the two places.

The brig *Tanandara* has arrived from Petropollski, bringing fifteen tons of coal, which were caught and fired by the crew on the Atlantic coast, where they found in great abundance, and are considered of equal quality to any caught on the Atlantic coast.

The Convention to form a State Constitution for Nevada Territory meets at Carson City on the 3d of November. The delegates are all Union men.

The Union State Committee and Gen. Sickles.

ALBANY, Friday, Sept. 18.

The Union State Committee together with several of the candidates and other gentlemen met at the Delavan House, to-day, and during a recess called upon the crew on the Atlantic coast, where they found in great abundance, and are considered of equal quality to any caught on the Atlantic coast.

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The Union State Committee and Gen. Sickles.

INTERESTING FROM THE SOUTH.

Details of the Fight at Limestone Station, Tennessee.

Rebel Accounts of Operations Against Charleston.

CAPTURE OF A RECONNOITERING PARTY.

The Boat Attack on Fort Sumter.

ARMY MATTERS.

Reported Death of General Sam Houston.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

SOUTHERN ACCOUNTS FROM CHARLESTON.

The Charleston Mercury, of Friday, the 11th, says that the enemy has refrained from firing since his retreat on the 9th inst. Our batteries on James and Sullivan islands, together with Fort Moultrie, kept up a steady fire on the Morris Island works. It is said:

"The enemy is reported busy at work on Batteries Gregg and Wagner, having erected a large platform for his guns on the former, and an extensive and safe emplacement on the latter. The Yankees are also said to be working on their batteries on Craig Hill, and holding emplacements for gun point on Sullivan Island, which it is believed will be the next point of attack.

The frigate was lying in her old position yesterday, opposite Battery Gregg, receiving ammunition from a schooner alongside of her. The monitors remain at their old anchorage. One of the enemy's steamers appeared yesterday transporting guns and ordnance.

According to the prisoners' accounts, the expedition against Fort Sumter consisted of twenty-five to thirty boats, with an average of twenty to each boat. The details of men were made from the blockade vessels outside, with officers from the fleet inside to command them. The men knew nothing of the proposed expedition until they had finished their dinner on Tuesday, when they were called up for orders.

The boats with their crews pulled up alongside of the flag ship to receive instructions. Lieut. Williams, in command, took the lead. They expected, they say, to meet not more than a single guard of about one hundred men. They also expected to be able to go through the breach without difficulty or having to climb over. The result, however, was a close approach without success. Their calculations, they say, all proved incorrect. About fifty marines from the monitors, under the command of Lieut. Williams, were the first to land on the island. They state also that the monitor ashore during the fight, Tuesday, was the *Monitor*, the same vessel that took the lead in the attack on the 9th inst.

They admit that the fire from Sullivan Island in the last fight was very accurate, one of the monitors having been struck on the turret 20 times, without any serious damage. One monitor had her smoke-stack blown off entirely. The *Monitor* was struck 30 times, without any serious damage. The prisoners manifest a great deal of confidence in the ability of Gen. Gillmore to take the city.

So confident were they of success in the late expedition that two horses were received under flag of truce, one addressed to Lieut. E. P. Williams, commanding Fort Sumter, and another to Lieut. Benjamin H. Porter, Fort Sumter. They were packed with lemons, jellies, figs, &c., evidently for the use of the army. The exclamation of a rebel magazine on James Island, on Monday last, is said to have been an accident. Killing a lieutenant and capturing several men, had crossed the river and were now in the neighborhood of Rapidan and Rapidan River.

CAPTURE OF A RECONNOITERING PARTY.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Sept. 14.

A Yankee reconnoitering party, including a chaplain, a lieutenant, a sergeant, and a private, were captured on Sullivan Island. The party was seen by our pickets, and they were captured. They had taken a small boat, and were proceeding to land on the island. They were captured by our pickets, and they were captured.

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THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

A BATTLE AT LIMESTONE STATION—CAPTURE OF 300 OF OUR FORKS.

Correspondence of the Richmond Examiner.

JONESBORO, Tenn., Thursday, Sept. 10, 1863. Before giving an account of the fight of the 9th inst. I will give some lights to the state of affairs in upper East Tennessee. It is well known to you that about the 27th of August Gen. Rockwell, with his entire force, withdrew from Knoxville, and moved to the country east along the line of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad to Bristol to be guarded and defended by Gen. R. J. Jackson's forces. The understanding of the evacuation of Knoxville and the abandonment of the country, except by the small force above alluded to, was a great surprise to the rebels. The fact that the evacuation of Knoxville and the abandonment of the country, except by the small force above alluded to, was a great surprise to the rebels.

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the south side of the bridge, dismounted and deployed his men as skirmishers, and after a spirited engagement, drove the enemy across the creek, and held the railroad and south end of the bridge. In the latter engagement, and up to the time of the capture of the enemy, Col. Gilman had the valuable services of Lieut. Col. Borries, of the Twenty-sixth Tennessee Regiment, who, being absent from his command at Chattanooga, volunteered his services for the occasion.

As this fact was accomplished by Col. Gilman, Lieut. Col. Walker's battalion, of Thomas' legion, was thrown out to the left, through a skirt of timber on the left of the enemy's sharpshooters, and the artillery, led by Col. Haynes in person, advanced to within two hundred yards of the roads occupied by the enemy, and opened a rapid fire of shell and canister, which was returned by the enemy's artillery. At the same time the infantry upon the left of the artillery drove in the enemy's sharpshooters, where they took refuge in the block-houses and other buildings, from which they kept up a rapid fire.

Advancing at a trot, Col. Haynes threw the guns into battery, in the midst of a shower of balls, upon a height, not more than 200 yards, and promptly fired several rounds of shell into the block-house.

At this moment the enemy raised a white flag, and Col. Haynes galloped forward and received the flag and sword of the commander, Lieut. Col. Haynes, who, having been killed, was thrown down by the enemy's sharpshooters, and the surrender of near 300 of the enemy, rank and file. Capt. B. W. Jenkins, formerly of Gen. Marshall's staff, volunteered for the occasion, and Lieut. Col. J. L. Borries was in at the death.

The enemy's loss was 12 killed and 20 wounded; our loss is 6 killed and 10 wounded.

THE WAR IN GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, Saturday, Sept. 12.

On Friday, the 21st of August, a portion of Rosecrans' cavalry fired across the Tennessee River at Chattanooga. For a few days before were made at Harrison, twenty miles above Chattanooga, and below at Bridgeport. By the 25th the enemy had crossed at Bridgeport, and small force then at that point falling back, and Chattanooga having been evacuated by the citizens. The enemy's movements were watched by the citizens, and the citizens were evacuated by the citizens.

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The New York Times

VOL. XIII.—NO. 3741.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1863.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Whole Force in Motion on Thursday.

The Rebels Cross the Rapidan and are Driven Back.

THE NEW LINES OF OUR ARMY.

The Fine Military Condition of Our Troops.

The Rebel Strength on the Rapidan.

BRISK SKIRMISHING IN PROGRESS.

CASUALTIES AND CAPTURES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 18.

The editor of the *Star*, who left Culpeper yesterday, says, in his paper of to-day:

"On Wednesday night the Union line extended from Stevensburg through Culpeper Court-house to the Stone Mountain House, four miles north of the Court-house. Yesterday morning the line was changed, the army having advanced to a close proximity to the Rapidan River, where the rebel corps of A. P. Hill and Ewell are believed to be now strongly fortified."

The Army of the Potomac never was in as fine a condition as it is at this moment—so healthy, so cleanly clad, so well supplied, and with so much fire. It is worth to-day in a hard fight twice as much as it ever was before the battle of Gettysburg."

A letter from Darnestown, Md., on the Upper Potomac, dated to-day, says: Early yesterday morning from 200 to 400 rebel cavalry, said to be a portion of Warren's command, crossed the Potomac between Walt's Branch and Muddy Creek, and started toward the cross-roads, two miles from the river, where there had been a rendezvous of Scott's Ninth Hundred. Gen. Himmelman, who had arrived on a tour of inspection, pursued them to the tow-path of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, pressing them so hard that they were compelled to recross the river below Edward's Ferry.

It is certain that the rebels committed no depredations on the Maryland side, either for want of time, or because their object was only to seize a few horses which they discovered on the line of the canal. They probably concentrated, and started from the vicinity of Darnestown, before making their excursion to this side.

A letter from the Army of the Potomac, received to-night, says:

Capt. Hart, of the Fourth New-York cavalry, was killed by the rebels who had secured themselves in thick underwood, and Wednesday morning fired into a party of our men who were engaged in digging rifle pits. A musket ball pierced his heart. His body was buried in the cemetery at Culpeper.

A captain in the Seventh Michigan cavalry was wounded in the right arm below the elbow by a shot. Fourteen others were wounded, including Wm. Flanders, C. J. Bostwick, John McPhillips and E. Baas, all of the New-York cavalry, and M. Senoosky, of Pennsylvania.

Reports as to the strength of the enemy on the other side of the Rapidan are numerous and conflicting.

A telegram from headquarters, dated to-day, says: "Nothing of importance has occurred to-day. Our position on the Rapidan remains unchanged."

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Sept. 18.

The *Press*, of this city, has the following intelligence:

The whole army was unexpectedly in motion yesterday.

Our army will not have to rest on this side of the Rapidan.

For two days our soldiers had to live without any sleep, as it would have attracted the attention of the enemy, who would have proceeded to shell us upon the discovery of our position.

Gen. Kilpatrick made several visits across the Rapidan, but it was soon made evident that he could not live a moment upon the other side.

Yesterday the rebels, who seemed to be in doubt concerning the strength and sincerity of our movements, crossed the Rapidan near Raccoon Ford, and drove one hundred and fifty of our men at the post away; but the remnants of our cavalry dismounted, and, armed with revolving rifles, drove the rebels back in confusion. We lost in this encounter about thirty men.

This morning, according to an important rumor, the rebels crossed the Rapidan again at Raccoon Ford in strong force, and captured one hundred and fifty men of a New-York cavalry regiment.

The rebels have a strong position on the Rapidan, but so great force.

MOVEMENTS OF THE REBEL FORCES IN VIRGINIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Sept. 18.

Information from parties arrived here from Richmond to-day, who left the latter city on Monday, suggests positively that Gen. Lee has gone South for some purpose.

Gen. Lee's command has been sent to reinforce Charleston and Mobile, and Gen. Hill's corps is believed to have been sent to the assistance of Beauregard.

There are now about 60,000 troops about Richmond, belonging to the Army of Northern Virginia. This force has fallen back to the line of the Richmond defenses.

Gen. Saxton has two brigades, comprising about 8,000 men, in West Virginia, commanded by Brig. Gen. Thomas and Jackson. He is about to make another raid toward Beverly. His headquarters are at Union, Monroe County.

There are 1,500 cavalry soldiers, comprising the

of his headquarters are six miles west of Charlottesville, Va.

The Committee in the Cavalry Division, from Our Special Correspondent.

Cavalry Corps, Virginia, Tuesday, Sept. 14, 1863.

At an early hour this morning the cavalry corps again moved forward. But a little distance had been made when skirmishing commenced. The enemy were driven about three miles to the Rapidan River, where an infantry force was encountered.

Gen. Borden ordered a charge, and the charging party was repulsed. Several other charges were made, and the enemy were finally driven across the river.

The casualties yesterday in the whole corps amounted to 60 wounded and 5 killed. Brig. Gen. Corcoran had a horse shot under him, and was slightly wounded himself.

Annexed is as full a list of the casualties during yesterday and to-day as can be obtained at the present time.

E. A. PAUL.

CASUALTIES IN THE THIRD CAVALRY DIVISION, GEN. KILPATRICK.

Owan Riley, Co. M, 2d N. Y.—died.

Wm. H. Ramsay, Co. L, 9th New-York—died.

Corp. David Cooper, Co. H, 2d New-York—killed.

Stewart, Co. M, 2d New-York—killed.

Thomas New, Co. M, 2d New-York—killed.

Frank Russell, Co. L, 1st Vermont—killed.

Geo. Phillips, Co. B, 2d New-York—killed.

Edward Bidwell, Co. F, 2d New-York—killed.

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INTERESTING FROM THE SOUTH.

Details of the Fight at Limestone Station, Tennessee.

Rebel Accounts of Operations Against Charleston.

CAPTURE OF A RECONNOITERING PARTY.

The Boat Attack on Fort Sumter.

ARMY MATTERS.

Reported Death of General Sam Houston.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

SOUTHERN ACCOUNTS FROM CHARLESTON.

The Charleston *Mercury*, of Friday, the 18th, says that the enemy has refrained from firing since his unsuccessful assault on Fort Sumter. Our batteries fired a salute to the victor, and the Yankees are also said to be working on their batteries on Craig's Hill, and building emplacements for gun pointing to Sullivan's Island, which it is believed will be the next point of attack.

The *Ironclad* was lying in her old position yesterday, opposite Battery Wagner, receiving ammunition from a schooner alongside of her. The monitors remain at their old anchorage. One of the enemy's steamers appeared yesterday transporting guns and ordnance.

According to the prisoners' accounts, the expedition against Fort Sumter consisted of twenty-five to thirty boats, with an average of twenty crew each. The details of men were made from the blockading vessel outside, with officers from the fleet inside to command them. The men were called up for orders.

The boats were divided into three columns, and the flagship to receive instructions. Lieut. Williams, in command, took the lead. They expected, they say, to meet not more than a small guard of about one hundred men. They were not prepared to find the breach without difficulty or having to climb over.

The fight was misty and favorable for the rebels, who were having advanced and were in the thick of the fight. They were not prepared to find the breach without difficulty or having to climb over.

The Yankees crossed the Rappahannock on the night of the 12th inst. in strong force, with three corps of infantry, five brigades of cavalry and six or eight batteries of artillery—in all about 15,000 or 20,000 men. They were not prepared to find the breach without difficulty or having to climb over.

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Just as this feat was accomplished by Col. Guzman, Lieut. Col. Walker's battalion, of a third of the Twenty-sixth Tennessee Regiment, and a third of the Twenty-sixth Tennessee Regiment, who, being absent from his command at the time, volunteered his services for the day.

At this moment the enemy raised a white flag, and Col. Guzman, followed forward and received the flag and sword of the commander, Lieut. Col. Walker. One Hundred and Fifty Ohio Volunteers, and the surrender of near 300 of the enemy, rank and file. Capt. Guzman, formerly of Georgia, and Major's Staff, was captured for the occasion, and Lieut. Col. J. L. Borden was in the death.

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INSTRUCTION:

[illegible]

Vermyne, J. W. & A. E. Lohr.	L. E. Lohr.
Hubbard, Geo. Gourlay.	Sam'l D. Brooks.
Hamphreys.	
LAWYERS.	
Baldwin, Quintin McAdams.	Nich's Quackebow
WELL-KNOWN CITIZENS.	
Attkin, Henry.	Jas. Hardley.
Attkin, Cornelius D. Witt.	B. H. H. Witt.
Brenner, Elias Boecher.	John B. Hyer.
Br. brader, H. R.	Wm. H. H. H.
Boyd, E. D. Quackebow.	Ang. H. H. H.
Case, Alexander Edson.	Wm. Hamphreys.
Chapman, Harry M. Kears.	Geo. H. H. H.
Chapman, Jas. D. Elmore.	O. J. Jackson.
Chatham, Joseph Fatma.	Walling Slip.
Chatham, William Gray.	Fern. L. H. H.
Cornwell, Christ. Wm. H. H.	Wm. H. H. H.
Yates, C. P. E. Hammond.	J. P. L. H. H.
Carson, S. Carlen.	Joseph H. H.
Mitchell, D. Quackebow.	John Stiller.

[illegible]

during the vacation for their comfort and convenience
of the pupils.
The range, N. J., Jersey City, H. A. B.,
the Jamaica, L. N., Loclelle, Livingston,
from all parts of New York City, come daily to
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Students are invited to visit the school now in session
on the homestead, N. M. and P. Major in the school
coming to the Rector, for more information in the school
to the 4th-5th.

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...No table.

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roadway, for circulars or a personal interview
as above.

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roadway, corner of 20th St., was reopened
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YOUNG LADY DESIRES A NICE
and assistant teacher in a school, 174th St.,
city. Lady's husband, or agent, ready to pay
by which she would secure a comfortable home,
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her French and English school, Young ladies
children, at their residence, No. 42 West 11th
STREET, Sept. 17. References to parents whose
children have attended several years of school.

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her French and English school, Young ladies
children, at their residence, No. 42 West 11th
STREET, Sept. 17. References to parents whose
children have attended several years of school.

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The school for boys, White Plains, No. 15, on one block
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commercial. Pupils received at any time. Phone
LIVERTON 7-1415. WALKER, S. L.

E. MISSISSAUGA WALKER WILL REOPEN
The school for girls, White Plains, No. 16, on one block
from Washington-square, on TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

E. MISSISSAUGA WALKER WILL REOPEN
The school for young ladies, No. 132 Madison
on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16.

E. MISSISSAUGA MASON'S SCHOOL FOR
Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 21, at No. 14 West

E. MISSISSAUGA FRASER'S SCHOOL WILL
reopen Sept. 16, at No. 161 West 4th-st.

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WANTED—A HOMEIN A FEMALE SEMINARY or near New York for a married woman and her wife. He has been an experienced teacher and a competent matron in first-class institutions in the Department of English, French, Latin, Italian, Spanish, Chemistry, Natural History, Music and Games. Address **DOCTOR AND LADY, No. 174 Fifth Ave.** for one week.

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gentleman to teach the ladies, both must be competent at Boer & Schirmer's. Saturday, Sept. 19, at 10 o'clock A. M. and 7 o'clock P. M.

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PROPHECY RESTORED.
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DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR

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appears in his great character of
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Madame De Pompadour, born in the ranks of the
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THE MARQUIS DE POMPADOUR
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part in which she created
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MR. LAWRENCE BARRETT,
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The part of Helen by
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The principal reason why the Steinway Piano are superior to all others is that they are made by the Steinway family, practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons), whose hands have been trained by the best of the instrument makers, and have perfected all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every instrument is manufactured.

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Obituary.
—The Richmond papers record the death of Gen. Sam Houston, of Texas. His decease has been

The following interesting report by Col. MARK

The following interesting report by Col. MANN, of the Thirty-ninth Illinois Volunteers, of the occupation of Forts Wagner and Gregg, is published in the Western papers:

HEADQUARTERS 39TH REGIMENT ILLINOIS VOLS., }

MOBILE INLAND, S. C., Sept. 8, 1963.
 Capt. Adrien Terry, A. G.:
 Sir: I am writing to report that, in accordance with your order, I entered upon the duties of General Officer of the trenches on the evening of the 2d of September, relieving Col. Drake. My grand guard consisted of 10 men, and the rest of the force. The first part of the night was spent in verifying my details for the different posts, inspecting late and reporting upon the amount of ammunition on hand or issued by the companies. I then proceeded to the trench, where I found that they would best reflect upon the enemy's works, in which I succeeded admirably well. The old fort that fronted us, usually dark and frowning at us, was now brightly lit up, and the appearance of the beleaguered characters, the first appearance of

the rebel sentiment, who only turned their devoted heads about the parapets to fall victims to loyal lead. The adjoining marsh and creek, and the massive earthworks of the nonbelligerent force—separated from each other only by a ditch—were handsomely lighted up, producing a beautiful and picturesque view that happily relieved the usually monotonous scenes of siege operations. Gracefully and prominently in the picture appeared the Stars and Stripes, that waved in the breeze but a few rods to the right of Wagner, as

About 10 o'clock A. M. a deserter was brought to my headquarters by Major SMITH, who commanded the advanced trenches, having waded or swam

along the beach for several rods. He reported that Wagner was evacuated, except a few men left to blow up the magazines, and that the enemy had been driven off Fort Gregg. The deserter was saying nothing about the capture of his anchor in the main. I at once telegraphed this report to Gen. Gilmore, forwarded the prisoner to him and asked permission to turn the artillery on Gregg, which permit I refused. I then telegraphed to Gen. Gilmore, but with what effect I do not know. Thirty minutes later the General ordered that I turn all the guns on Wagner and keep up a sharp fire for twenty minutes. I then telegraphed to Gen. Gilmore, and resolute men to reconnoiter; and as soon as it should be ascertained that they were in, send twenty

ly more to capture any who might be lurking about, and secure the magazines, if possible. I regarded the expedition no less hazardous than it was important, for though it should be found to be deserted, I had every reason to believe that it was

important, for though it should be found to be de-

men, volunteers that have been selected for duty on the outside of the war, before they are directed to the front to fill the place of the ones who have been killed. From a large number who presented themselves, the Major selected Sergt. Charles W. Vermillion, Company B; Corp. Henry Delango and Daniel Gustingler, of Company C; private Cornelius Cox, Company G; Edward Woodward, Company I, and Chas. Wylie, Company A, all of the Thirty-ninth regiment of Illinois Volunteers, who

we no more. Except what appeared in a small square of menfiring into a small boat toward Fort Gregg. Capt. James Winsman, Company C, Thirty-ninth Infantry, was in the boat, and he and his men, carrying their regimental colors and twenty men and planting the former on the pierside, proceeded to capture the fort. Capt. W. discovered and destroyed the magazine, and the men, with their axes and extended over on the sea shore. The further examination of the magazines was made, but they were strongly guarded and instructions transmitted no person to enter until some competent one should be detailed to carefully explore them. The enemy doubtless left in great haste, as but two or three were seen. The boats were not far from perfectly. His rear guard either had no time to apply the fatal match, or did not care to inaugurate such a chivalrous and heroic deed. The boats were sent to the fort by Gen. Tassart, with my command. The enemy had left behind all their guns, eighteen in all, of various calibre, a portion of which were of the 12 pound calibre. The boats were few, and the men few. The vessels were few, and the men few. The vessels were few, and the men few.

of ammunition in the magazine is no known, but is supposed to be considerable. Several of the bodies were found on the roof, and were found loaded, cocked and a string attached to the trigger. Boarding-boots and planks were found scattered about the deck, and the bodies and boards bristling with sharp nails were arranged for the same purpose. No torpedes were discovered, but it is believed that one exploded, and one of these which exploded, seriously injuring one man. The open portion of the fort, and especially the rear, was the most exposed, and several bodies were found unburied, from which life had several days since departed. One man, who is already mentioned, was found lying on the roof, and his body was found with his shoulder blown away with a shell, and his wound undressed. He said he had lain in the fort for several days, and was unable to move.

For the sake of a common human, let us hope that the sufferer reason was too nearly exhausted to

I hardly need inform you that the general aspect of the scene is such as to most clearly demonstrate the severity of our fire. The sand and sandbags on the parapets and bomb-proofs were displaced in places, and the sandbags were blown into the air, later mixed with broken shells and solid shot. Old barracks and buildings used for commissary stores were blown into the air, and the debris was scattered far and wide. The barracks and buildings were made of sand-bags, being pretty freely used in their construction. The bomb-proofs were made of sand, and most formidable. They were built up of sand-bags, and were very deeply covered with sand. They are built near the sea side of the fort, and extend across its entire width. The bomb-proofs were built up of sand-bags, and were very deeply covered with sand. They are built near the sea side of the fort, and extend across its entire width. The bomb-proofs were built up of sand-bags, and were very deeply covered with sand. They are built near the sea side of the fort, and extend across its entire width.

Artificer L. BUCKLAND, Topographical Corps, First New-York Volunteer Engineers. Col. SKRUEL and Major PLACED, of the New-York Engineers' regiment, with a detachment from their regiment, hoisted their regimental colors on the fort in the afternoon. The ability and persistent energy of this most efficient regiment were appreciated by all present, and were handsomely acknowledged by prolonged cheers after the flag, with appropriate ceremonies, had been planted on the parapet.

Several times during the day, and fatigue parties were engaged in and around the fort during the day.

I would respectfully recommend that the fort and

surroundings be most thoroughly policed, and disinfectants freely distributed about it. I was ordered, in the afternoon, to relieve the garrison in Fort Gregg, with a portion of my command, which I did, and, personally, and hence make no record relative to it.

I learn, however, that it is comparatively small, and that seven guns of different calibre were taken with it. Our casualties were two killed and four wounded - one probably fatally - all except one by an unfortunate shell from one of our left guns, that fell short and burst among our own men.

Our casualties were two killed and four wounded - one probably fatally - all except one by a Col. Gtss, of the Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania.

I remain, Captain, respectfully yours,

O. L. MANX,
Lieut-Col. Thirty-ninth Illinois and General Officer

Gen. Grant and the Courtabunda.
AN IMPORTANT ORDER.
HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY, /
VICKSBURG, MISS., AUG. 10, 1853.
GENERAL ORDERS, No. 51.—At all military
posts in States within this Department, where Slavery
has been abolished, by the Proclamation of the
President of the United States, camps will be estab-
lished for such freed people of color as are out of
employment.
II. Commanders of posts or districts will detail
suitable officers from the army, as Superintendents
of such camps. It will be the duty of such Superin-
tendents to issue suitable rations as drawn from the
Subsistence Department for such people as are

IV. It will be the duty of the Provost-Marshal to see that no negro within the jurisdiction of the military authority is employed by some white person, or is sent to the camps provided for the colored troops.

VI. Where negroes are employed under this authority, the parties employing will register with the Provost-Marshal their names, occupation and residence, and the number of negroes so employed. They will enter these on such books as the Provost-Marshal, with the approval of the local commander, may

Gen. Herman Haupt said "to have been released because he could not make arrangements as a fugitive and run."

Washington Star promising to make his distant relative, Percy S. Wyndham, M. P., who has recently called in question his right to the family name, "shortly and thoroughly acquainted with his personality through the medium of the Press."

—Capt. C. S. Rogers—Vernon Rogers, of the sloops-of-war *Sacramento*, which has been obstructing duty on Wilmington, N. C., has been compelled to return home on leave of absence, in consequence of illness.

DEATH OF A FRENCH CONSUL.—The Mobile Tribune of the 29th ult. announces the death of Mr. Pons, the French Vice-Consul. He was long a resi-

—Capt. C. S. Boggs—Vernon Boggs, of the sloop-of-war *Sacramento*, which has been on blockade duty off Wilmington, N. C., has been com-

100

AMUSEMENTS



THE GHOSTS IN AMERICA!!
THE GHOST IN TRIUMPHANT!
THE ONLY GENUINE GHOST
 yet exhibited in New-York, the apparatus for this having been purchased in Europe by
MR. JOHN GREENWOOD, Jr.,
 now in London in pursuit of novelties for the Museum, and brought on here with the most

PERFECT SUCCESS,
the spectre standing out clear and distinct,
WALKING ABOUT THE STAGE,
visible to every eye, and from every part of the house.
It is produced
EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, and
EVERY EVENING at 7½,
and is introduced in
SEVEN DISTINCT TABLEAUX.

appear, all at one time. It is introduced in the intensely
interesting and appropriate
GERMAN ROMANTIC DRAMA.
BRUNHILDA;
BRUNHILDA;
BRUNHILDA;
O,
WAKE NOT THE DEAD,
which is produced by "DRAMATIC COMPANY"

THE FULL DRAMATIC COMPANY,
under the direction of SAMUEL JOHNSON.
THE REGULAR DRAMATIC SEASON
has just opened, with a
NEW SCENERY AND DECORATIONS,
the house thoroughly renovated, and everything
NEAT AND FRESH as a NEW BRIDE;
FULL OF TALENTED ARTISTS,
talented artists, and in fact every appliance of a
FIRST-CLASS PLACE OF AMUSEMENT.
The Greeting Come Baristas,
DEAR AD A POST,
will also be produced at each performance.
To be seen at all hours, every day and Evening,
THE SIOUX AND WINNEBAGO.

INDIAN CHIEFS.
WARRIORS AND SQUAWS.
THE WARIKE TRIBES
of the wilds of Minnesota, are, and always have been,
STEADFAST FRIENDS OF THE WHITES.
A most attractive auxiliary is just added to their number
in the person of
NINAIQATA—GODDESS OF NIGHT;
THE POORHOOF OF THE WEST,
an Indian Girl of the Crow tribe, which inhabits the
Rocky Mountain regions. She is very beautiful, remarkably
intelligent, and, with the others, will take part in the
EXHIBITION.

over witnessed in the borders of civilization.
They will all be on exhibit too at all hours, Day and
Evening, and at intervals give various dances, Songs
and other representations of the
PECULIARITIES OF INDIAN LIFE.

BARNUMS AMERICAN MUSEUM

LIVING SEA SERPENT.
A. J. REEFER, PROPRIETOR.

A LITTLE USA HERE!
A most strange, ferocious and voracious
AQUATIC ANIMAL!
TROPICAL COLORFUL FISH!
Just obtained at great expense, including
Angel Fish, Dumbo Fish, Blue Fish, South
& Red Fish, Crimson Cavatree, &c. &c.
THE MONSTER PYTHON.
THE GREAT
A LIVING BREED WITH FIVE HORNS.
AUTOMATON WRITEL
THE LIGHTNING CALCULATOR.
THE GRAY SQUID
Myster Bear, living Anacondas, Wax Figures, &c.
Admission 25 cents. Children under 10, 15 cents. -

The management has pleasure in announcing that on
M^YNOAY, Sept. 24,
EDWIN BOOTH
Will make his
this season, in
FIRST APPEARANCE
HIS GREAT ROLE
OF
HAMLET,
Assisted by that distinguished young artist,
Mr. LAURENCE HARRIS,
who has been specially engaged, and by a powerful company,
embracing the names of Mr. Vinson Powers, his
first appearance; Mr. A. H. Davisport, Miss Ada Clifton,
Mrs. Rinde and many other popular favorites.

ALHAMBRA PAVILION,
FOURTEENTH-ST., opposite the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ON MONDAY, Sept. 21,
FIRST APPEARANCE IN AMERICA OF
YOUNG NICOLÒ.
THE MOST WONDERFUL AND THE MOST DARING
FLYING TRAPEZE PERFORMER
in the world.
The only rival in Paris of
THE RENOWNED LEOTARD, \\\nwho will perform his marvellous and unparalleled act
ZAMBELLAERSTATION,
YOUNG NICOLÒ
will appear during the week

EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
THE RENOWNED DEBOUT MAGAS
THE GREAT THE DESERT
IN THEIR INDESCRIBABLE FEATS.
THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD
THE MIGHT AND STRENGTH
MAD'LE "SOPHIC SACRINO,
The beautiful and superb "Ariston Egostricenne.
THE GREAT THICK HORSE "HOT RIA"
THE "HORSE" "MOORE" "M.O.O.A."
PERFORMED BY M. SACRINO.
MR. EATON STONE,
The great bare-backed rider,
THE TALLER AND BROTHERS
YOUNG PIEROT SACRINO
only seven years old. In his famous trick act.

(whose "quips and quarks" are the redemption of humor without vulgarity), and
**TWENTY-FIVE LEADING ARTISTS
 IN A MAMMOTH ENTERTAINMENT.**

THE TURF.
RASHIO COURSE.
 TROTTING.
SPLENOID FESTIVAL! LADIES FREE!
SECOND IN THE THREE G'AL VACUUMS.
WENESDAY, Sept. 21st 1890.
 RATCHES, 1000.
ROBERT FINELOAN AND GENERAL BUTLER.

mile heata, best three in five to whom the pleasure of witnessing this exciting and interesting match between the two favorite "rotters" will be greatly enhanced by the attendance of Jukes, who are admitted free. The heat leaves James Hill ferry at 2:00 and will connect with the Great Northern Route at the South end of P. M., or the Course. Boats leave 30th-st ferry every ten minutes.

INSTRUCTION.

OAK GROVE SEMINARY, ROSVILLE, VT.
 Newark, N. J., will open Oct. 6, this institution has been built on a large scale and is the largest of its kind in Newark, N. J.; the building is modern and spacious.

With every facility as a first-class seminary, boys receive the same excellent education as the girls. The school is a female department) The Principal, with a successful experience of 15 years, and an able corps of teachers and teachers, feels confident of success. The school is equal to the best in the country. \$300.00 per year. \$400.00 a year. Come and see. Terms, 1897-1898; 1898-1899 for eleven weeks. Address R. L. TYNG, L.L.O., Vice-Principal, No. 207 Post-office, New-Jersey.

BOYS PREPARING FOR BUSINESS.
Have private lessons at D. H. BERRY'S Commercial Academy, No. 60 Broadway, and learn more of business affairs than the quarter of an ordinary school. They will become quick at figures, rapid business men and practical book-keepers.

MR. HENRY SCHROEDER BEGM TO
Minimise his friends and the public that he has again
commenced to give instructions on the piano. Violin and
singing, on liberal terms, at his institute, No. 73
Kridgway-st., near Grand.

MRS. J. V. DEBBIAN'S ENGLISH AND
French Institute for young ladies will reopen at No.
241 West 2nd-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 24.

TEACHERS.

ALSO, VOCAL MUSIC TEACHER—WANTED.
A lady desirous of being in this State, a teacher of vocal
music (local preference) must be competent. Apply at
music.

ASTEACHER—A GERMAN LADY, A NATIVE
of Germany, wishes a situation in a family or school, to
teach music (instrumental and vocal) and the German lan-
guage. Address M. E., Box No. 155 Times Office, N. Y.

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3742.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1863.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

A Great Battle Fought Near Chattanooga.

The Engagement of a Desperate Character.

Fierce Dashes on Our Left and Centre.

THE ENEMY FINALLY REPULSED.

Our Lines Re-established as Before the Fight.

THE LOSS IN WOUNDED HEAVY.

Official Statement from General Rosecrans.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND, CHATTANOOGA, GA., Sept. 19.

A desperate engagement commenced this morning at 10 o'clock.

The rebels made a heavy attack on the corps of Gen. Thomas, forming the left wing of our army, and at the same time they attacked the right wing, which was thought to be a feint.

Gen. McCook's and Gen. Chittenden's troops were thrown into the engagement as a convenience offered, the main portions of their forces being on the march at the time.

The fight on the left was of a very desperate character. The enemy were repulsed, but, on being reinforced, regained their position, from which they were subsequently driven, after a severe engagement of an hour and a half.

Gen. Thomas' forces then charged the rebels for nearly a mile and a half, punishing them badly.

About 2 o'clock in the afternoon the rebels made a fierce dash on our centre, composed of the divisions of Gen. Van Cleve and Reynolds.

Gen. Van Cleve's forces were struck on the right flank, and being vigorously pushed by the rebels fell back, until Gen. Van Cleve's line was broken and the troops became much scattered.

Gen. Thomas on the left, and Gen. Davis on the right, then pushed forward their forces vigorously toward the gap, and, after a hard fight, recovered the ground which had been lost on the extreme right.

The fight disclosed the intention of the rebels, which evidently was to get between us and Chattanooga.

The general engagement, which commenced at 11 A. M., ended about 6 P. M.

Gen. Palmer, who had gathered together our scattered forces, and Gen. Neely, who had been sent from the right flank to feel the centre, pushed forward, and reestablished our line as it had been before the battle began, along the Chickamauga Creek.

The country where the battle was fought is level, but thickly overgrown with small timber and brushwood, and is very unfavorable for the use of artillery, very little of which was used.

The casualties in wounded are heavy, but extremely light in killed for so heavy a musketry engagement.

The fight on the left was one continuous roll of musketry for an hour or more.

No general orders were injured.

Col. Hoo and Col. Bradley, commanding brigades, were wounded.

Col. Jones, of the Thirty-sixth Ohio regiment, and Col. Carroll and Maj. Vannatta, of the Tenth Indiana regiment, were also wounded.

Lieut. Jones, of Company A, Tenth Indiana regiment, was killed.

Lieut. Col. Hart, of the Fortieth Kentucky regiment, and Col. Maxwell, of the Second Ohio regiment, were wounded.

Lieut. Dora and Lieut. Ludlow, Lieut. Farnham of battery H, Fifth artillery, were wounded.

Lieut. Brown, of battery I, Fourth artillery, and Capt. Floyd, of the Thirty-first Illinois regiment, were wounded.

Capt. Searles, Assistant Adjutant-General, of Braxton's brigade, was killed.

Battery H, of the Fifth artillery, was lost, and afterward recaptured by the Seventy-ninth Indiana regiment.

The battle is not yet over. It will probably be renewed to-morrow.

Rebel prisoners taken represent that the corps of Gen. Hill, Polk, Johnston and Longstreet, were in the engagement.

Our men are in the best of spirits, and eager to begin again.

Special Despatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Sept. 20.

ROSECRANS, in a dispatch to Halleck, says: "In the early part of the fight the rebels drove us some distance, capturing seven guns. Later in the action, however, we drove the enemy, recapturing all our lost ground and capturing ten pieces of artillery. A number of prisoners, representing forty-five regiments, were captured by our forces." The battle was probably renewed yesterday morning.

From Mexico and Japan.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Sept. 19.

The steamer Golden Age arrived last night with dates from the City of Mexico, via Acapulco, to Aug. 10 (only).

The substance of the news is, that the guerrillas, who occupied the main roads to the capital, had captured several French trains, causing much suffering from scarcity of provisions. Communication with Vera Cruz was constantly interrupted. The guerrillas occupied Jalapa and Orizaba.

Salvador, the French Minister, had been poisoned and was dangerously ill in consequence.

The ship John Kay has arrived from Kanagawa, Aug. 10.

Japan continued quiet. A British fleet of twelve vessels had sailed for the western shores of Japan, to finish the punishment of the Daimio, who had recently been taken to task by the American and French men-of-war.

The Draft in Albany.

ALBANY, N. Y., Saturday, Sept. 19.

The draft in this district, which was to have commenced on Monday, has been postponed for a few days.

THE EXPEDITION TO TEXAS.

Naval Battle at Sabine Pass—Three Gunboats Engaged.

TREMENDOUS BOMBARDMENT.

TWO UNION GUNBOATS DISABLED.

Desperate Fight and Slaughter of the Enemy.

Gallant Conduct of Capt. Crocker and Johnson.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Sept. 12, 1863.

I told you in my recent letters that a military expedition, on an important scale, was on the march. As the movement has taken place, and results are now matters of public notoriety, I shall endeavor to give a clear account of all that transpired. Expecting to join the expedition at a later period with the Commanding-General of this Department, I did not go forward with the advance, and therefore, send you the account of another eye-witness, which is pronounced very accurate by all the officers with whom I have conversed.

DESTINATION OF THE EXPEDITION.

So carefully had matters been kept secret, that it was not until the transports had left, crowded with troops, and far toward their destination, that the truth began to leak out. The expedition was directed toward the mouth of the Sabine River; the dividing line between the States of Texas and Louisiana. We had plenty of force, the troops were in exuberant spirits, and everything promised success. But unfortunately we were not sufficiently informed of the local difficulties of the place we had to reduce. Like at Vicksburg, Port Hudson, Sebastopol, and many other places to be attacked, we had to feel our way, and I am sorry to say it cost us something in valuable lives and property; but no more to affect us—as to the ultimate result—than a rain-drop affects the duck on which it falls.

On arriving at the spot on which our troops were destined to land, it was soon found to be impossible to attempt anything of the kind, owing to the marshy nature of the ground and the excessively shallow water. It soon, therefore, became evident that upon our gunboats would devolve the whole task of attacking; and gallantly did some of them go into an engagement, that is pronounced by all who saw it, one of the most desperately contested of the whole war.

THE NAVAL ACTION.

The attack was commenced about half-past 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 8th, by the gunboat *Clifton*, Capt. Crocker commanding, carrying nine heavy guns, two of which—one at the bow and the other at the stern—were 9-inch pivots.

Capt. Crocker opened fire at a distance of about two miles from his own ship, and after a few minutes of which could be plainly seen pouring up the interior of the enemy's continuous stream of fire, the bursting shells knocking huge holes in its works, and throwing the debris up in enormous quantities. The reports of the huge monster were absolutely deafening, and the ground fairly shook from the concussion.

The *Sackem*, Capt. Johnson commanding, in the meantime took up a position where she could pour a raking cross-fire, and also opened with her broadside of rifled pieces, which were served with equal precision and effect.

About the same time the powerful battery of the *Arizona*, Capt. Timmerman, from a position at the stern of the *Sackem*, also opened upon the enemy with screaming shells and hissing round shot—every one of which could be plainly seen pouring up the interior of the fort and crashing through the breastworks.

This continued for some time before the enemy replied, the ships gradually nearing the fort and increasing the rapidity of their fire, until they were within point-blank range, and the *Sackem* had nearly passed by the works—on the right hand side of the oyster reefs fronting them—when the enemy suddenly opened a terrific fire from his entire battery.

THE BATTLE WORKS.

The fort in situation some distance below Sabine Pass, shown by the map I send you. The first main work consisted of a powerful earthwork of great length, mounted with six heavy guns, and garrisoned by a large number of men. To the left of this was a second work of similar character, mounting from three to five heavy guns, one or more of which was rifled. In addition to these two forts, the enemy had in sight, and rendering valuable assistance to the defense, three large cotton-clad river steamers, armed with one or more guns, and a schooner armed with one bow gun—probably of very large calibre, as she lay off at a distance of over two miles, and deliberately fired at the approaching fleet.

The firing now continued hot and fierce, the enemy shot being generally aimed too high, passing over the tops of the vessels and striking in the water beyond them; while, on the other hand, nearly all the shots from the vessels were effective, searching every portion of the larger work, and, at times, with such effect that every man was driven from the guns.

AN ACCIDENT AND ITS RESULTS.

But just at this moment, when everything appeared most favorable, and the fortunes of war seemed about to assign the medal of victory to the gallant little vessels, the *Sackem* unfortunately grounded, broadside on, exposing her most vulnerable part to the concentrated fire of the enemy's largest work, the steamers and the sailing craft.

FURIOUS BATTLE OF THE GUNBOATS.

This was speedily taken advantage of by them, and a perfect storm of shot and shell fell upon, over, and around her, making the water hiss and foam like boiling cauldron. Soon a heavy raked shot struck her in the side, crushing in the iron-plating and wood-work, and striking her machinery, exploded her steam chest, filling the vessel with the scalding vapor and leaving her a helpless wreck, with no hope of getting off the shore. Poor little *Sackem*!—a sacrifice creft never floated on the water nor a bolder man than her commander Johnson. We all remember the noble part she took in the affair at Galveston; one of the few bright spots in that otherwise dark and hideous piece of business.

The enemy now ceased their fire on the *Sackem* and turned their attention to the remaining two boats: the crews of which, realizing the position of their brave comrades, redoubled their exertions. The *Arizona*, unfortunately, drew too much water to get to close quarters, and it devolved upon the *Clifton* alone to undertake the perilous task of silencing the works—a task that might have daunted the stoutest hearts.

But the *Clifton* was manned by brave men, and most nobly did the gallant Crocker and his crew respond to the call upon them. Putting on a full head of steam, she devoted little craft ran down directly toward the largest fort, keeping up a hot fire all the time from her pivot guns, and as she neared the works, loading with double charges of grape, sweeping the parapet at every discharge.

The *Clifton* had now approached to within about 500 yards, and after giving the enemy a last discharge

of grape from her pivot, attempted to throw her bow around, and take up a broadside position. But she had gone a few yards too near, and as she slightly swung around, her bow struck—the velocity with which she was running driving her far upon the shore. She instantly commenced backing, keeping up a constant fire from her bow and port broadside guns, the former keeping the main parapet entirely clear of the enemy, while the latter played on the second battery.

This continued for some time, and faint hopes were entertained that the gallant Captain would succeed in extricating his boat from her terrible position. But this was not to be; for, at last, a shot from the battery at the left penetrated her boiler, in an instant reducing her to the same condition as the *Sackem*.

THE BATTLE ENDS.

The battle was now, to all intents and purposes, ended. Further resistance seemed utterly hopeless, but still the brave Crocker could not entirely lose the idea of giving up his vessel, and ordered his men to fight on. Without his knowledge, however, some party struck the white flag, and the enemy instantly ceased firing.

When informed of this, the Captain ordered the deck to be cleared, and, loading the after pivot-gun with a shell solid shot, he fired it through the centre of the ship, from stem to stern, tearing the machinery in pieces, and rendering it utterly worthless to the enemy. After doing this, and spiking all the guns, the *Clifton* surrendered.

The remaining gunboat, the *Arizona*, quite unable to cope single-handed with the enemy, and drawing too much water to engage them in close quarters, reluctantly withdrew from the unequal contest, firing a farewell shot of defiance, as she steamed slowly down the bay, the enemy not replying to her challenge.

The *Clifton* had on board, beside her regular crew of one hundred and ten men, seventy-five sharpshooters; and the *Sackem* thirty sharpshooters—all of whom were captured, with the exception of seven men from the *Clifton*, who swam ashore, ran down the beach, and were taken off by a small boat.

The loss of the armament of the *Clifton* is unquestionably a serious one; her powerful battery of rifled guns being one of the most effective in the service. The boats, however, are so much damaged that the guns, to be of any service to the enemy, will have to be removed from them and remounted, and consequently it will be a long time before they can be made available.

The amount of killed and wounded I have not been able to ascertain, though they are not supposed to be heavy. I am happy to add that Capt. Crocker and Johnson are neither thought to have been killed or wounded, but both prisoners.

A great deal will, no doubt, be attempted to be made out of this temporary check to our proceedings, but that will avail the enemy little. As we have shown again, upon some former occasions, all we require to know is who we actually have to contend with and then the difficulty is overcome. As the London *Daily News* very ably remarks: "We have now settled down into that passive, determined mood of warfare when we can neither be elated by petty successes, nor depressed by petty reverses. Our army and navy are safe and sound. They are composed of men of the right sort, and you may depend upon them for the best of everything, with interest, this little affair of the *Clifton* and the *Sackem*."

NEMO.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Late Cavalry Fight.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CULPEPPER COURT-HOUSE, VA., Tuesday, Sept. 15, 1863.

On the morning of the 13th the cavalry division of Gen. KILPATRICK crossed the Rappahannock at Kelley's Ford, and marched in the direction of Culpepper by Brandy Station, where he was met by the enemy, who were in force. The division of KILPATRICK, consisting of the First, Second, and Third Brigades, met them in some force. A brisk skirmish ensued, the rebels, however, immediately falling back toward Culpepper. At this place the division of KILPATRICK formed a junction with the divisions of BROWN and GARRO, the whole under command of Gen. FLEMING. The whole corps advanced up the railroad toward Culpepper. Gen. KILPATRICK had the left, resting on the left of the railroad: Gen. BROWN the centre, and Gen. GARRO the right—the skirmishing and cannonading becoming quite sharp as we advanced. As the cavalry moved across the plain in perfect order, so in the regular elements in line, some in column, and a long line of skirmishers in front, with the batteries a little to the rear, the respective division and brigade commanders moving up with their staffs, it presented one of the most brilliant spectacles of the war. The rebels did not make much resistance until we reached a point about one mile this side of Culpepper, where they opened three batteries upon KILPATRICK's division, but not checking the advance in the least. On approaching near the town, the rebels seemed disposed to dispute our further advance. A long line of dismounted infantry, some on horseback, some on foot, crossed a deep creek, with two batteries in support. Gen. KILPATRICK ordered Gen. COOPER to dislodge them, which he soon accomplished. The Sixth Michigan dismounted and engaged the rebel skirmishers, and soon routed them in good style. The Harris Light charged the battery on the edge of the town, capturing two guns. This brought the division of KILPATRICK to the edge of the town. BROWN and GARRO were driving the enemy on the right, and Gen. KILPATRICK, with characteristic boldness, was about to charge the whole rebel force upon our left, and capture the train of cars that was moving off toward Orange, but was prevented by the unexpected discovery of a deep creek, which was only passable at one place in his front. This enabled the rebels to escape, affording time to the rebel cavalry to take up a strong position, a little to the rear of the town, in the woods on the Cedar Mountain road. In the meantime, Gen. COOPER at the head of the First Vermont, the First Vermont, commanded by Major WALLS, dashed into town, driving the rebels out and capturing one piece of artillery to the right of the town. The rebels had two other pieces in the woods to the rear of the town, strongly supported by a strong force of cavalry. The Harris Light gallantly charged up into the woods where the rebels were posted, but were driven back by superior numbers. The First Vermont, consisting of two battalions, numbering about 150 men, under command of Major WALLS, now gallantly advanced to charge under a heavy fire from the enemy's battery. The Harris Light promptly replied, and both regiments charged into the woods and drove the rebels further toward the Cedar Mountain road. Our loss here was the heaviest of any during the day. Gen. COOPER, while leading the First Vermont, was wounded in the leg by the hurrying of a shell, which also killed his horse, and the Harris Light sustained some loss, the extent of which I have been unable to learn. The rebels now formed just beyond the woods, where they had a battery in position. The Fifth New-York, and one battalion of the First Vermont charged upon the battery, but were repulsed; the rebels returned to the woods in great force, but were driven out the second time, whereupon they retreated for the Rapidan, closely pursued for four miles by Gen. BROWN, when operations for the day ceased.

Our casualties on this day were three killed and forty wounded. On the 14th the cavalry advanced to the Rapidan, and found the enemy strongly posted at the respective fords on the other side of the river. In the fight the day previous the rebels were commanded by Gen. STUART—his force consisted of Fitzmoss' and Wadsworth's divisions of cavalry and six batteries.

TROOPER.

GEN. BLUNT'S CAMPAIGN.

The War in Western Arkansas and the Indian Country.

REVIEW OF OPERATIONS.

THE ENTIRE REGION RECLAIMED.

A LOYAL FEELING DOMINANT.

FACTS CONCERNING THE INDIANS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LAKEWORTH, Kan., Tuesday, Sept. 15, 1863.

By the arrival of messengers from Gen. BLUNT'S headquarters at Fort Smith, Arkansas, we have confirmation most certain of the complete evacuation of the Indian Territory by the rebel forces. This gratifying result has been gained with but trifling loss on our part, and the complete disorder of the rebels.

Since the 5th of July last—a little over two months—when everything looked gloomy and disheartening in the Indian Territory, Gen. BLUNT has, with a force never exceeding 4,000 effective men, defeated and routed completely (both demoralizing and demobilizing) a rebel force doubling and trebling his own in strength. It may be that the comparative isolation of his field of operations, and the absorbing interest of the contest at other points, have aggrandized the public attention, but certain it is that the movements of Gen. BLUNT have rarely received that notice they deserve. A brief *résumé* will show this.

When Gen. BLUNT assumed command of the District of the Frontier in the latter part of June, he had a force—whites, Indians and negroes included—of not more than 3,000 men. That force, by the addition of the Thirteenth Kansas and some cavalry, was raised to 4,000. At Fort Gibson on the Arkansas, 163 miles north from Fort Scott, Col. FLEMING, with three regiments of indifferent and partially disorganized Indians, a four-gun battery, and a few companies of nearly demoralized cavalry, had for four months been facing an enemy numbering not less than 7,000 men, who, if their leaders had had one tithe of the pluck of FLEMING, could at any time have "gobbled up" his entire force. There is not in the annals of this war a more striking example of tenacity and daring courage than that displayed by Col. FLEMING in so onerously obeying the instructions of Gen. BLUNT and holding the Cherokee Territory, and thereby keeping Southern Kansas and Missouri from again being overrun.

Gen. BLUNT immediately pressed forward what troops he could gather, taking even the poorly armed and undisciplined recruits just raised for the Fourteenth Kansas cavalry. Fortunately the Third Wisconsin cavalry, under Maj. CALDWELL, was ordered to rendezvous at Fort Scott, with the intention of leaving the District. The emergency warranting it, Gen. BLUNT sent it to the field. Here commenced the rebel defeats. On the 1st and 2d of July, Col. WILLIAMS, of the First Kansas colored regiment, commanding escort, had severe engagements with the rebels under BRAND WARR, who with a superior force was strongly posted at Col. CREEK. The rebels were defeated and driven off in utter rout. BLUNT reached Fort Gibson on the 11th of July, and on the 15th, with 2,500 men, crossed the Arkansas, himself making a detour with cavalry, fifty miles, to outflank the enemy's advance, which he succeeded in doing, and on the morning of the 17th attacked the rebel Coopers, having a force of nearly 6,000, in a strong position. The rebels were badly beaten, losing 500 killed, 300 wounded, and 100 prisoners, with two guns, a flag, 500 stand of arms, and a lot of stores, etc.

On the 20th the rebels were largely reinforced, and numbering nearly 12,000, again advanced to Honey Springs, their pickets occupying the south bank of the Arkansas, and menacing Gen. BLUNT in rather formidable style. The latter, knowing that some reinforcements were on the way from Fort Scott, determined on their arrival to again attack the enemy. Fortunately, while waiting for his own reinforcements, Col. CLOUD, Second Kansas, commanding a brigade, was moving to his assistance via Fayetteville, Ark. All having arrived, Gen. BLUNT, on the 22d of August, crossed the river, and moved upon the enemy. Though Gen. BLUNT had at least 7,000 white troops, he had fallen back to Briar Cross, near the mouth of the Canadian River, Creek Nation, fifty miles southeast of Fort Gibson. On hearing of BLUNT's movement he fled in haste to Perryville, south of the Canadian River, in the Choctaw Nation, not more than 50 miles from the Red River of Texas. Gen. BLUNT pressed on, in hot haste, with his cavalry, on the 25th ult., making, in one day, a march of 50 miles, surprising and capturing a strong rear-guard, and destroying all of STANLEY's and COOPER's stores. The enemy had already broken in different bodies, and were feeling in disorder. STANLEY was fleeing with a portion of his army in the direction of Boggy Depot, 60 miles southeast of Perryville, and the remainder of his force was moving on to the westward, toward Fort McCullough, the only point left the Confederates in the entire Indian Territory.

The Creek regiments, (rebel,) under CHILL and UNI McLEOD, retreated by way of North Fork Town. Gen. BLUNT, understanding their desire to return to allegiance, sent Col. JONES and the First brigade to bring them. This was successfully accomplished, and the restoration of the Creek Nation to the National Government is now assured. The laying down of their arms on the part of the followers of the Creek Chief, CHILL and UNI McLEOD, secures peace, because it heals a feud of thirty-five years' standing, which has more to do with the Indians opposing slavery and the rebellion than a direct interest there.

COOPER, FANNY WALKER (Choctaw), and BRAND WARR (Cherokee), fled directly south to the Red River, notifying the Indians that they must abandon their country, or be treated by the rebels as enemies. The result of this notification was to induce the Choctaws to report to Col. CLOUD in bodies, asking protection.

Gen. BLUNT returned to Briar Town with the Second and Third brigades. The Second brigade, under Col. BOWEN, Thirteenth Kansas, was sent to Webster's Falls, about half-way between Fort Smith and Gibson. With the First brigade, Col. CLOUD, Gen. BLUNT pushed after CANNELL, who was moving on to Fort Smith. CANNELL's met with 3,000 or 4,000 men, twelve miles from the fort. It was night, and our troops camped two miles from him. CANNELL, in the night, Col. CLOUD, with his own regiment, Capt. CALDWELL commanding, the First Arkansas cavalry, and Rabb's battery, pushed after CANNELL, who was traveling southward. CLOUD chased him fifteen or twenty miles, and had a brief engagement. The enemy fled in disorder, after a few rounds. Capt. ENLIS, of the Second Kansas, was killed by an ambush, as was also SIMMONS, one of Gen. BLUNT's scouts. Pushing on with the rest of the brigade, the General had in the meantime ordered the fort and hoisted the flag, which Capt. BROWN (now General) removed when he evacuated that post in June, 1861.

This is a hasty *résumé* of the last campaign of Gen.

BLUNT, one whose results for the peace and security of the Southwest, and in the territorial area of the region restored to the National Government, will be found of very great, though not of as paramount importance as either campaign in the Mississippi Valley or the Western slopes of the Appalachian range, under GAULT, BAXTER, ROSECRANS and BURNIS. It has been made equal to the opposition, not only of a Department Commander, but also that from a powerful politico-speculative combination interested in preventing the return of the 10,000 loyal Indians who were being fed as refugees in Kansas. With miserably meagre forces, a long line of communication, indifferently guarded, a foe largely outnumbering his own forces, Gen. BLUNT has within two months advanced the National lines southward two hundred miles to the border of Texas. He has restored Western Arkansas as well as the Indian Nations. A brief historical summary will best illustrate the value of the work done by his gallant army.

Fort Smith is in Sebastian County, Arkansas, on the Arkansas, at the mouth of the Porteau River, one hundred and sixty-five miles west by north of Little Rock. It is a place of great importance to the rebels. Gen. BLUNT found here an extensive cartridge factory, as also other works. The post buildings are fine, and cost the United States Government \$300,000. The centre of the plateau on which they are built is inclosed by a heavy stone wall, and the fort is strengthened by earthwork. Fort Smith is the head of navigation on the Arkansas. Gibson is 65 miles west by land and 100 by water. The trade of Fort Smith is large, and as a military position and depot it was and is the controlling point on the Southwest Border. It was here that BAX McCULLOUGH assembled the army which cooperated with PARRIS in the campaign that culminated at Springfield, Mo.

It is a well known fact that the people of Western Arkansas were at first strongly opposed to secession. A meeting held at Van Buren on the 15th of January, 1861, opposed it and declared that the secession of Lincoln was not sufficient cause for separation. The vote upon calling a convention to consider the question of secession stood 27,419 for, and 15,292 against. Nine-tenths of the latter votes were cast against the Rock. The vote on delegates stood: Union, 23,621; Secession, 17,027. While the convention was in session a test vote resulted, 39 against secession and 30 for. Salutes were fired both at Fort Smith and Van Buren in honor of the thirty-nine Union votes. Under the excitement of summer the ordinance of secession was passed. The Union feeling has always remained strong. Gen. BLUNT and Col. FLEMING raised three regiments in the northwestern counties, and in Scott County there has been a Union guerrilla force of 200 for some months past. The presence of Gen. BLUNT's army, and the movements of DAVENPORT and STANLEY will insure success. Western Arkansas is a region of great agricultural value, and will be applying with loyal officers, for restoration to its old rank in the Federal Union.

The extent of the Indian Territory may be readily seen when it is known that it extends east and west from the Arkansas west line to the east line of New Mexico, a distance of 500 miles; and from Kansas to Texas, north and south, about 250 miles. It is watered by the Arkansas, Canadian and Red Rivers, and by a number of important minor streams, such as the Illinois, Neosho and Verdigris. It is in the same latitude as Southern Tennessee and Northern Mississippi and Alabama, a region admirably fitted for cereals, grains, fruits, cotton, tobacco, and other Southern staples. It was, previous to the war, one of the great grazing regions of the West.

There is a present population (Indian) of 65,680; whites, 1,968; slaves, 7,369, (according to census of 1860, but according to present state of affairs, not more than half of that number.) These slaves were divided: Cherokees, 2,504; Creeks, 1,851; Choctaws, 917; Choctaws, 2,294. The Seminoles owned no slaves, but eight whites were resident in the nation. As a consequence, they were all loyal, except about 500 brought by PARRIS. Of the 75,000 living in the Indian Territory, at least 65,000 are more civilized than their neighbors of Arkansas, Missouri and Texas. The Choctaws were large cotton planters, some of them their 500 to 800 bales of cotton annually. That the restoration of this Territory is complete, a glance at some facts in the history of the Indian nation will show. I mentioned the return to allegiance of the Creeks under CHILL and UNI McLEOD. These are the sons of the Agent, McLEOD, who was engaged in the Creek war with Jackson in 1813, and who, in 1825, was murdered by the tribe for alleged treachery in ceding their lands by treaty to the United States. They had lived in Georgia, and in 1832 were finally removed to their present location. Out of the present population of the Creek nation, some of which have had more to do with the divisions of rebel and loyal than those settlements themselves. It is curious to see how slavery has tied itself to one side and embittered the quarrel. The McLEODS lead, or led the half-breed, slavery propaganda as well as pro-treaty party. OORLESTERSHOLO, a large slaveholder, led the anti-treaty party. This party are now in favor of abolishing slavery.

A similar quarrel, even more bitter, has existed among the Cherokee Creeks. Agent McLEOD seems to have been a useful tool of the Southern party. We early find him trying to bribe JOHN ROSS, in 1817-18. ROSS, or KOWASAWA, is the son of a Scotch trader and half-breed woman. He, like all the leaders of these nations, has received education, and is a man of considerable ability. He was opposed to ceding the lands of his people, which were then part of the State of Georgia. In 1829, he, as agent of his nation, appeared from the State Legislature to the Supreme Court of the United States. In this he was successful. A series of aggressions was continued by the Georgians till 1835, when the Cherokee agent, J. F. SIMMONS, with Major RHOES, JOHN RHOES and BOWMAN, with 600 other Indians, entered into a treaty for the cession of their lands. JOHN ROSS and 15,000 protested against this fraud, known as the treaty of New Echota. The Government, however, insisted on its provisions, and Gen. SCOTT was sent with a force to enforce the same. The Cherokees removed West. The RHOES and BOWMAN were put to death by the nation. This treaty was the cause of the bitter feud existing among the nations. BRAND WARR is the leader of the Ridge party. His defeat and flight will heal the divisions among the Cherokees, and cement them all as a loyal people. Their Legislature not only abolished slavery, but made the negroes citizens.

It is a curious speculation to know what will be the future of these nations. It cannot be possible to retain them in tutelage much longer. Wealthy, well educated, with large tribal, territorial and monetary possessions, and a population that, with the proposed removal of Kansas Indians to that Territory, will reach an 100,000, they will not be able to organize a Territorial Government and let them be represented in Congress? It is certainly necessary for the security of this region that a form of Government under the direct control of the National authorities should be adopted, in place of the present loose tribal systems. This country is now in a condition to be administered into order and security. Well organized, with officers from among those who have led and are trusted by them, such a Territory would strengthen as greatly the Southwest, and pave the way for a new Free State. We certainly can no more object to an Indian than a Mexican State, such as New Mexico will make when it shall enter the Union, to pass the Confederate Congress to represent their interests. Certain it is that a Territorial Government would be the best method of securing them out of their present abnormal condition into that normal one of citizenship.

R. J. H.

POSTSCRIPT.

MONDAY, 4 O'CLOCK A. M.

BAD NEWS FROM ROSECRANS.

Defeat of Our Army in Georgia.

ITS RETREAT TO CHATTANOOGA.

NO DETAILS.

We have the following brief and very painful news from Gen. ROSECRANS' army. The occupation of the telegraph lines for military purposes prevents, for the present, the transmission of details:

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Sept. 21—12:45 A. M.

Our army under Gen. ROSECRANS has been badly beaten, and compelled to retreat to Chattanooga, by BRAGG

The New York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3742.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1863.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

A Great Battle Fought Near Chattanooga.

The Engagement of a Desperate Character.

Fierce Dashes on Our Left and Centre.

THE ENEMY FINALLY REPULSED.

Our Lines Re-established as Before the Fight.

THE LOSS IN WOUNDED HEAVY.

Official Statement from General Rosecrans.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND, CHATTANOOGA, GA., Sept. 19.

A desperate engagement commenced this morning at 11 o'clock.

The rebels made a heavy attack on the corps of Gen. Thomas, forming the left wing of our army, and at the same time they attacked the right wing, which was thought to be a feint.

Gen. McCook's and Gen. Canby's troops were thrown into the engagement as convenience offered, the main portions of their forces being on the march at the time.

The fight on the left was of a very desperate character. The enemy were repulsed, but, on being reinforced, regained their position, from which they were subsequently driven, after a severe engagement of an hour and a half.

Gen. Thomas' forces then charged the rebels for nearly a mile and a half, punishing them badly.

About two o'clock in the afternoon the rebels made a fierce dash on our centre, composed of the divisions of Gen. Van Cleve and Reynolds.

Gen. Van Cleve's forces were struck on the right flank, and being vigorously pushed by the rebels fell back, until Gen. Canby's line was broken and the troops became much scattered.

Gen. Thomas on the left, and Gen. Davis on the right, then pushed forward their forces vigorously toward the gap, and, after a hard fight, recovered the ground which had been lost on the extreme right.

The fight disclosed the intention of the rebels, which evidently was to get between us and Chattanooga.

The general engagement, which commenced at 11 A. M., ended about 6 P. M.

Lieut. Palmer, who had gathered together our scattered forces, and Gen. Nease, who had been sent from the right flank to feed the counter-charge forward, and re-established our line as it had been before the battle began, along the Chickamauga Creek.

The country where the battle was fought is level, but thickly overgrown with small timber and brushwood, and is very unfavorable for the use of artillery, very little of which was used.

The casualties on our side were heavy, but extremely light in killed for so heavy a musketry engagement.

The fight on the left was one continuous roll of musketry for an hour or more.

No general orders were issued.

Col. Hays and Col. Bradley, commanding brigades, were wounded.

Col. James, of the Thirty-sixth Ohio regiment, and Col. Canby, of the Tenth Indiana regiment, were also wounded.

Lieut. Jones, of Company A, Tenth Indiana regiment, was killed.

Lieut. Col. Hays, of the Fortieth Kentucky regiment and Col. Maxwell, of the Second Ohio regiment, were wounded.

Lieut. Darrah and Lieut. Lundy, Lieut. Fassenden of battery H, Fifth artillery, were wounded.

Lieut. Ford, of battery I, Fourth artillery, and Capt. Brown, of the Thirty-first Illinois regiment, were wounded.

Capt. Seabury, Assistant Adjutant-General, of Gen. Sherman's brigade, was killed.

Battery H, of the Fifth artillery, was lost, and afterward recaptured by the Seventy-ninth Indiana regiment.

The battle is not yet over. It will probably be renewed to-morrow.

Rebel prisoners taken represent that the corps of Gen. Hill, Polk, Johnston and Longstreet, were in the engagement.

Our men are in the best of spirits, and eager to begin anew.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Sept. 20.

Rosecrans, in a dispatch to Halleck, says: "In the early part of the fight the rebels drove us some distance, capturing seven guns. Later in the action, however, we drove the enemy, recouping all our lost ground and capturing ten pieces of artillery. A number of prisoners, representing forty-five regiments, were captured by our forces." The battle was probably renewed yesterday morning.

FROM MEMPHIS.

Descent between Gen. Sherman and Walker—Changes in the Rebel Army.

A special dispatch to the Chicago Times, under date of Memphis, Sept. 15, via Cairo, states, upon the authority of a reliable gentleman just from Arkansas, that a duel was fought at Bayou Metairie, Sunday, the 6th instant, between the Confederate Generals, MARMADUK and MAJOR WALKER, in which the latter was mortally wounded. The circumstances are these: MARMADUK, until lately, was the ranking officer of his own corps, but a commission of Major-General coming on for WALKER, he at once took command by virtue of his rank, and ordered his troops to fall back on Bayou Metairie, where Paice was stationed. On falling back MARMADUK accused WALKER of cowardice, whereupon WALKER challenged him, and they fought with pistols at eight paces. At the first fire Gen. WALKER fell shot through the bowels. When our informant left, on the Tuesday following, he was not dead, but it was

THE EXPEDITION TO TEXAS.

Naval Battle at Sabine Pass—Three Gunboats Engaged.

TREMBLOUS BOMBARDMENT.

TWO UNION GUNBOATS DISABLED.

Desperate Fight and Slaughter of the Enemy.

Gallant Conduct of Capt. Crocker and Johnson.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Sept. 12, 1863.

I told you in my recent letters that a military expedition, on an important scale, was on the tapis. As the movement has taken place, and results are now matters of public notoriety, I shall endeavor to give a short account of all that transpired. Expecting to join the expedition at a later period with the Commanding-General of this Department, I did not go forward with the advance, and therefore, read you the account of another eye-witness, which is pronounced very accurate by all the officers with whom I have conversed.

DESTINATION OF THE EXPEDITION.

So carefully had matters been kept secret, that it was not until the transports had left, crowded with troops, and far toward their destination, that the truth began to leak out that the expedition was directed toward the mouth of the Sabine River; the dividing line between the States of Texas and Louisiana. We had plenty of force, the troops were in excellent spirits, and everything promised success. But unfortunately we were not sufficiently informed of the local difficulties of the place we had to reduce. Like at Vicksburg, Port Hudson, Sebastopol, and many other places to be attacked, we had to find our way, and I am sorry to say it cost us something in valuable lives and property; but no more to affect us as to the ultimate result—than a rain-drop affects the duck on which it falls.

On arriving at the spot on which our troops were destined to land, it was soon found to be impossible to attempt anything of the kind, owing to the marshy nature of the ground and the excessively shallow water. It soon, therefore, became evident that upon our gunboats would devolve the whole task of attack; and, gallantly did some of them go into an engagement, that is pronounced by all who saw it, one of the most desperately contested of the whole war.

THE NAVAL ACTION.

The attack was commenced about half past 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 8th, by the gunboat *Clifton*, Capt. Crocker commanding, carrying nine heavy guns, two of which—one at the bow and the other at the stern—were 9-inch pivots.

Capt. Crocker opened fire at a distance of about two miles from his bow pivot, and, after an experimental shot or two, he began pouring upon the enemy a continuous stream of fire, the bursting shells knocking huge holes in their works, and throwing the *Clifton* up in enormous quantities. The reports of the huge master were absolutely deafening, and the second fire broke from the concussion.

The *Sackem*, Capt. Johnson commanding, in the meantime took up a position where she could pour a raking cross-fire, and also opened with her broadside of rifled pieces, which were served with equal precision and effect.

About the same time the powerful battery of the *Arizona*, Capt. Turner, from a position at the stern of the *Sackem*, opened with her 10-inch guns, and, by a raking cross-fire and hissing round shot, every one of which could be plainly seen plowing up the interior of the fort and crashing through the breast-works.

This continued for some time before the enemy replied, the ships gradually nearing the fort and increasing the rapidity of their fire, until they were within point-blank range, and the *Sackem* had nearly passed by the works—on the right hand side of the oyster reefs fringing them, when the enemy suddenly opened a terrific fire from his entire battery.

THE REBEL WORKS.

The fort is situated some distance below Sabine City—as shown by the map I send you. The first and main work consisted of a powerful earthwork of great length, mounted with six heavy guns, and garri-soned by a large number of men. To the left of this was a second work of similar character, mounting from three to five heavy guns, one or more of which was rifled. In addition to these two forts, the enemy had in sight, and rendering valuable assistance to the defence, three large cotton-clad river steamers, armed with one or more guns, and a schooner armed with one bow gun—probably of very large calibre, as she lay off at a distance of over two miles, and deliberately fired at the approaching fleet.

The firing now continued hot and fierce, the enemy's shot being generally aimed too high, passing over the tops of the vessels and striking in the water beyond them; while, on the other hand, nearly all the shots from the vessels were effective, scoring every portion of the larger work, and, at times, with such effect that every man was driven from the guns.

AN ACCIDENT AND ITS RESULTS.

But just at this moment, when everything appeared most favorable, and the fortunes of war seemed about to assign the meed of victory to the gallant blue vessels, the *Sackem* suddenly grounded, broadside to the enemy, her most vulnerable part to the concentrated fire of the enemy's largest work, the steamers and the sailing craft.

THE BATTLE OF THE GUNBOATS.

This was speedily taken advantage of by them, and a perfect storm of shot and shell fell upon, over, and around her, making the water hiss and foam like a boiling cauldron. Soon a heavy raked shot struck her in the side, crushing in the iron-plating and wood-work, and striking her machinery, exploded her steam chest, filling the vessel with the scalding vapor and leaving her a helpless wreck, with no hope of getting off the ground. Poor little *Sackem*—a staunch craft never floated on the water nor a bolder man than her commander Johnson. We all remember the noble part she took in the affair at Galveston, one of the few bright spots in that otherwise dark and hideous piece of business.

The enemy now ceased their fire on the *Sackem* and turned their attention to the remaining two boats; the crews of which, realizing the position of their brave comrades, redoubled their exertions. The *Arizona*, unfortunately, drew too much water to get to close quarters, and it devolved upon the *Clifton* alone to undertake the perilous task of attacking the fort—a task that might have daunted the stoutest heart.

But the *Clifton* was manned by brave men, and most nobly did the gallant Crocker and his crew respond to the call upon them. Putting on a full head of steam, the devoted little craft ran down directly toward the largest fort, keeping up a hot fire all the time from her pivot guns, and as she neared the works, leading with double charges of grape, sweeping the parapet at every discharge.

The *Clifton* had now approached to within about 500 yards, and after giving the enemy's batteries

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LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Tuesday, Sept. 15, 1863.

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Since the 5th of July last—a little over two months—where everything looked gloomy and disheartening in the Indian Territory, Gen. BLUNT has, with a force never exceeding 4,000 effective men, defeated and routed completely (both demoralizing and demobilizing) a rebel force doubling and trebling his own in strength. It may be that the comparative isolation of his field of operations, and the absorbing interest of the contest at other points, have engrossed the public attention, but certain it is that the movements of Gen. BLUNT have rarely received that notice they deserve. A brief résumé will show this.

When Gen. BLUNT assumed command of the District of the Frontier in the latter part of June, he had a force—whites, Indians and negroes included—of not more than 3,000 men. That force, by the addition of the Thirtieth Kansas, and some cavalry, was raised to 4,000. At Fort Gibson on the Arkansas, 163 miles south from Fort Scott, Col. Partridge, with three regiments of indifferent and partially disorganized Indians, a four-gun battery, and a few companies of nearly dismounted cavalry, had for four months been facing an enemy numbering not less than 7,000 men, who, if their leaders had had one tithe of the pluck of Partridge, could at any time have "gobbled up" his entire force. There is not in the annals of this war a more striking example of tenacity and daring courage than that displayed by Col. Partridge in so unflinchingly obeying the instructions of Gen. BLUNT and holding the Cherokee Territory, and thereby keeping Southern Kansas and Missouri from again being overrun.

Gen. BLUNT immediately pressed forward what troops he could gather, taking even the poorly armed and undisciplined recruits just raised for the Fourteenth Kansas cavalry. Fortunately the Third Wisconsin cavalry, under Maj. CALVERT, was ordered to rendezvous at Fort Scott, with the intention of leaving the District. The emergency warranting it, Gen. BLUNT sent it to the field. Here commenced the rebel defeat.

On the 1st and 2d of July, Col. WILLIAMS, of the First Kansas colored regiment, commanding, with his entire force, engaged the rebels under STAN WARR, who with a superior force was strongly posted at Cabin Creek. The rebels were defeated and driven off in utter rout. BLUNT reached Fort Gibson on the 11th of July, and on the 15th, with 2,500 men, crossed the Arkansas, himself making a detour with cavalry, fifty miles, to outflank the enemy's advance, which he succeeded in doing, and on the morning of the 17th he attacked the rebel force, having a force of nearly 6,000, in a strong position. The rebels were badly beaten, losing 150 killed, 300 wounded, and 100 prisoners, with two guns, a flag, 600 stand of arms, and a lot of stores, etc.

On the 20th the rebels were largely reinforced, and numbering nearly 12,000, again advanced to Honey Springs, their pickets occupying the south bank of the Arkansas, and menacing Gen. BLUNT in rather formidable style. The latter, knowing that some reinforcements were on the way from Fort Scott, determined on their arrival to again attack the enemy. Fortunately, while waiting for his own reinforcements, Col. CROOK, Second Kansas, commanding a brigade, was moving to his assistance, and Perryville, Ark. All having arrived, Gen. BLUNT, on the 22d of August, crossed the river, and moved upon the enemy. Though Gen. STANLEY had at least 7,000 white troops, besides Indians, he had fallen back to Briar Town, North Fork, Canadian River, Creek Nation, fifty miles southeast of Fort Gibson. On hearing of BLUNT's movement he fled in haste to Perryville, south of the Canadian River, in the Choctaw Nation, not more than 50 miles from the Red River of Texas. Gen. BLUNT pressed on, in hot haste, with his cavalry, on the 25th inst., making, in one day, a march of 50 miles, surprising and capturing a strong rear-guard, and destroying all the stores and provisions.

The enemy had already broken in different bodies, and were fleeing in disorder. STANLEY was fleeing with a portion of his army in the direction of Boggy Depot, 60 miles southwest of Perryville, and about 18 miles from the Red River, and within a few miles of Fort McCulloch, the only point left the Confederates in the entire Indian Territory.

The Creek regiments, (rebel) under CHASE and UNK MCINTOSH, retreated by way of North Fork Town. Gen. BLUNT, understanding their desire to return to allegiances, sent Col. Jones and the First brigade to bring them back. This was successfully accomplished, and the restoration of the Creek Nation to the National Government is now assured. The laying down of their arms on the part of the followers of the Creek Chief, CHASE and UNK MCINTOSH, assures peace, because it leaves a feud of thirty-five years' standing, which has more to do with the Indians expelling slavery and the rebellion than a direct interest therein.

COOPER, TADY WALKER (Choctaws), and STAN WARR (Cherokees) fled directly south to the Red River, notifying the Indians that they must abandon their country or be treated by the rebels as enemies. The result of this notification was to induce the Choctaws to report to Col. CROOK in bodies, asking protection.

Gen. BLUNT returned to Briar Town with the Second and Third brigades. The Second brigade, under Col. Bowen, Thirtieth Kansas, was sent to Webster's Falls, about half-way between Fort Smith and Gibson. With the Third brigade, Col. CROOK, Gen. BLUNT pushed on after STANLEY, who was moving on to Fort Smith. CANBY was met with 2,000 of 4,000 men, twelve miles from the fort. It was night, and the rebels camped two miles from him. Gen. BLUNT, in the night, Col. CROOK, with his own regiment, Capt. CALVERT commanding, the First Arkansas cavalry, and Rapp's battery, pushed after CANBY, who was traveling southward. CROOK, about fifteen or twenty miles, and had a brief engagement. The enemy fled in disorder, after a few rounds.

The enemy fled in disorder, after a few rounds. Capt. ENGLISH, of the Second Kansas, was killed by an ambush, as was also ALLEN, one of Gen. BLUNT's scouts. Following up with the rest of the brigade, the National and the First Kansas, the rebels were driven back to the fort, and then to the river. The rebels were driven back to the river, and then to the river. The rebels were driven back to the river, and then to the river.

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BLUNT, one whose results for the peace and security of the Southwest, and in the territorial area of the region restored to the National Government, will be found to be of very great, though not of as paramount importance as other campaigns in the Mississippi Valley or the Western slopes of the Appalachian range, under GRANT, BURNS, ROSS, and BURNETT. It has been made against the opposition, not only of a Department Commander, but also that of a powerful political-sympathizing combination interested in preventing the return of the 10,000 loyal Indians who were being fed as refugees in Kansas. With miserable meagre forces, a long line of communication, indifferently guarded, a few largely outnumbering his own forces, Gen. BLUNT has, within two months advanced the National line southward two hundred miles to the border of Texas. He has restored Western Arkansas as well as the Indian Nation. A brief historical summary will best illustrate the value of the work done by his gallant army.

Fort Smith is in Sebastian County, Arkansas, on the Arkansas, at the mouth of the Fort Smith River, a hundred and sixty-five miles west by north of Little Rock. It is a place of great importance to the rebels. Gen. BLUNT found here an extensive cartridge factory, as also other works. The post buildings are fine, and east the United States Government \$200,000. The centre of the plateau on which they are built is inclosed by a heavy stone wall, ditched and strengthened by earthwork. Fort Smith is the head of navigation on the Arkansas. Gibson is 58 miles west by land and 160 by water. The trade of Fort Smith is large, and as the military position and depot it was and is the collecting point on the Southwest border. It was here that Gen. McCulloch assembled the army which cooperated with Paice in the campaign that culminated at Springfield, Mo.

It is a well known fact that the people of Western Arkansas were at first strongly opposed to secession. A meeting held at Van Buren on the 15th of January, 1861, opposed it and declared that the election of Lincoln was not sufficient cause for secession. The vote upon calling a convention to consider the question of secession stood 27,413 for, and 15,822 against. Nine-tenths of the latter votes were cast west of Little Rock. This vote on secession stood: Union, 22,181; Secession, 17,927. With the convention was in session a test vote resulted, 39 against secession and 30 for. Saints were fired both at Fort Smith and Van Buren in honor of the thirty-nine Union votes. Under the excitement of Sumner the ordinance of secession was passed. The Union feeling has always remained strong. Gen. BLUNT and Col. Partridge raised three regiments in the northwestern counties, and in Scott County there has been a Union militia force of 800 for some months past. The presence of Gen. BLUNT's army, and the movements of Davidson and BLUNT will insure success. Western Arkansas is certainly, and probably the entire State will be, applying, with loyal officers, for restoration to its old rank in the Federal Union.

The extent of the Indian Territory may be readily seen when it is known that it extends east and west from the Arkansas west line to the east line of New Mexico, a distance of 500 miles; and from Kansas to Texas, north and south, about 250 miles. It is watered by the Arkansas, Canadian and Red Rivers, and by a number of important minor streams, such as the Illinois, Neosho and Verdigris. It is in the same latitude as Southern Tennessee and Northern Missouri, and Alabama, a region admirably fit for cereals, fruits, cotton, tobacco, and other Southern staples. It was, previous to the war, one of the great grazing regions of the West.

There is a present population (Indian) of 65,640. Whites, 1,588; slaves, 7,369, (according to census of 1850, but according to present state of affairs, not more than half of that number.) These slaves were divided: Cherokees, 2,504; Creeks, 1,631; Chickasaws, 917; Choctaws, 2,294. The Seminoles owned no slaves, and but eight whites were resident in the nation. As a consequence, the white population of the Indian Territory, at least 65,000 are more civilized than their neighbors of Arkansas, Missouri and Texas. The Cherokees were large cotton planters, some raising their 600 to 800 bales of cotton annually.

That the restoration of this Territory is complete, a glance at some facts in the history of the Indian nation will show. I mentioned the return to allegiance of the Creeks under CHASE and UNK MCINTOSH. These are the sons of the Agent, McIntosh, who was engaged in the Creek war with Jackson in 1817, and who, in 1826, was murdered by the tribe for alleged treachery in ceding their lands by treaty to the United States. They had lived in Georgia, and in 1832 were finally removed to their present location. Out of the fraudulent treaty of McIntosh grew factions of rebel and loyal that more do with the divisions of rebel and loyal than those settlements themselves. It is curious to see how slavery has tied itself to one side and embittered the quarrel. The McIntoshes, lead, or led the half-breed, slavery propaganda as well as pro-treaty party. Oronotserah, a large slaveholder, led the anti-treaty party. This party are now in favor of abolishing slavery.

A similar quarrel, and more bitter, has existed among the Cherokee Creek. Agents have seemed to have been a useful tool of the Southern party. We early find him trying to bribe Ross Ross, in 1817-18. Ross, or Ross's son, is the son of a Scotch trader and half-breed woman. He like all the leaders of these factions, has received education, and is a man of considerable ability. He was opposed to ceding the lands of his people, which were given part of the State of Georgia. In 1829, he, as agent of his nation, expelled from the State Legislature to the Supreme Court of the United States. In this he was successful. A severe and successful expedition, continued by the Congress in 1835, when the Cherokee Agent, J. P. Sevier, came with Major Ross, John Ross and BURNETT, with 30 other Indians, entered into a treaty for the cession of their lands. John Ross and 15,000 picked up against this fraud, known as the treaty of New-Etawah. The Government, however, insisted on its provisions, and Gen. Scott was sent with a force to enforce the same. The Cherokees removed West. The Kikinis and Bourns were put to death by the Indians. This treaty was the cause of the bitter feud existing among the nations. STAN WARR is the leader of the Ridge party. His defeat and flight will seal the divisions among the Cherokee, and cement them all as a loyal people. Their Legislature not only abolished slavery, but made the negroes citizens.

It is curious speculation to know what will be the future of these nations. It cannot be possible to retain them in their native haunts. Wealthy, well educated, with large Indian, territorial and monetary possessions, and a population that, with the proposed removal of Kansas Indians to this Territory, will reach an 100,000, why list it not possible to establish a Territorial Government and let them be separated in Congress? It is certainly necessary for the security of this region that a form of Government under the direct control of the National authorities should be adopted, in place of the present loose tribal system. This Territory is now in a condition to be admitted into our Union and security. Well organized, with officers from among those who have led and are leading by their own Territory would (if properly treated) by the South, and have the war here near the States. We cannot can the same officers, as we cannot have a Mexican State, such as New Mexico, will make when it shall enter the Union, a step toward the South, that they should have a delegate in Congress. It is a territorial Government would be the best method of securing them out of their present precarious condition, and that normal one of civil government.

This is a brief résumé of the last campaign of Gen. BLUNT.

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The Swiss Schutzkonfekt.

from the fact that Mrs. LARKIN held the order for her husband upon BARRETT to deliver the money to her. BARRETT was required to comply with the order, and he accompanied a messenger, sent by the Committee, Mrs. LARKIN went and deposited the money in a savings bank.

Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers.

This excellent institution, which was forced to close its doors on the second day of the riots, by the threats of Gov. SPRAGUE's "Islands," had was finally

Children.....	1	User Age.....	3
Total.....	59	Non-resident.....	1

RELATIVES FROM THE DRAFT.—The Brooklyn

received a donation, and shall be accepted by the President, Secretary and Treasurer of the Board of Directors. All donated persons shall, on arriving at the dormitory, be carefully inspected by the Surgeon General. No person drafted and claiming exemption, or

ROOM
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..... \$22,575 88	at a range
..... 38,425 18	for the 16
..... \$4,152 69	are covered
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ENEMIES MARKETS.

of 230. @37c. for the former, and 250. @30c. for the latter, which is an improvement. Include the wheat of Canada, at 25c. @44c.; 15,000 lbs. of low, at 92c., and 75,000 lbs. Mediterranean

at the Stock Exchange....	Sept. 19, 1863.	A. & W
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D IN THE STREET.—MR. ADAM SCH

RECAPITULATION.		
Substitutes	12	12
Exempt	84	84
Grand Total	96	96
Under age	10	10
Over age	11	11
Father of Motherless	1	1
Under age	4	4
Children	1	1
Non-resident	1	1
Total	96	96

RAILROADS FROM THE DRAFT.—The Brooklyn

Calendar for Monday,

[illegible]

and his name, as he was
stricken from the enrollment

received a donation, and shall be accepted by the President, Secretary and Treasurer of the Board of Directors. All donated persons shall, on arriving at the dormitory, be carefully inspected by the Surgeon General. No person drafted and claiming exemption, or

ROOM
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THIRD DISTRICT ENROLLING

Children.....	1 Non-resident.....	1
Total.....		89

RELAYED FROM THE DRAFT.—The Brooklyn

of Motherless	Under Age...
en.....	Non-resident.

RELIYED FROM THE DRAFT.—The Brooklyn

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.
BARNUM'S MUSEUM—SHOW AND WINTERGARDEN INDOORS.
AND SQUAD—DRAUGHT PARLOR, GHOST, &c., &c., and 1/4 o'clock P. M. Curiousities at all hours.
WIBLO'S GARDEN—ORCHELLO.
WINTER GARDEN—HARVEST.
IRVING HALL—FALLON'S STREPTOTON.
ALHAMBRA PAVILION—THE BROODING AGES.
PARK THEATRE—(Brooklyn)—BRUTY AND THE BRAT.
DODWORTH'S HALL—(No. 806 Broadway)—SPANISH REQUINOS AND CONCERT.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is THREE CENTS, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is FIVE CENTS.
To Mail Subscribers the price is per annum—Including the Sunday morning edition, it is \$10.
The price of the SATURDAY TIMES is:
One copy one year.....\$3 00
Two copies one year.....5 00
Five copies one year.....12 00
The price of the WEEKLY TIMES is:
One copy one year.....\$2 00
Three copies one year.....5 00
Ten copies one year.....15 00
Twenty copies one year.....25 00
Payments invariably in advance.
To any person who will send a Club of Twenty, the SATURDAY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year. Address: H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

FOR SALE—A TIMES ROOM in Brooklyn for sale. Inquire of Subscription Clerk at this office.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

From the headquarters of the Army of the Cumberland, at Crawford Springs, Ga., we have a dispatch, dated on Saturday night, giving an account of a desperate fight which had raged that day between the rebels under JOHNSON, POLK, HILL and LONGSTREET, and a part of Gen. ROSECRANS' army, under Gen. THOMAS, MCCOOK, CHATTANOOGA and VAN CLEVE. The attack was made by the enemy, who threw a very heavy force against the corps of Gen. THOMAS, forming the left wing of our army, and at the same time opened fire as a feint upon our right. The aim of the rebel commander was to get between Gen. ROSECRANS and Chattanooga, but his plan was quickly developed, and after seven hours' hard fighting, in which the advantage alternated with the opposing forces, the enemy was finally repulsed, and our lines reestablished as before the engagement. The fighting was entirely by the infantry, as the character of the country was such that artillery could not be effectively used. Our casualties in wounded were heavy, but exceedingly few in killed. We had no general officers injured. A dispatch from Gen. ROSECRANS to the General-in-Chief yesterday that the battle would probably be resumed to-day.

By the arrival at this port of the steamship Columbia, from New-Orleans, we have particulars of an expedition under Gen. FRANKLIN to the mouth of the Sabine River, Texas, which has proved unsuccessful. On arriving at the place designed for the landing of the troops, outside the enemy's fortifications, it was found impossible to disembark owing to the marshy nature of the ground and excessively shallow water. Upon the gunboats *Clifton*, *Sachem* and *Arizona*, therefore, devolved the whole task of attacking the batteries, and they came gallantly up to the work. The bombardment continued some time, gradually increasing in briskness, until the vessels got within point-blank range of the forts, when the enemy suddenly opened a terrific fire, in which they were aided by a fleet of three cotton-cled steamers and a schooner further up the river. At first the fire from our gunboats was more accurate than that of the enemy, and we seemed clearly to be getting the advantage, but unfortunately the *Sachem* grounded broadside to the rebel fleet, and very soon she was riddled and left an utter wreck. The *Arizona's* greater draft of water would not permit of her nearer approach to the batteries, and the *Clifton* was compelled to essay the task of aliening them unaided. In the gallant attempt she also struck hard on the bottom and was not long before meeting a fate similar to the *Sachem's*. Capt. COCKE, her commander, made an heroic effort to save his vessel, but seeing the matter hopeless, he loaded his own gun with a 9-inch solid shot and fired it through the centre of the ship, crashing the machinery in pieces and effectually destroying the vessel. The *Arizona* was then forced reluctantly to withdraw, unable to cope singly with the enemy. Besides the vessels' crews we lost as prisoners 88 soldiers who were acting as sharpshooters. The numbers killed and wounded are not very large.

We have on day's later advices from Charleston by the arrival of the steamship *McClellan*, Gen. GILMORE is still sedulously engaged in mounting heavy guns at Fort Wagner and Cummings Point to bombard the city. The fire from the rebel works on James Island had proved somewhat annoying to the working parties, but casualties were few. The *Columbia* brought 100 rebel prisoners taken at Fort Wagner.

The intelligence received from all our armies that the rebel military organizations are losing heavily from desertions is fully confirmed by rebel newspapers, as well as by the orders of their Generals and proclamations from JEFF. DAVIS and the Governors of the States in insurrection. There is scarcely a rebel paper to which there are not many references to this subject, the importance of which they cannot dispute. Whenever our armies are confronted by rebels, there is a constant stream of deserters coming in, and all tell the same story. They have endured insufferable hardships, and believe the cause in which they have been fighting is hopeless. The rebels west of the Mississippi, maintaining only a stealthy communication with the heads of the rebellion, are most demoralized, and seem to have only vitally enough to run.

It is reported that the rebel Major-Gen. MARSH WALKER was mortally wounded on Sunday the 6th inst. in a duel with the rebel Gen. MARMADUCE at Bayou Metairie. The difficulty was occasioned by MARMADUCE's jealousy of WALKER, who had recently been promoted from the subordinate to the ranking General.

FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival at this port Saturday afternoon of the steamship *City of Cork*, from Liverpool Sept. 6 and Queenstown Sept. 7, we have Cork papers to the 7th inst.—two days' later. This news is not important. The question of the recognition of the rebels by France was still a topic of newspaper discussion, and the victualling of the *Florida* at Brest was considered a still more explicit declaration of NAPOLEON'S intention in this regard than the leaflet pamphlet on "France, Mexico and the Confederate States."

The despatch from Mexico in offer the crown to the Archduke MAXIMILIAN had arrived, and it was considered positive that he would accept it. The insurgents in Poland on the 3d inst. drove 300 Russian troops across the Gallician frontier. Consols, after official hours, closed at 93 1/2 to 93 3/4.

GENERAL NEWS.

Saturday, the fourth day of the Swiss Shooting Festival having proven extremely unfavorable, the distribution of prizes to successful marksmen and the grand vocal and instrumental concert of the Arion Singing Club have been postponed until this afternoon. Throughout the earlier part of the day shooting at the various minor targets will be open to all comers under the general rules, and as it is expected that a large concourse and several distinguished visitors will be present, special arrangements for the accommodation of passengers to Jonas' Wood have been adopted by the Second and Third-avenue Railroads.

Late Santa Fe papers announce the good progress of Col. CARSON'S expedition against the Navahos, and the severe punishment that these savages are receiving for their depredations upon the depredations which have so long distressed the settlers in that territory.

There have recently been some additions to the number of traveling newspapers in the South, which now, together with the wandering Executives and itinerant State Governments, would make a respectable caravan. The following are the names and present locations of these migratory journals: Memphis (Tenn.) *Appeal*, at Atlanta, Ga.; Chattanooga (Tenn.) *Rebel*, at Marietta, Ga.; Knoxville (Tenn.) *Register*, at Cleveland, Ga.; Huntsville (Ala.) *Confederacy*, at Marietta, Ga. The Charleston papers will next join the flying caravan, and probably locate at Columbia, the capital of South Carolina.

The Stock Market was firm on Saturday, the speculation of the day running mainly on New-York Central and Erie. Sales of Central late in the day at 139 1/2 per cent. Gold advanced to 134 1/2 per cent.

A rich business was transacted in Breadstuffs on Saturday at advanced prices. Cotton, Sugar and Tobacco were also freely purchased at buoyant rates. Provisions were in fair demand and generally firm. Hay, Hops, Hides, Leather, Flax and Tobacco were in good request. Wool was quite active. Lard and Spirits Turpentine were more sought after and much dearer. Freight rates were quiet, with 698 vessels of all classes in port.

France, Mexico and the United States.

The foreign papers continue to circulate the report that our Government has issued a formal protest against the French operations in Mexico; and some of them add that this protest is couched in such direct and energetic terms that it can scarcely fail to incur the displeasure and resentment of the Emperor of the French.

These reports may be true, but they strike us as improbable. We have certainly, up to the present time, no authentic information to give them even a show of truth. Our Minister in Mexico remains there still accredited to the Republic of Juarez Government, which, at the latest advices, had its headquarters at San Luis Potosi, and seemed not in the least inclined to surrender its authority over the country. Nor are we aware that any demand has been made, either by the French Emperor or by the triumvirate which his armies have installed into power at Mexico, upon the Government at Washington that we should recognize the new order of things or cease to maintain diplomatic relations with the Government which they claim to have superseded. And until we have some official communication from some quarter or other, we do not well see how we can be called on or expected to take any action in the premises. All we have done up to the present time, so far as the public has any knowledge on the subject, has been to ignore the presence of the French authority in Mexico, and to maintain the same relations as hitherto with the only Government of the country which we have ever recognized.

When we are called upon to recognize the new order of things, it will be quite time to decide upon the course of conduct which it becomes us to adopt. We certainly cannot recognize any Government which the French may seek to impose upon the people of Mexico, so long as that effort is resisted with any degree of vigor and courage by any considerable portion of the Mexican people. In that respect we hold the same position toward Mexico which France holds toward us; and while we demand that France shall not recognize the Southern Confederacy so long as our Government maintains and prosecutes the determination to crush the rebellion on which it rests, we must also refuse any premature recognition of any new regime in Mexico. It does not seem, moreover, to be as yet by any means settled what will be the character of the new Mexican Government. Prince MAXIMILIAN, according to the latest advices, consents to accept the throne only upon certain guarantees of its stability from the leading Powers of Europe, which one or two of them seem scarcely likely to give. Before the matter is finally settled, we presume that the assent of the United States will be solicited to any plan which may be resolved upon, as neither France nor Austria would be likely to undervalue the importance of our assent to the permanence of any arrangement which they might desire to make. And when that assent is asked, our Government will have an opportunity, which it will doubtless embrace, to discuss the whole question in all its bearings.

Meantime, it need not be forgotten that the French Government has disclaimed, in the most distinct and formal manner, all thought or intention of any permanent occupation of Mexico, or of imposing upon the country any government to which the great body of her people may be hostile. It is not to be hastily assumed that France desires or intends to repudiate these pledges. Such a repudiation always involves a certain loss of national character and position with other Powers, which is precisely the loss which France cannot just now afford to incur. Nor need it be supposed that either the United States or England, who are almost equally interested in the redemption of those pledges, is forgetful of their existence, or will prove indifferent to their fulfillment.

We do not credit the rumor that our Government has protested against the movements of the French in Mexico. It seems to us much more likely, as our Paris correspondence suggests, that we have done nothing whatever on the subject,—that no occasion has yet arisen for our diplomatic intervention, and that President LINCOLN will await further developments before he feels called

upon to take any action whatever in the premises.

The Path of Peace—How is the War to End?

The Peace party at the North is constantly calling on the Government to suspend hostilities and open negotiations with the Confederate authorities for the termination of the war. President LINCOLN is constantly assailed for having repelled overtures of this sort from the rebel Government, although as a matter of fact no such overtures have ever been made. But even if they had, it is not easy to see how they could have been accepted or entertained without surrendering the whole question at issue.

The following extract from the very able article which we copied last week from the Raleigh (N. C.) *Standard*, puts this matter in a very clear and forcible light:

"The *Observer*, varying slightly and justly, in one sense, says that negotiations for peace can be instituted only through the Confederate Government. But we must look at things as they are, and not as we would have them. If Mr. LINCOLN should so recognize Mr. DAVIS as to open negotiations with him, he would surrender the whole question of the war. To treat with the Confederate Government for peace is to recognize that Government. Will Mr. LINCOLN do that? No. Will he ever do it? Not unless the Northern Government and Legislature shall rise up and command him to do it. Is that probable? Not in the present status of things. We may worry the Northern people to such a point, or we might so interest foreign Powers as to induce them to take steps which would lead to such a result; but are these things probable? Not just now—not, we fear, for some time to come. What then? Shall we again invade the Northern States, and so distress them by fire and sword as to compel them to sue for peace? Can we do that? If the Federal Government will not hear the Confederate Government, will *they* hear the *secessionist* States? The people of the States North and South, by mutual cooperation may obtain an armistice. If that can be done, the war will be at an end. Is it not worth the trial? If the two armies should once rest to listen to the voice of negotiation, our word for it, hostilities would not be resumed. The whole question would pass, and pass finally, into the hands of the statesmen of the two sections."

We commend this paragraph to the attention of the Peace party. It comes from a quarter which entitles it to respect, and it ought to have special weight with those who clamor for negotiation with the rebel authorities as the initial step toward restoring peace and the Union. "To treat with the Confederate Government for peace," says the *Standard*, itself a Confederate journal, "is to recognize that Government." Is not this perfectly evident? We might, to be sure, deny any such recognition, and expressly stipulate that we dealt with them only as rebels and not as an organized Government; but any such protest would simply defeat the negotiation and render it impossible. If we treat with JEFF. DAVIS in any way whatever concerning the future relations of the rebel States to the Union, we acknowledge his rightful authority to speak for those States: we recognize him as the representative head of the people of those States, as wielding their power and embodying their will, and what is this but a recognition of his Government? If we were to send a Minister or an agent of any sort to negotiate with DAVIS, on any subject beyond the details of military operations in the field, or if we were to receive any agent he might send, England and France would have the warrant of our example for doing the same. If we should receive Mr. STANFORD, England might receive Mr. MASON and France might receive Mr. SLOAN, and we could make no just or effective protest against it.

Our position is, that the war is a rebellion, and that the only possible way of ending it is by putting that rebellion down, or, by its success. We can have nothing whatever to do with it as an organized Government, for the moment we accept it as such we lose all right to treat it as a rebellion. We must then treat the South as a foreign Power, and the war becomes a foreign war. On such a basis the only hope of restoring the Union lies in the absolute conquest and subjugation of the Southern people.

How, then, can peace be restored? As the *Standard* suggests, by the action of the people in the rebel States. Let them demand peace, and they will get it. Let them repudiate the authority of the rebel usurpation, and take the control of affairs into their own hands, and they will very speedily end the war. Let them send to Washington men representing their wishes, and authorized to speak on their behalf, and they will have no difficulty in securing for them not only a hearing, but through them all the rights and immunities guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States.

THE SABINE PASS AFFAIR.—The Texas Expedition will not be balked for any length of time by the unfortunate repulse of our three gunboats at Sabine Pass. We are astonished, however, that a more accurate knowledge was not obtained of the ground in the vicinity of the mouth of the Sabine River before the troops, transports and gunboats were sent from New-Orleans. It is said that, on arriving at the spot on which our troops were destined to land, it was found impossible to effect anything, owing to the marshy nature of the ground and the excessively shallow water. Now we have had blockading vessels cruising off the mouth of the Sabine River for two years, and we should think that during that time reconnaissances might have been made that would have established the depth of water and the nature of the soil in the vicinity. Not only have we had blockaders there, but Sabine Pass itself was held by our forces for a time last year, and all the needed knowledge must, or should, then have been acquired. This repulse has not only compelled Gen. FRANKLIN and his troops to put back to New-Orleans, but has given the enemy a knowledge of our plans, and of the point from which our forces were to operate, which had been kept so carefully secret prior to the departure of the expedition. The rebels will now, of course, go to work erecting earthworks and other defenses at all the approaches to Sabine Pass and River, and we know by experience the labor and difficulty of overcoming well-developed, even though

hastily constructed, earthworks. The fact, too, that the rebels have gained this initial success will greatly encourage them, and will procure them many recruits from Texas, which has yet a large fighting force within its borders. It is probable that this repulse will soon compel our army to find some other landing point from which to prosecute operations against Texas.

The Battle in Georgia.

Gen. ROSECRANS has again met the enemy, whom he fought and defeated at the opening of the year, and whom he has been pursuing for the past three months, for the purpose of fetching to the test of battle. It has been an unaccountable mystery why Gen. BRAGG should have executed such a series of retreats as he has carried his army through since it occupied Murfreesboro—why he should have evacuated in succession points of such vast natural and artificial strength as Shelbyville, Tullahoma, and especially Chattanooga? The reason, however, was probably simply because, though his positions were very strong, his army was not of sufficient magnitude and courage to cope with the well-trained Western legions that Gen. ROSECRANS marched upon him. Had ROSECRANS attacked him in front of any of the positions named, BRAGG, with his advantages, might have had a show of success; but the flanking movement so skillfully executed by Gen. ROSECRANS in each instance, necessitated that BRAGG should come forth from his stronghold and give battle on ground where his acquired advantage availed him nothing.

At last, however, in the evacuation of Chattanooga, BRAGG had got to a point in his retreats when further backward movement was destruction. To have retreated from Rome or Atlanta would have been to give up Alabama, Mississippi and Upper Georgia, and would have given us a pass to the important parts of the Carolinas sloping from the Alleghenies. BRAGG and all his army knew this—JEFF. DAVIS and the whole Confederacy knew it. Hence, as a matter of necessity, BRAGG halted his columns but a short distance south of Chattanooga, and DAVIS made haste to reinforce him from West and East. The army of JOE JOHNSON, which, since its defeat at the capital of Mississippi, had been unable to subserve any military purpose, and had wandered from one point to another, was brought up to Georgia from its latest camping ground on the Tombigbee, and attached to BRAGG'S force. The corps of LONGSTREET, or, if not exclusively his corps, a large force from the army of Gen. LEE, was hastened westward from Virginia, and combined with BRAGG'S and JOHNSON'S armies. The considerable force under BRECKIN, which retreated from East Tennessee, before Gen. BRUNSON, was consolidated with the rest, and doubtless all the other detachments of infantry and cavalry that have been roaming and operating throughout the Southwest, were hastened forward at the critical moment to the critical point. With all these bodies and reinforcements, a very large and formidable army was mustered to confront the Army of the Cumberland.

The rebels began the attack on ROSECRANS' army, the lines of which were established along Chickamauga Creek, a short distance south of Chattanooga, shortly before noon on Saturday. They adopted the style of tactics which they have so often practiced with success—marching their troops, and attacking with fury, in succession, the different corps of our army, forcing its wings and centre. In each attack they seem to have been temporarily successful, but only temporarily, for, at nightfall, our lines were reestablished as they had been before the battle began, and Gen. ROSECRANS held his ground, having severely punished the rebels.

Gen. ROSECRANS has telegraphed to Washington that he anticipated that the battle would be renewed yesterday, and another dispatch represents our men as in the heat of spirits and eager to begin the fight anew. The rebels, undoubtedly, attacked on Saturday with the whole of their force, as this is the policy which they have universally pursued, when they had the initiative in the action, and their failure in the first day augurs ill for their success yesterday. There has been no instance in the war in which the rebels, foiled in the first day of the battle, retrieved their fortunes on the day succeeding. And they were even less likely than usual to succeed on this occasion against the hero who, at Murfreesboro, won a victory from the very jaws of defeat.

RAILROAD FACILITIES TO THE SUBURBAN DISTRICTS.—We understand that the Hudson River Railroad Company intend to lay a third track from this City to Yonkers for the exclusive use of persons traveling between those two points. It is also designed to have trains run every half hour and to be drawn by dummy engines to Chambers-street. We cannot help thinking that both the Harlem and New-Haven roads would consult their own interest, as they would certainly promote that of the public, by adopting a similar system. Hitherto neither of these roads has given any special attention to the development of that kind of local business which depends for its growth on a close and constant connection with the City. Every railroad leading into London takes special pains to give every possible facility to persons who wish to live out of the City while doing business in it. They all run trains every half hour, and some of them at certain times of the day even oftener. The result is that the whole region for twenty or thirty miles around London is simply a suburb of the metropolis, and the roads reap the benefit of the enormous business they have thus created. To a certain extent the Hudson River Railroad has done the same thing. As the facilities it has afforded have increased year after year, the region traversed by it has become more and more densely settled, and the local business thus developed has increased in magnitude and in profit. To such an ex-

tent is this true, that more than three-fourths of the enormous increase in business which the road has experienced during the present season, has taken place in its local traffic,—and as this is never to any great degree affected by great questions of public policy, it is evidently by far the most stable and desirable portion of the business of any road. The section of country bordering the Sound and the region traversed by the Harlem road, though differing in the nature of their attractions from that upon the Hudson River, have a beauty of their own which meets the taste and the wants of many people even better still; and if the Railroad Companies would take equal pains with the Hudson River road to facilitate access to them, we do not see why they should not be built up and settled with equal rapidity.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—We publish this morning a decision of Judge NELSON, sitting in the United States Circuit Court, at Cooperstown, in a *habeas corpus* case, which is of interest and importance to all the Boards of Enrolling Officers, and to all who may appear before them. It seems that a drafted man was claimed to be exempt as the elected son of a widow, and on application to the Board of Enrollment the claim was allowed, and an endorsement to that effect was made on the papers, and the man was declared by the Board to be exempt. Some days after, however, they reconsidered the claim and disallowed it and held the man. The case was brought before Judge NELSON, and he decided that the Board having once made a decision in the case, had exhausted its powers and its further action was void. He accordingly discharged the man.

It is important that all Enrolling Boards should bear this decision in mind and govern themselves accordingly. It is all the more important since the suspension of the *habeas corpus*. That suspension is an unpleasant thing, and we trust the Enrolling Boards, and all officers of the Government, will do everything in their power to make it as little burdensome as possible.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON. Washington, Sunday, Sept. 20. LEE'S ARMY.

There is no doubt that Longstreet's corps has gone South. Lee's present force is estimated by general officers at not over 30,000 or 40,000 men, stretching from the Rapidan River to Charlottesville. Deserter say Longstreet took with him about 15,000 men.

A CAVALRY EXPEDITION.

Yesterday a portion of Gen. BURROCK'S command swam the Rapidan in the neighborhood of Raccoon Ford. The expedition returned safely with a considerable number of prisoners. An Indiana cavalryman coming across five rebels boldly charged upon the party and succeeded in capturing a rebel Lieutenant and routing the others.

THE ANGLI-REBEL RANS.

Private information received here from England by parties occupying high positions, is to the effect that the rebels will not be permitted to leave England ports unless accompanied by British war vessels, and the rebels will not be allowed to mount guns. If allowed to sail at all, they will be taken to some French port, to be delivered to their real owners, who are Frenchmen.

GUERRILLA OPERATIONS.

The guerrillas profit by every movement of our army. They watch every opportunity with eagle eyes. No sooner had our old camp become vacant than the guerrillas pounced upon the sutlers and stragglers remaining. On Thursday a band of forty robbed a party of sutlers and citizens at a house four miles from Bealeton Station of \$4,000 in money and \$5,000 in goods. They took gold watches, valuables and even the hats of their victims' heads, and then dashed such relics as a mother's miniature into the mud with vile curses. The same day a party of eight came down to the railroad between Bristol and Catlett's Station, and captured three sutlers' wagons which were passing along, right from under the noses of the railroad guard. The country on both sides of Manassas Junction is now thoroughly infested with guerrillas, or rather citizens turned highway robbers.

AN AMBASSADOR FROM MEXICO.

Gen. COSTAS, a prominent Liberal in Mexico, arrived in the city yesterday, on a special and important mission from the Juarez authorities to the Government here, and presented his credentials at the State Department to-day. Mr. COSTAS does not replace Senor ROMERO, who is still the representative of the Juarez Government at Washington, although now temporarily absent in Mexico. Senor COSTAS is expected in this City in a day or two. He received his passports from the Forey Junta, accompanied with a request to leave the City of Mexico in twenty-four hours.

THE CAVALRY HORSES.

It is no more than justice to the Cavalry Bureau, and its efficient chief, Gen. STONEMAN, to say that no horses have as yet been purchased by that office. The horses which are now being issued are those purchased under old contracts from "carnion dealers," and if they are worthless, as represented, it is no fault of the Cavalry Bureau. All the old stock, including large numbers of horses scattered through Maryland and pasture, will be issued before fresh purchases are made.

RECEIPTS FROM CUSTOMS IN NEW-YORK.

From the 1st to the 12th of September, inclusive, the following amounts were received at the New-York Custom-house:
From duties on imports.....\$3,155,576 71
From duties on tonnage.....10,413 34
From duties on passengers.....7,440 30
From hospital money.....1,083 20
From stores.....6,938 44
From additional duties.....242 80
Total.....\$3,181,684 79
JAMES S. GREENLEAF, the active and assiduous Chief Clerk of the Agricultural Department, has gone North for a short vacation.

THE NEW NATIONAL BANK NOTES.

It is expected that the new National Bank notes will be ready for delivery by the 15th of October. The \$5 and \$10 notes are being printed by the Continental Engraving Company, and the 100s and 50s by the American Company.

GEN. HAUFF.

The simple statement that this officer has been relieved and his commission revoked, is calculated to give an incorrect impression. Important private interests demand a portion of his time, and he has therefore uniformly declined to accept the commission of Brigadier-General which was tendered him. Being informed by the Secretary of War, that unless he sent in his acceptance by a given time the position which he held would be considered vacant, he was still compelled to decline, and expressed a wish to retire. He was therefore relieved by the Secretary.

THE TERRITORY OF OACOTAH.

The annual report of the Surveyor General of Dakota Territory has been received at the General Land office. The settlement of the Territory being in a measure retarded, in view of apprehended Indian disturbances, it has been suggested that a military force be located at different points within the

Territory until the settlers of the threatened region are in sufficient numbers to protect themselves.

RICK AND WOUNDED REBELS.

A special order of the War Department, directed that the sick and wounded men of the regiments named below, and those who may hereafter require medical treatment, be forwarded to the places herein indicated, viz.:

The Second, Third, Fourth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Tenth U. S. Infantry, to Fort Columbus, New-York.
The First U. S. artillery, serving in the Army of the Potomac, Department of Virginia and North Carolina, Department of the South, and the Department of the Gulf, to Fort Independence, Boston Harbor.
The Second U. S. artillery, serving as above, to Fort McHenry, Baltimore, Md.
The Third U. S. artillery, serving as above, to Fort Trumbull, Connecticut.
The Fourth U. S. artillery, serving as above, to Fort Washington, Maryland.
The Fifth U. S. artillery, serving as above, to Fort Hamilton, New-York.
The First, Second, Fifth and Sixth U. S. cavalry, to Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania.
The regular regiments serving in the Department of the Cumberland, to Camp Chase, Ohio.
The regular regiments serving in the Department of the Tennessee, to Newport, Kentucky.
The Eleventh U. S. Infantry, to Fort Independence, Boston Harbor.
The Twelfth U. S. Infantry, to Fort Hamilton, New-York Harbor.
The Fourteenth U. S. Infantry, to Fort Trumbull, Connecticut.
The Seventeenth U. S. Infantry, to Fort Preble, Maine.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Sept. 20.

THE "GOVERNMENT BANK."

It is proper that the public should be cautioned against bills purporting to be upon the "Government Bank," which, as anticipated, persons are attempting to put into circulation. They are dated at Washington, and purporting to be payable on demand, and being of a greenish color they are liable to be mistaken by the unwary for the old issue of United States notes, most of which have been redeemed and canceled by the Treasury Department. It is said that they have been passed quite extensively about New-York. No such bank exists. An office with the sign "Government Bank" over the door was some time ago closed by the Provost-Marshal of the War Department.

ABOUT NOTES UNDER A FIERY ORDEAL. Since the confiscation of Lawless, Keane, eight or nine packages of notes have been sent to the Treasury to be exchanged for others. They had been subjected to the fire, but were not injured beyond identification. It seems that the chemicals employed on these notes form a coating which affords a partial protection from fire.

CONCERNING THE POSTAGE CURRENCY.

It has been ascertained that of the 50 cent postage currency there are nine different counterfeits, of the 25s and 10s two each, and of the 50s one. Besides this there is much mutilation of this currency, the fragments of which are pasted together and used by those whose gains would be at least equal if their labor was devoted to honest toil.

The present postage currency is coming into the Treasury at the rate of \$50,000 per day, and about two millions of the twenty millions of dollars issued have already been received. The fifty and twenty-five cent notes will be withdrawn, and the new and improved issues will soon begin to take their place. The withdrawal of the five and ten will be more gradual. All the notes returned are counted in the Treasurer's office, put in packages of ten dollars, and then cut in halves by a machine; subsequently each parcel of halves is counted by different persons; thus the pile receives three different countings. All precautions against errors are adopted. About thirty young ladies, together with the clerks, are employed at this business, under the direction of Gen. SYLVESTER, the Treasurer of the United States, whose efficiency and application are extraordinary, and who has been known to work during last year's advancement hours per day, with only occasional deviations.

OPERATIONS OF GUERRILLAS.

Guerrillas still infest the southern side of the Potomac, occasionally capturing sutlers' property. Such was the case on Thursday, when thirteen horses and three full wagons, together with five men, fell into the hands of seven uniformed guerrillas, commanded by Capt. STANFORD, who on the way from Catlett's to Bristol Station. These teams had become separated from the few others in the train, when the robbers suddenly approached from the woods, and with pistol in hand, seized and drove them beyond the possibility of capture. A negro driver was fired at three times by one of the desperadoes, but escaped unhurt, owing to his activity in dodging the shots. A Lieutenant helping with the train, and in proximity to the guerrillas, after exchanging pistol discharges with them, ran off for assistance, and while he was returning, at the head of a portion of infantry of the railroad guard, the guerrillas quickly mounted their horses and left the scene of plunder. This conduct of the United States officer seemed another valuable lesson which he should have prepared to meet, and in the act of driving away. The five prisoners have returned, having been stripped of nearly all their clothing, including their hats and boots. The only safety to sutlers is with a cavalry guard.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY HARRINGTON.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury HARRINGTON has left Washington to embark for Europe, having obtained two months additional leave of absence. This trip is in no manner connected with public business, but solely for the benefit of his health, which has been impaired by close application to business night and day. The gentleman connected with the department yesterday afternoon took leave of this truly efficient officer.

THE FUNDS ON BOARD THE RTM.

The Treasurer of the United States has recently received additional evidence that the two millions for the pay of Gen. GRANT'S army were actually on board the steamer *Rick* at the time of the fire. Much of the money has been recovered in a charred condition, and a commission has been appointed to extend the search for the portion still missing.

MEDICAL ORDERS.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE. WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., Sept. 12, 1863. CIRCULAR No. 16.—The attention of all Medical Directors is especially called to paragraph 159, General Orders No. 98, dated Headquarters of the Army, August-General's Office, Sept. 1, 1863, in relation to the disposition to be made of "insane soldiers." No insane soldier can be discharged the service on Surgeon's certificate of disability. Surgeon-General. J. B. BAILEY, ASST. SURGEON-GENERAL. SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE. WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., Sept. 14, 1863. CIRCULAR No. 17.—Medical Directors are hereby instructed that, in obedience to an order from the War Department, all enlisted men of the regular regiments, excepting Hospital Stewards, now employed in hospitals, must be at once sent to their respective regiments. By order. CHAS. S. CRANE, Surgeon U. S. Army.

Note From the Splinter House.

To the Editor of the New-York Times: A statement appeared in this morning's TIMES regarding an alleged act of ill-treatment toward a malmed Union volunteer in the bar-room of the Splinter House. Having satisfied myself that there is no foundation for such a statement, I ask you to give this note as prominently as possible in your journal as you give the above-mentioned article. A scoundrel such as represented would of course have been most disgracefully. No man could be witnessed without a hint of shame. The visitors of this place would most certainly be the last to aid in such an ungentlemanly and unmanly act—not would the proprietors. I am, Sir, very respectfully yours, J. F. W. SUNDAY, Sept. 20.

An Often Answered Query.

CATSKILL, Thursday, Sept. 17, 1863. To the Editor of the New-York Times: Will you be kind enough to inform me, through the columns of your paper, whether a person is drafted to serve in the United States service for three years, and pays \$300, is liable to be drafted again until the expiration of the three years. Very respectfully yours, W. H. R. [We are in constant receipt of so many queries to the above effect that we may repeat again what we have already said, that there has been a decision of the Provost-Marshal General, in relation to the payment of \$300 not exempt a person from the operation of a future draft, but the turning of a substitute does exempt him.—Ed. Times.]

1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 26

AMUSEMENTS.

HISLO'S GARDEN.

LEONARD MARSHALL, Manager, Wm. W. Thomas,
HOUSES CROSTOWN NIGHTLIT IN EVERY PART
THE LATEST TIME POSITIVELY
THE LAST TIME OF THE PERFORMANCE OF
OTHELLO.
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, Sept. 21, 1923
EDWIN FORREST.
will appear for
THE SECOND AND LAST TIME,
in his
THIS SEASON
GRAND SHAKESPEARIAN DELINEATION,
OTHELLO
The tragedy will be placed upon the stage with
the **GREATEST COMPLETENESS,**
man supported by a
SUPERIOR CAST,
which will include
MR. J. McCULLOUGH, as IAGO
MR. L. K. SHUEVELL, as CASSIO
MR. G. B. BURETT, as BRABANTIO
MR. H. LILL, as RODOLFO
MADAME PONISI, as EMILIA
Conductor, Mr. HARVEY B. DOWDORTH

The public are respectfully informed that
MR. EDWIN FORREST,
in order to accommodate
MR. RANDMANN
in the kindest manner possible, for this week
only, to change his Wednesday night of performance to
Tuesday. He will consequently appear on
TUESDAY
FOR THE FIRST TIME THIS SEASON AS
WEDNESDAY, the last Appearance but one
of RANDMANN.
Mr. Wheatley has been informed according to the pub-
lic that he has entered into an engagement with
MILLY VESTAL,
THE ORKAY, the daughter of MRS. ADRIENNE,
who will make her debut upon the English stage in the
new and powerful part of
OF THE JEWISH MOTHER,
which has been written expressly for her.
WHEATLEY NEW
APPOINTMENTS.
Sonnys may be seen at the Box-office
THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE
WINTER GARDEN.

The management has pleasure in announcing that on
MONDAY, Sept. 21,
EDWARD BOOTH
 Will make his **FIRST APPEARANCE**
 in **HIS GREAT ROLE OF**
HAMLET,
 Assisted by that distinguished young artist,
Mr. L. A. HARRISON, as Ophelia,
 who has been specially engaged, and by a powerful company,
 embracing the names of **Mr. Vining Brown**, (his
 first appearance), **Mr. George Harrison**, as **King Cliftan**,
Mrs. Hinde and many other popular favorites.

PARK THEATRE—BROADWAY.
 Full-on—opposite City Hall.
Manager and Proprietor..... **Mr. Gabriel Harrison**
Stage Manager..... **Mr. E. A. Baker**

GREAT SUCCESS......
NEW THEATRE......
FULL AND FASHIONABLE FAVORITE COMPANY,
MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 21.

will be produced Planche's Musical Extravaganza, entitled
BEAUTY AND THE BEAST.
NEW SCENES BY MISS MARY SHAW.
AND APPOINTMENTS.
 Beauty Miss Mary Shaw
 Sir Armand Mr. Walter Lennox
 Jehu Quill Mr. Walter Lennox
 Beast Frank Beck
NUMEROUS CORPS DE BALLET.
 To commence with the elegant comedy of
THE GREAT HEART WAS WON BY A LADY.
 Roy Gossard Mr. Delmon Gossard
 Duchesse de Torrenova Miss Henrietta Irving
 and a host of beautiful and talented artists.

IRVING HALL. IRVING HALL.
POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK OF
FALLON'S STEREOPICTURE
 The public are invited to view the most beautiful and
 truly wonderful exhibition. It will positively close on
SATURDAY EVENING, SEP. 28. Choose programme.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS,
IN THE MOST

TICKETS 20 cents. Family tickets, admitting six persons, \$1.
 Evening—Doors open at 7 o'clock; commence at 8 o'clock.
 Afternoon—Doors open at 1 o'clock; commence at 2 o'clock.
 NOTICE.
 For the better accommodation of the crowded audiences
 hereafter the galleries will be thrown open.
 THE FIRST GOTTSCHE LOWERY CONCERT
 will take place on MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 28.

THE TURF.
 TRUETING.
 FASHION PLEASURE GROUNDS.
 WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23, 2 P. M.
 THE GREATEST FESTIVAL OF THE SEASON.
 LADIES, ACCOMPANIED BY GENTLEMEN, FREE.
 SECOND OF THE THREE GREAT MATCHES.
 MR. ROBERT FILLINGIMAN AND GEN. BUTLER.
 The pleasure of witnessing this exciting and interesting

The race match between these celebrated stettlers, will be greatly enhanced by the presence of the many thousands of people who will be admitted free on this occasion, and arrangements made to accommodate them.

The boat which leaves Hunter's Point at 2 P. M. connects with the train, which leaves Hunter's Point at 2 1/2 P. M.

Boats on 34th St. Ferry leave New York every ten minutes.

JOSEPH CROCHERON, Manager.

**A POSTPONEMENT OF THE
GREAT NATIONAL HORSE FAIR**

FASHION PLEASURE GROUND.

AS
In consequence of the heavy rain on Friday the competition for the prizes (Nos. 19 and 27) was postponed until MONDAY.

A premium (which is filled by five entries) for the gold medal to be given to the lady who excels in horsemanship, will be contended for by F. M.

ALSO.
The \$1,000 premium at 2 P. M., for which Gen. Butler, Prince and Robert Pilling are entered.

GEO. G. HOPKINS, Secretary.

MUSICAL.

STEINWAY & SONS!
GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are
now considered the best in Europe as well as this coun-
try. They were the only ones exhibited at the
Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are
superior to all others is that the firm is composed of five
practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons), who
best of all things, understand and use those
personal superlative every part of the instrument is
manufactured. Warehouses, Nos. Grand & Walker-st.,
New-York.

RAVEN & BACON.
Manufacturers of Grand and Square Piano Fortes,
Warehouses No. 135 Broadway, near Broadway, N. Y.
The extensive facilities and the skill and experience en-
able us to produce instruments unsurpassed by any
other establishment in the country. We intend to improve
the construction, improvement and introduction of all
essential changes that may be required to make a perfect
instrument. We have a large stock of instruments and
our large assortment of pianos which we are now offering

HAINES BROTHERS,
PIANO-FORTE AND MANUFACTURERS.
WAREHOUSES,
No. 58 Broadway.
BROADBURY'S NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES—Gottschalk, the renowned pianist and composer, after a careful and thorough examination of "I have examined with great care Mr. Wm. B. Broadbury's new scale piano-fortes, and opinion that they are very superior instruments. I have especially remarked their thorough workmanship, and the power, purity, richness and brilliancy of tone."
New-York, July 12, 1864. L. M. GOTTSCALK.
Every instrument fully warranted.
WM. B. BROADBURY,
No. 427 Broome-st., corner of Greely, New-York.

NEW INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC FOR THE VIOLIN.—The following works by the late "Brilliant Variations by Mrs. Parkhurst," "Always Look on the Sunny Side," "The Song of the Sea," "The Song of the Forest," "Kneel Each Other There," "Brilliant

varieties by Chas. Grobe. "Toucaner Grand" is the
"Rhinoceros" variety. "Horse Head" is the "Rhinoceros"
Rhinoceros Polka, "Lancing Gallop," by Thomas Baker;
"The Sparkling Polka," by Calver; "Love Waltz," Hillside
by Calver; "Music Boy Gallop," by Herring, 35 cents each.
Pleasant in sound. **WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, Publishers.**

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGAN.
One to twelve stops; prices \$75 to \$500. A vast im-
provement on the ordinary cabinet organ. It is the only
kind See written testimony of more than one hundred of
the most eminent musicians of the world, and of the
highest authorities in the musical profession, as to the
superiority to all others of their class for private and public
use. The instrument is made of the finest materials, and
Catalogues sent free. **WATSONS Nos. 5 and 7, Mercantile,
New-York. Address MASON & BROTHERS.**

PIANOS, MELODIONS AND MANDOLINS.
The best of all instruments for the family can be
found at **WATERS, No. 481 Broadway**, at great bar-
gains. The instruments are made of the finest materials,
Mandolins to let, rent allowed if purchased as new
agreement. Monthly payments received for the same
as for pianos. **WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, New-York.**

taken in exchange for new. Instruments tuned and repaired.

CALLENBERG & VAUPEL'S
NEWLY IMPROVED
Overstrung Grand and Square PIANOS are now coming in from Europe and are superior to any other made in this country. Warranted for five years.

Warehouses No. 101, Blocker-st., corner of Greene-st., second floor, west of Broadway.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
PINK-GLASS PIANOS
For sale and to repair.

FAVORABLE TERMS.
At No. 78 Broadway.

**C. COOK, REACHER OF PIANO, SING-
J. sing, organ and guitar.** Will teach at J. T. Gordon's
music store, No. 638 Broadway, or at J. M. Felton's piano
rooms, No. 411 Broadway.

\$200. HOLLER'S PIANOS. \$800.
First premium awarded.
Address No. 100, South Street, 1st, 1st, 1st Spring-st.

FOR SALE - A SMALL MARHART PIANO

1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3743.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1863.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE GREAT BATTLE IN GEORGIA.

THE ACTION OF SATURDAY.

THE ACTION OF SUNDAY.

Desperate Fighting on Both Sides.

The Losses Estimated at Thirty Thousand.

The Battle Undecided on Sunday Night.

GUNS LOST AND GUNS CAPTURED.

Rosecrans Reported to be Driving the Rebel Advance.

THE BATTLE ON SATURDAY.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Sept. 21.
The Commercial of this city gives the following account of the great battle near Chattanooga on Saturday:

"The battle opened at 11 o'clock in the vicinity of Widow Glenn, on the road leading from McMinn's Cove to Chattanooga.

The fighting soon became general, the rebels manœuvring their troops finely.

Early in the action the rebels made an impetuous charge on the famous Loomis battery, and captured five out of the six guns belonging to it. Capt. Van Pelt, commanding the battery, was taken prisoner.

At 2 o'clock the contest was perfectly terrific, the roll of musketry being more continuous and deafening than at Stones River.

At 2:40 P. M., our division centre was pushed, broken, and retreated in disorder.

Col. Barnett planted a battery and soon checked the pursuing enemy, who, in turn, were driven over the same ground.

The division of Gen. Davis was then driven back by the rebels with heavy loss, and every gun of the Eighth Indiana regiment was captured, when Gen. Davis rallied his forces and pushed the enemy back and retook the guns.

Reynolds, lost heavily, but stubbornly held his position, driving the enemy, but never leaving his line.

Palmer, who was overwhelmed, failed to get off his whole battery, and two guns were lost.

Van Cleve, although fighting gallantly, lost ground, and being overpowered, failed to regain his position.

Our line was pressed severely and wavered.

The rebels exulting over their apparent success, made the air resound with cheers. They advanced along the whole line, and when within fire the musketry rolled from right to left, and till 5 o'clock the fighting was terrific.

Gen. Rosecrans grew anxious; the wounded came pouring in, and the rebels kept steadily moving up to his headquarters.

New forces were opposed to the rebels, and with this time till dark the battle raged with destructive fury.

At dusk when the firing had almost ceased, the rebels threw forward fresh troops and engaged our right.

The action again became general until long after dark, and ended with the greatest fury.

The battle thus far has been a bloody one and our loss is very heavy.

Rebel prisoners say that some of their regiments are almost annihilated.

Both armies occupy the same ground as when the action began.

We have captured several hundred prisoners, many of whom are from the East.

We took ten guns and lost seven.

FURTHER REPORTS FROM NASHVILLE.

Dispatch to the Washington Chronicle.

Nashville, Sunday, Tenn., Sept. 20.

There has been great excitement here all day, as it became known early this morning that Bragg and Rosecrans had met in battle. From officers who have arrived I learn that Bragg, reinforced by at least one division from Lee's army, attacked Rosecrans yesterday morning, causing considerable confusion in Thomas' corps. The fight took place in Walker County, which is full of creeks and mountains. As near as I can learn, it was driven on one side, and then the other, either gaining much advantage. The divisions of Generals Van Cleve and Barlow suffered to some extent, and after losing much ground, recovered it. There was considerable hand-to-hand fighting, and several pieces of artillery were captured, recaptured, and lost again. As at the battle of Stone River, Generals Palmer and Nagawitz manœuvred their respective divisions splendidly, and assisted Van Cleve in recovering lost ground. The artillery was not called into requisition in all the divisions. The Tenth Indiana suffered most, and lost all its field officers. The Thirty-first Illinois, Fortieth Kentucky and Second Ohio also sustained in the brunt of the action. It is believed at Gen. Grant's headquarters (Nashville) that the struggle ended yesterday (Saturday 19th) with no Federal disadvantage, though the most absurd rumors have prevailed the entire day. The Secessionists here had Gen. Nagawitz, BARLOW and PALMER killed, but news of an official character states that neither are injured. The presumption is that, considering Bragg's army, not established communication with Rosecrans, Gen. Johnston, who was in command, calculated to crawl in between the two armies, crush Bragg's force, which was comparatively small, and then pursue upon Rosecrans, thus whipping up by default. In this, no doubt, he has failed, as the rebels fought at night against Thomas' corps of Rosecrans' army. There would, probably, have been no scuffling upon our side, had it not been that the respective commands were under marching orders

THE BATTLE ON SUNDAY.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Sept. 21—12:45 A. M.

Our army under Gen. ROSECRANS has been badly beaten, and compelled to retreat to Chattanooga, by BRAGG, with heavy reinforcements from Lee, BARLOW and JOE JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 21.

The National Republican says:
"The enemy attacked ROSECRANS again on Sunday morning at 9 o'clock with overwhelming numbers. The battle raged fiercely all day.

According to the latest accounts received here up to 2 o'clock this afternoon, which left Chattanooga at 8 o'clock last evening, two, and only two, of Gen. ROSECRANS' divisions gave way in utter panic and confusion. But, from 8,000 to 10,000 of these had been rallied and got back to their places; while the remainder of the army had not given away or retreated, and at the latest moment was driving the advance of the rebel army back.

This we know is the latest news here.

The number of killed and wounded on both sides will probably not fall of thirty thousand.

THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

An Attack by Guerrillas—Capture of \$2,200,000 in Confederate Funds—Description from the Enemy.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 21.

Reverend Admiral PORTER, writing to the Navy Department from Cairo, under date of Sept. 15, says:

"The river below seems quiet. There has been no attempt made to obstruct commerce or navigation. A body of guerrillas attacked the gunboat Champion from behind the levee while she was conveying a body of troops below. The troops passed on safely and the Champion stopped and fought the rebels until she made them retire, losing some of their men—report says fifty-seven. They have not been heard of since, except that they were falling back on Alexandria, Gen. HANCOCK having given them chase with his division.

I came up I overtook a part of the Marine brigade, under Col. Cress. He reported to me that he had just captured at Bolivar three rebel paymasters, with \$2,200,000 in Confederate money, to pay off the soldiers at Little Rock. He also captured the escort, consisting of thirty-five men. This will not improve the dissatisfaction now existing in Gen. Pauc's army, and the next news we hear will be that Gen. Straus has possession of Little Rock.

The guerrillas pick up deserters every day, who say the rebels don't intend to fight in Arkansas, and that with proper steps will be in the Union again in forty days. Lieut. Bacon captured a Col. March who was on a connection expedition, and it gave unusual satisfaction to all the people.

FROM MISSOURI AND KANSAS.

Soldiers Shot by Guerrillas—A Steamboat Burned—Refugees—Gen. Hunter—Quadrant Movements.

St. Louis, Monday, Sept. 21.

The steamer Marcella was boarded and plundered, on the 15th inst., at Dover Landing, Lafayette County. The soldiers of the Fifth State Militia, returning home on furlough, were taken two miles into the woods and shot. The boat was burned.

During the past week 1,000 persons have crossed the river at Lexington, mostly refugees from the border counties. Cass County, under Gen. Ewing's order, is nearly depopulated.

Gen. Hoxley has arrived, to preside over the commission to investigate the burning of the steamer Ruka.

A Leavenworth dispatch to the Democrat says a messenger, who came to Fort Scott on Wednesday night, reports Corcoran at Cowan's Prairie with 1,500 men, and that QUINCY had passed Bell's Mills with most of his command on his way south, probably to join CORCORAN. A company of the Second Kansas (colored) and the Third Wisconsin cavalry regiment also were on his way up with a small escort.

THE WAR IN LOUISIANA.

A Successful Expedition to Alexandria.

CAIRO, Sunday, Sept. 20.

An expedition under Gen. C. RICKARD, from Natchez to Alexandria, captured several cannon, and destroyed a fortification at Alexandria. A large quantity of mules, stores and cattle were also captured.

THE LATE FIGHT NEAR KNOXVILLE.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Wednesday, Sept. 16.

On Wednesday, Lieut. Col. CAYES, with 300 men of the One Hundredth Ohio regiment was attacked near Telford, 23 miles up the railroad, by 1,800 rebels, under Gen. JACKSON.

After fighting for two hours, our forces losing heavily in killed and wounded, were compelled to surrender to overpowering numbers.

(The rebel journals have already reported this affair as having occurred near Jonesboro.—Ed. Times.)

INTERESTING FROM JAPAN.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Sept. 21.

Arrived, ship Herald of the Morning, from Boston.

A private letter from the American Minister, Mr. PARRIS, dated at Kogawa, Japan, Aug. 10th, says that the prompt resumption of the outrage upon our flag has resulted most favorably. The Wyoming, with six guns, destroyed a Japanese steamer, bark and brig, mounting twenty-two guns, besides capturing six batteries. The accomplishment of so much with so little means, astonished the Government and people of Japan, and, what is strange, the Government is obliged to us.

Other advices, of the same date, say the British fleet goes to Saragosa's dominion to demand \$25,000 indemnity and the surrender of the murderers of Mr. Richardson. If the money is not paid a considerable campaign would be inaugurated against the Damios.

Dates from Shanghai to the 21st July, state that the cholera was unabated and the mortality fearful.

Break in the Erie Canal.

ALBANY, Monday, Sept. 21.

The heavy rain of last Friday caused a break in the Erie Canal, at Hoffman's Ferry. The break extends 100 feet, and the earth was washed to the depth of 10 feet below the bottom of the canal. Boats will not be able to pass before Wednesday morning.

Dismity Between Citizens and Soldiers in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Sept. 21.

Last night a difficulty occurred, on the corner of Bigal and Spring streets, between some citizens and soldiers, in which three of the former were wounded.

Arrival of Cotton at Halifax.

HALIFAX, N. S., Monday, Sept. 21.

The steamer Edwin Haddock, from Minamora, with a full load of cotton for Liverpool, arrived here to-day.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 21.

ADVANCE OF CAVALRY.

A movement of the Army of the Potomac has commenced, so far as to send forward BURROUGHS' cavalry across the Rapidan. The crossing was effected without opposition. It is prophesied that but a feeble force of rebels intervenes between MAZES and Richmond. Commanders who have doubted the accumulated evidence of many detachments sent from Lee's army southward, now seem inclined to admit the fact, since the news of the Chattanooga battle has begun to arrive, ROSECRANS is fighting the whole Southern Confederacy.

DISAPPEARANCE OF REBEL FORCES.

A gentleman who left Falmouth a few days ago, reports that there was no rebel force in or near Fredericksburg, and but few pickets were to be seen. The same party says there is only one brigade as low down as Germania, on the Rapidan.

A MARAUDING PARTY.

There is only one squad of rebel troops now north of the Rappahannock and east of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. These men are on a marauding excursion to pick up stragglers, whom they strip of everything valuable, and then let go. Two men, with Drs. SWEET and RICHARDS, of the Michigan cavalry brigade, were captured Sunday, between Herwood Church and Culpeper Station, and this morning they came into camp stripped of everything.

DRAFT MATTER.

It having been ascertained that this-bodied men, after passing as substitutes, have sent to the general rendezvous others disguised for military service, but answering to the same name, the Provost-Marshal-General directs that Provost-Marshal be held responsible for delivering the identical men who have passed examination. Members of the Board of Enrollment are also notified that any neglect or violation of paragraphs 85, 93, 94 and 95 of the regulations for Provost-Marshal will result in the dismissal of the offender.

SWINDLING OF THE REBEL COMMISSIONER OF EXCHANGES.

The Bureau of Exchange here received a letter a day or two since from Commissioner ORIN, at Richmond, notifying them that twelve thousand prisoners paroled by Gen. GRANT, had been returned to the field, and in exchange, referred to the same number of our prisoners delivered at City Point. The whole statement in regard to delivery was a lie; not a man of ours had been returned for those twelve thousand, who were taken into Gen. Grant's hands at Chattanooga. The late battle at Chattanooga.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION.

Capt. BAKER, Fifth New-York cavalry, was seriously wounded near Kelly's Ford on Thursday last. There is some reason to believe that the shot was fired by a despatching conscript to avoid being captured.

A RAILROAD PROTECTED.

The Orange and Alexandria Railroad is now thoroughly guarded as far as Culpeper Court-house, mostly by detachments from the Eleventh corps.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

Receipts of internal revenue to-day have been \$485,316, the largest amount ever received in one day. The receipts from this source are steadily increasing.

THE MEXICAN AMBASSADOR.

Gen. CORTEZ had an interview to-day with the Secretary of State with reference to his mission from the Juarez authorities.

LEFT FOR NEW-YORK.

Assistant Secretary of State FRANKLIN SAWARD left for New-York this morning, to be absent three or four days.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

A CHARGE AFTER THE GUERRILLA WHITE. Reliable information has been received Washington that at noon on Friday last Col. LOWELL, in command of the Second Massachusetts regiment and detachments of the Thirtieth and Sixteenth New-York cavalry, started out in pursuit of the guerrilla WATTS.

Col. Lowell found that WATTS had crossed Goose Creek at Cockrell's Ford and crossed the country in nearly a straight line toward Mount Pleasant and Hughesville, reaching near Ball's Mills at 11 o'clock on Saturday. The trail of WATTS's men was discerned early on the morning of the 19th, and was followed to a point near Mount Pleasant. Satisfactory evidence then appearing that WATTS was back on the Snicker'sville road, Col. Lowell returned to Dover and Aldie in camp. As the result of the expedition three of WATTS's men were captured and one killed. Four citizens on horseback were also arrested under suspicious circumstances. In some of the places visited by Col. LOWELL, he was informed that WATTS had notified the rebels that they had been conscripted, but no steps had been taken to force them into the rebel service. It was currently reported at Aldie that both WATTS and MORAN had been ordered to leave the country, and move nearer to the main body of Lee's army.

All the guerrillas that have been recently at home have gone West within a few days.

BLOCKADE RUNNERS CAPTURED.

The Navy Department has received information of the capture of the schooner Flying Scud, by the steamer Princess Royal, on the 12th inst. She was from Brazos, Texas, loaded with cotton.

The U. S. bark Gem of the Sea, on the 31st ult., off Charleston Harbor, Fla., captured the sloop Richard, five tons burden, loaded with 8½ bales of cotton.

SILVER BAR CONTRIBUTION FROM NEVADA.

Private advices from Virginia City, Nevada Territory, say additional subscriptions to the amount of \$9,000 have been made there for the Sanitary Commission. The list of names is too long to insert. A good evidence of the mineral resources of that Territory, as well as of the liberality of its inhabitants.

EXECUTION OF DESERTERS.

A letter from the Army of the Potomac to-night states that the number of the deserters who were shot in the several corps towards the close of last week, and prompt and extreme punishment now awaits this class of offenders, without hope of pardon.

THE NIAGARA READY FOR SEA.

The magnificent steamship Niagara, of 5,000 tons, and with her enormous battery, is now ready for sea at Boston, where she has remained so as to be conveniently near to those patriotic fishermen who have so long manifested an earnest desire to enlist in the navy. The early departure of the steamship is desired in apprehension of the advent of the British fleet, with the concurrence of the British Government. The enlistment of the fishermen has been ordered owing to an unusually successful fishing season and the advance of the price of fish. Success in their labors makes them very independent. In view of rich prizes it is supposed that the business of recruiting for the navy will be additionally stimulated.

THE EXEMPTIONS UNDER THE ENROLLMENT ACT.

It may not be generally known that the causes which exempt from service under the Enrollment act are not as numerous as those governing the military service in Europe. The examinations under that act are conducted with about the same particularity as in our regular army. The list of causes was prepared by a Board of Surgeons, and sanctioned by the military authorities, apart from any agency of the Provost-Marshal-General.

EXPLOITS OF A BOATING PARTY.

A scouting party has been patrolling the country between the Occoquan, Dumfries and Brentville for the last five days, during which they have scattered the rebel guerrillas, captured one of them and a number of their horses, and brought in nine deserters.

POSTSCRIPT.

TUESDAY, 5 O'CLOCK A. M.

THE GREAT BATTLES.

IMPORTANT DETAILS.

Our Army Victorious on Saturday.

THE POSITION ON SUNDAY MORNING.

A FIERCE ASSAULT ON OUR LEFT.

DESPERATE TWO HOURS' STRUGGLE.

The Enemy Several Times Repulsed.

Handsome Manœuvring on Both Sides.

A Vigorous Dash on Our Right and Centre.

THEY BREAK BEFORE THE ONSLAUGHT.

TERRIFIC FLANK ATTACK.

Opportune Arrival of Reinforcements.

Repulse of the Enemy at All Points.

THE BLOODIEST FIGHTING OF THE WAR.

OUR CAPTURES AND CASUALTIES.

CHATTANOOGA, Tuesday, Sept. 22.

The battle on the 19th resulted well for us, we having held our own as established on our left, and concentrated our forces during the day; and on Sunday morning we held a handsome line, with our right on a ridge of hills and our left protected by rude works of logs thrown up during the night. Our left rested on the east side of Rossville and Lafayette, about four miles south of Rossville.

In the fight of the 19th we had lost about 600 killed and 2,000 wounded, and were ahead three pieces of artillery; and the men were in splendid spirits.

The engagement was resumed at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 20th by attempts of the rebels to storm Gen. Thomas' left and front. They were severely repulsed several times with heavy loss to them and very little to us. This fight lasted an hour and a half, and was the most terrific of the war, a continuous fire of musketry and artillery being kept up with deadly effect.

During this fight our right and centre were not engaged—our skirmishers keep up a hotting fire.

The enemy, seeing their assaults vain, manœuvred to the left with the intention of throwing a force on the Rossville road and attacking THOMAS on the left flank. At this juncture THOMAS ordered Gen. BRANNAN, who had one brigade in reserve and two with REYNOLDS, holding the key of the position, which was THOMAS's right, to move to the left of the line, to protect the flank of Gen. ROSECRANS, and at the same time sent DAVIS and VAN CLEVE from the right and centre to support BRANNAN in the effort to hold the line to Rossville, and protect THOMAS's right.

On seeing the withdrawal of the skirmishers in front of the division, which was moving from the right and centre, the enemy made a vigorous attack on that part of the line, piercing the centre, cutting off DAVIS and SHANAHAN from the left, and driving the centre into the mountains, both right and centre being much scattered, without very serious loss in killed or wounded.

The right and centre gone, THOMAS's right became exposed to a most terrific flank attack, and REYNOLDS and BRANNAN, and the right of THOMAS's line was swung around. His extreme left being as at first, this also fell back a short distance on the Rossville road.

Parts of the centre were gathered up and reported to THOMAS, who made several stands, but was unable to check the rebel advance until the arrival of reinforcements. At 1 o'clock, Gen. GRANT, with one division of reserves, came up, and was at once thrown into the centre, driving the enemy handsomely from his position on a strong ridge, with heavy loss. The fire from one of GRANT's batteries mowed them down like grass.

This fight lasted about half an hour, with slight loss to us. Capt. ROSSALL, Gen. GRANT's Adjutant, was killed before we had been ten minutes in the fight. After this bloody repulse the enemy remained quiet until 4 o'clock, persisting, however, in manœuvring on both flanks. Their full and correct information regarding this country enabled them to do so with great facility.

Having gotten again on our flank the enemy made a vigorous attack, and a fight ensued, which has no parallel in the history of this army.

Col. HARRIS's brigade and Gen. WOOD's division distinguished themselves in the fight.

Gen. WOOD, Col. HARRIS and Gen. GARFIELD were present, and with the remnant of Gen. JOHNSON's division held the left, and covered himself with glory.

On the right and centre, Gens. BRANNAN, BAIRD, REYNOLDS and PALMER, with parts of their divisions, fought most gallantly, while Gens. SYDNEY and

GRANGER held the reserve, and drove the enemy at every point where they went in.

At 5 o'clock, Gen. THOMAS was still triumphant, and on the left held his line of the morning, but with the right of the enemy nearly back to his line, nearly at right angles with that of the morning. Two lines of retreat were open to Gen. THOMAS to Chattanooga, one of which he fell back to—Rossville—during the night. Our losses have necessarily been heavy but the list of killed will be surprisingly light, and in the two days' engagement we have not suffered more in men than the enemy. In the charge by Gen. THOMAS, on the first day, the enemy lost as many in killed as we did in the whole day. What the losses in prisoners and material are cannot now be reported. Our killed will reach 1,300; our wounded will amount to 7,000—most of them slight wounds.

Among the general officers killed are Gen. Lytle, Col. Key, Col. King, commanding brigade, and Col. Bartley, of the One hundred and first Illinois. Among the wounded are Gen. Morton, of Gen. Rosecrans' Staff; Col. Cressier, Fourth Kentucky; Col. Frankhouse, Ninety-eighth Illinois; Lieut. Col. Mudge, Eleventh Michigan; Lieut. Col. Rent, Fourth Kentucky; Col. Bradley, commanding brigade in Sheridan's division; Col. Chas. Anderson, Sixth Ohio; Maj. Milmore, Eighteenth Kentucky; Lieut. Col. Tripp, Sixth Indiana; Lieut. Col. Bryan, Seventy-fifth Indiana; Col. Armstrong, Ninety-third Ohio; Maj. Johnston, Twenty-second Illinois, and Lieut. Col. Maxwell, of the Second Ohio—all slightly wounded.

Lieut. Col. Vanghan, of the Seventh Kentucky; Col. Stanley, of the Eighteenth Ohio, and Maj. Dawson, of the Nineteenth Infantry, were all slightly wounded.

Gen. John H. King is reported wounded and a prisoner.

We have captured Gen. Adams, of Texas, and 1,300 of his men.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

Various Rumors and Reports—Grant to the Rescue—Rosecrans and Bragg Still Fighting—Arrest of a Quartermaster—The Tobacco Crop.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Sept. 21—11:45 P. M.

Not a word has been received from ROSECRANS' army to-day.

The reports here that the rebels in considerable numbers were coming into Eastern Kentucky, through Pound Gap, are untrue.

Rumors, impossible to authenticate now, prevail; among them that a large part of Grant's army is rapidly moving forward to aid ROSECRANS; that the engagement between ROSECRANS and BRAGG's armies is still progressing, &c.

The military authorities here do not believe that any very seriously disastrous results have occurred to ROSECRANS' army.

Capt. SAMUEL BLACK, Assistant-Quartermaster in charge of forage, has been arrested on charge of fraud.

The tobacco market is excited, and largely advanced on account of the injury to the crops by the frost of Friday and Saturday nights.

There has been no disturbance of the telegraph lines between this place and Chattanooga.

Proceedings Against a Union Newspaper.

St. Louis, Monday, Sept. 21.

On Friday last, the Union newspaper, a semi-official organ of Gen. SCHORER and the conservatives, published an editorial reflecting on Gen. Ewing for depopulating certain border counties. On Saturday, Sept. 19th, the First Kansas regiment, made out charges and specifications, charging D. M. GEISSON, editor of the Union, with violating SCHORER's Order No. 96, by publishing matter calculated to embarrass the military authorities, and filed them with the Adjutant-General, demanding an investigation. Mr. GEISSON has not yet been arrested, but, as Capt. PAUCE is not the man to withdraw his charges, it seems that the organ of the authors of the order is likely to be the first victim.

Fire in Poughkeepsie.

Poughkeepsie, Monday, Sept. 21—midnight.

A large brick chair factory on Water-street is in one sheet of flame. Hundreds of poor families will be thrown out of employment by this disaster. It was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary. The loss will be \$50,000.

Illness of Cuban-Government Loan.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Sept. 21.

CUBAN, the celebrated danseuse, is lying dangerously ill at the City Hotel.

The sales of five-wanties to-day amounted to \$463,150. Deliveries of bonds are made to Sept. 16.

Deaths on the Mississippi.

PORT HUDSON, NATCHEZ, BATON ROUGE, VICKS, RUGBY and HELENA.

The correspondent of the St. Louis Republican thus sums up the condition of affairs at these places: "Port Hudson is almost abandoned so far as Federal soldiers are concerned. The necessities of Gen. BANGS' expedition have required most of the men to be sent to the rear, and the army of the Union to the Government to hold that point, it has been partially evacuated. The number of men now there will not exceed one by the army of the Union."

Natches affairs seem to remain the same as

choice extra State, at \$5 20@26, chiefly at

65¢ @ \$5.00; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands,
\$5.65 @ \$5.00 hbl.

per acre State and Western.....	\$ 45	¢ 25
Extra State.....	\$ 60	¢ 25
Extra Illinois and Indiana, Michigan.....	\$ 45	¢ 25
Extra Ohio, round-head, ship's brods.....	\$ 65	¢ 10
Extra Ohio, trade brand.....	\$ 15	¢ 50
Extra Georgia.....	\$ 10	¢ 50
Superior to Choice Extra Miami.....	\$ 75	¢ 50

Northern Floor is in good demand, at advanced rates. Since our last, 2400 bbls., at \$35.50 to \$36.50 per bbl. For superior to good extra, \$36.50 to \$37.50 per bbl. For choice, brands, and \$38.00 for very superior, for extra family brand, \$40. Canadian Floor is in lively request, at rising prices. Sales, 1,400 bbls. Extra, at \$40.00 to \$40.50 per bbl. Extra fine and superior, at \$43.65 to \$45.45 for fine and superior, and \$47.15 sales; 4500 bbls. Corn Meal is in fair request, at \$10.00 for 100 lbs. 44 cts. and 45 cts. for 100 lbs. Atlantic Mills, and \$4.60 for Brandyside, \$4.40 for Blue 900 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in very active demand on a charity for exports and prices are rising. 70 cts. per bushel. Sales, since our last, 100,000 bushels, including new White Western on private contract, old White Western at \$1.45 to \$1.52; Amber at \$1.35 to \$1.38; and Red at \$1.35 to \$1.38.

Under Western at \$1.26-\$1.35. Inferior, \$1.20-\$1.31.
 Amber Louisiana and Wisconsin at \$1.27-\$1.33—theat-
 ric rate (C&W) is \$1.25. Amber Ohio, \$1.29.
 27: Chicago Spring, \$1.05-\$.93. Amber Kentucky,
 at \$1.45.
 Oanel. Cora continues in brisk
 demand, partly on speculation, is an advance of
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prices, including Crude Whale at 86c.
@. Do. Sperm at \$1 46¢@21¢; Bleached
inter. W. bale at \$1 Unbleached Sperm, \$1 75
@ 1.80; Lard, 100 lbs. at 50¢; Tallow, 100
@. City Rad, 65c. @70c.; Olive at \$1 70¢@1
Crude Petroleum at 37½c. @38½c.; Refined do.
@38c. @70c. @75c.

PROVISIONS.—Pork has been in pretty active re-
quest at better prices. Sales, since our last, 4,500 bbls.,
@, at \$1 87½¢@\$14 for New Mess, \$1 25¢@15¢
Old Mess, and \$1 10¢@15¢ for Prime, @bbl. Cu-
rrency is in fairly active demand for
@. and 5c. @6c., for inferior to prime Shoul-
ders, @. Bacon is in fair demand, @c. @5c. @
@. Lard is in fair demand, @c. @4c. @
and bbls. for immediate and future de-
@c. @11½c., the latter an extreme rate for choice,
@. Beef is doing better; @ sales 750 bbls., at \$14
@ for Eastern, and 100 bbls. @12½¢ for
@. @. bbl. Butter is in good request at 15c. @25c.,
poor to choice Western, and 16c. @24c. for com-
mon to choice State @. Cheese is in fair demand,
@c. @13½c. @.

RICE.—Sales today, 200 bags East India, at \$7 12½¢

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.		
Atlantic	Sept. 22.	New-York.....Galway.
Atlantic	Sept. 22.	New-York.....Greenock.

of Cork.	Sept. 24.	New York.	Liverpool.
na.	Sept. 26.	New York.	Liverpool.
Senza.	Sept. 26.	New York.	Liverpool.
mascus.	Sept. 29.	Quebec.	Liverpool.
na.	Sept. 30.	Boston.	Liverpool.
Senia.	Sept. 30.	Boston.	Liverpool.
mmmonia.	Oct. 3.	New York.	Santhampton.
of Washington.	Oct. 3.	New York.	Liverpool.
na.	Oct. 6.	Boston.	Liverpool.
na.	Oct. 7.	New York.	Liverpool.
ousiana.	Oct. 7.	New York.	Liverpool.
rops.	Oct. 14.	Boston.	Liverpool.
on.	Oct. 14.	New York.	Liverpool.
na.	Oct. 17.	New York.	Santhampton.
na.	Oct. 21.	New York.	Liverpool.
na.	Oct. 23.	New York.	Liverpool.
na.	Oct. 23.	New York.	Liverpool.
na.	Nov. 14.	New York.	Santhampton.
FROM EUROPE.			
Patrick.	Sept. 4.	Liverpool.	Quebec.
na.	Sept. 9.	Liverpool.	Quebec.
merica.	Sept. 10.	Liverpool.	Quebec.
na.	Sept. 12.	Liverpool.	New York.
elestiana.	Sept. 15.	Liverpool.	Boston.
gatie.	Sept. 15.	Liverpool.	Boston.
of Washington.	Sept. 18.	Liverpool.	New York.
Seiron.	Sept. 18.	Boston.	Boston.

Liverpool	Sept. 19	Liverpool	New-York
London	Sept. 23	Liverpool	New-York
Spain	Sept. 26	Liverpool	New-York
Sumatra	Sept. 23	Liverpool	New-York
Baltimore	Sept. 30	Liverpool	New-York
Africa	Oct. 3	Liverpool	Boston

For Havana and the West Indies.

Spain	Sept. 19	New-York	Havana
Africa	Oct. 12	New-York	Havana via Nassau
Africa	Nov. 9	New-York	Havana via Nassau
Africa	Dec. 7	New-York	Havana via Nassau

For New-Orleans.

Cromwell	Sept. 24	New-York	New-Orleans
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For California.

Queen	Sept. 23	New-York	Panama
Queen	Sept. 3	New-York	Nicaragua

European Mail.

The mails for Great Britain and St. Johns, N. F., by *Adriatic*, will close this morning at 9 A. M.

The mails for Europe by the *Scotia* will close on

Wednesday, at 9.30 A. M.
 Steamers, for Europe by the *Damasus*, via Quebec,
 will close on Thursday, at 12 45 P. M.
 The mails for Great Britain and the Continent by the
Albatross, via Southampton, will close on Saturday at 10.30
 A. M.
 The mails for Ireland by the *Etna*, via Queenstown,
 will close on Saturday, at 10.30 A. M.

For the South Pacific, &c.
 The mails for the South Pacific and Central America,
 by the *Ocean Queen*, will close on Wednesday, at 10.30
 A. M.

For New-Orleans.
 The mails for New-Orleans by the *George Cromwell*
 will close on Saturday, at 2 P. M.

For Havana.
 The mails for Havana by the *Eagle* will close on
 Wednesday, at 2 P. M.

Department of Domestic Mails.

North Mail close at..... 5 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.
East Mail close at..... 5 A. M. and 10 P. M.
Western Mail (via Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.
Western Mail (via Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 10 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sand-
wich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at
5 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1.30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

EVER REMEMBERED-IT IS POSSIBLE I
may leave New-York at the end of the month. I do not
want any more letters to the same address till you hear
from me here. Write at once if you can. A.

W. O. P. - THIS 8 P. M. M. R.

SEWING MACHINES.

GROVER & BAKER'S

NEW LOCK-STITCH MACHINE, NO. 9.
No. 495 BROADWAY.
This is the best and cheapest Machine
FOR TAILORS' USE
Ever produced. Price, \$45.

GROCERIES.

TEAS.
ONLY TWO CENTS PER POUND PROFIT.
ONLY TWO CENTS PER POUND PROFIT.
ONLY TWO CENTS PER POUND PROFIT.
ONLY TWO CENTS PER POUND PROFIT

The

GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY.
 No. 51 Vesey-st., New-York.
 are selling all their Teas at only
 TWO CENTS PER POUND PROFIT.
 believing this feature to be attractive to the many who
 have heretofore been paying enormous profits.

ment, partly on speculation, at an advance of
@5c. per bushel. Sales have been reported of 240,000
bushels, mostly from stock, at 82c. @84c. per bushel.

[illegible]

ROVIONS—Pork has been in pretty active market at better prices. Sales, since our last, 4,500 bbls. at \$11.00 to \$11.50 for prime, 100 lbs. per cwt. for Old Mesa, and \$10.25 to \$10.50 for Prime, 50 lbs. cwt. Cur Mesas are in more active demand, at 84c. per lb. for Sides, and 80c. for Inferior to prime Stew-bones, W. B. Bacon is in fair demand, at 84c. per lb. Lard is decidedly firmer today, at 5c. Sales, 4,800 and beef, for immediate and future delivery, at 10c. @ 11 1/2c. The latter at an extraordinary low for choice, and 10c. @ 11 1/2c. for extra Mesa, and 10.00 to 10.25 @ 10.50 for Prime, 50 lbs. Butter is in good request at 15c. @ 16c. Eggs poor to fair Western, at 17c. @ 18c. Hides in to in choice State W. B. Cheese is in fair demand, 10c. @ 13 1/2c. W. B.

MICE—Sales, since our last, 200 bags Extra D, at 17 1/2c. @ 25 1/2c. per 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Sales, since our last, 1,400 hhds. at 12c. @ 13c. New Orleans at 14c. @ 14 1/2c. Porto Rico at 13c. @ 13 1/2c. Cuba at 13c. @ 13 1/2c.

HALLOW—Sales, since our last 180,000 lbs. at 4c. @ 11 1/2c. W. B.

WHISKY—Sales, to-day, 1,700 bbis, in lots, at 56c. per gal.

RIGHTS.—For Liverpool, the engagements im-
count 3,560 bbls. Flour, by sailing vessel and steam-
at 14, 25 and 34 cents; 2,400 bushels of Corn
in bulk and ship's bags, at 64, 65, 67, 68, 69, 70 bush-
400 lbs. Beef, by steamer, at 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70
300 lbs. Provisions, by do., at 30s. 40s. 45s. 50s.
London, 1,000 bbls. Flour, on 24 days, at 15s. 16s.
100 lbs. Butter and Cheese, by steamer, at 15s. 16s.
and 2,000 bbls. Oil Cake, at 2s. 3d. 2 1/2d. 6d. 7d.
For Bristol, 7,560 bushels Wheat, in ship's bags,
40 bushels. For Marseilles, 1,400 lbs. Lard.
Tr. 65.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.		
Atlantic.	Sept. 22.	New York Liverpool.
Ida.	Sept. 23.	New York Liverpool.
Ida.	Sept. 24.	New York Liverpool.
Ida.	Sept. 25.	New York Liverpool.
Ida.	Sept. 26.	New York Liverpool.
Ida.	Sept. 27.	New York Liverpool.
Ida.	Sept. 28.	New York Liverpool.
Ida.	Sept. 29.	New York Liverpool.
Ida.	Sept. 30.	New York Liverpool.
Ida.	Sept. 31.	New York Liverpool.
Ida.	Sept. 32.	New York Liverpool.
Ida.	Sept. 33.	New York Liverpool.
Ida.	Sept. 34.	New York Liverpool.
Ida.	Sept. 35.	New York Liverpool.
Ida.	Sept. 36.	New York Liverpool.
Ida.	Sept. 37.	New York Liverpool.
Ida.	Sept. 38.	New York Liverpool.
Ida.	Sept. 39.	New York Liverpool.
Ida.	Sept. 40.	New York Liverpool.
Ida.	Sept. 41.	New York Liverpool.
Ida.	Sept. 42.	New York Liverpool.
Ida.	Sept. 43.	New York Liverpool.
Ida.	Sept. 44.	New York Liverpool.
Ida.	Sept. 45.	New York Liverpool.
Ida.	Sept. 46.	New York Liverpool.
Ida.	Sept. 47.	New York Liverpool.
Ida.	Sept. 48.	New York Liverpool.
Ida.	Sept. 49.	New York Liverpool.
Ida.	Sept. 50.	New York Liverpool.
Ida.	Sept. 51.	New York Liverpool.
Ida.	Sept. 52.	New York Liverpool.
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Ida.	Sept. 56.	New York Liverpool.
Ida.	Sept. 57.	New York Liverpool.
Ida.	Sept. 58.	New York Liverpool.
Ida.	Sept. 59.	New York Liverpool.
Ida.	Sept. 60.	New York Liverpool.
Ida.	Sept. 61.	New York Liverpool.
Ida.	Sept. 62.	New York Liverpool.
Ida.	Sept. 63.	New York Liverpool.
Ida.	Sept. 64.	New York Liverpool.
Ida.	Sept. 65.	New York Liverpool.
Ida.	Sept. 66.	New York Liverpool.
Ida.	Sept. 67.	New York Liverpool.
Ida.	Sept. 68.	New York Liverpool.
Ida.	Sept. 69.	New York Liverpool.
Ida.	Sept. 70.	New York Liverpool.
Ida.	Sept. 71.	New York Liverpool.
Ida.	Sept. 72.	New York Liverpool.
Ida.	Sept. 73.	New York Liverpool.
Ida.	Sept. 74.	New York Liverpool.
Ida.	Sept. 75.	New York Liverpool.
Ida.	Sept. 76.	New York Liverpool.
Ida.	Sept. 77.	New York Liverpool.
Ida.	Sept. 78.	New York Liverpool.
Ida.	Sept. 79.	New York Liverpool.
Ida.	Sept. 80.	New York Liverpool.
Ida.	Sept. 81.	New York Liverpool.
Ida.	Sept. 82.	New York Liverpool.
Ida.	Sept. 83.	New York Liverpool.
Ida.	Sept. 84.	New York Liverpool.
Ida.	Sept. 85.	New York Liverpool.
Ida.	Sept. 86.	New York Liverpool.
Ida.	Sept. 87.	New York Liverpool.
Ida.	Sept. 88.	New York Liverpool.
Ida.	Sept. 89.	New York Liverpool.
Ida.	Sept. 90.	New York Liverpool.
Ida.	Sept. 91.	New York Liverpool.
Ida.	Sept. 92.	New York Liverpool.
Ida.	Sept. 93.	New York Liverpool.
Ida.	Sept. 94.	New York Liverpool.
Ida.	Sept. 95.	New York Liverpool.
Ida.	Sept. 96.	New York Liverpool.
Ida.	Sept. 97.	New York Liverpool.
Ida.	Sept. 98.	New York Liverpool.
Ida.	Sept. 99.	New York Liverpool.
Ida.	Sept. 100.	New York Liverpool.

RIGHTS.—For Liverpool, the engagements im-
count 3,560 bbls. Flour, by sailing vessel and steam-
at 14, 25 and 34 cents; 2,400 bushels of Corn
in bulk and ship's bags, at 64, 65, 67, 68, 69, 70 bush-
400 lbs. Beef, by steamer, at 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70
300 lbs. Provisions, by do., at 30s. 40s. 45s. 50s.
London, 1,000 bbls. Flour, on 24 days, at 15s. 16s.
100 lbs. Butter and Cheese, by steamer, at 15s. 16s.
and 2,000 bbls. Oil Cake, at 2s. 3d. 2 1/2d. 6d. 7d.
For Bristol, 7,560 bushels Wheat, in ship's bags,
40 bushels. For Marseilles, 1,400 lbs. Lard.
Tr. 65.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.		
Atlantic.	Sept. 22.	New York Liverpool.
Ida.	Sept. 23.	New York Liverpool.
Ida.	Sept. 24.	New York Liverpool.
Ida.	Sept. 25.	New York Liverpool.
Ida.	Sept. 26.	New York Bremen.
Ida.	Sept. 27.	New York Bremen.
Ida.	Sept. 28.	New York Bremen.
Ida.	Sept. 29.	New York Bremen.
Ida.	Sept. 30.	New York Bremen.
Ida.	Sept. 31.	New York Bremen.
Ida.	Sept. 32.	New York Bremen.
Ida.	Sept. 33.	New York Bremen.
Ida.	Sept. 34.	New York Bremen.
Ida.	Sept. 35.	New York Bremen.
Ida.	Sept. 36.	New York Bremen.
Ida.	Sept. 37.	New York Bremen.
Ida.	Sept. 38.	New York Bremen.
Ida.	Sept. 39.	New York Bremen.
Ida.	Sept. 40.	New York Bremen.
Ida.	Sept. 41.	New York Bremen.
Ida.	Sept. 42.	New York Bremen.
Ida.	Sept. 43.	New York Bremen.
Ida.	Sept. 44.	New York Bremen.
Ida.	Sept. 45.	New York Bremen.
Ida.	Sept. 46.	New York Bremen.
Ida.	Sept. 47.	New York Bremen.
Ida.	Sept. 48.	New York Bremen.
Ida.	Sept. 49.	New York Bremen.
Ida.	Sept. 50.	New York Bremen.
Ida.	Sept. 51.	New York Bremen.
Ida.	Sept. 52.	New York Bremen.
Ida.	Sept. 53.	New York Bremen.
Ida.	Sept. 54.	New York Bremen.
Ida.	Sept. 55.	New York Bremen.
Ida.	Sept. 56.	New York Bremen.
Ida.	Sept. 57.	New York Bremen.
Ida.	Sept. 58.	New York Bremen.
Ida.	Sept. 59.	New York Bremen.
Ida.	Sept. 60.	New York Bremen.
Ida.	Sept. 61.	New York Bremen.
Ida.	Sept. 62.	New York Bremen.
Ida.	Sept. 63.	New York Bremen.
Ida.	Sept. 64.	New York Bremen.
Ida.	Sept. 65.	New York Bremen.
Ida.	Sept. 66.	New York Bremen.
Ida.	Sept. 67.	New York Bremen.
Ida.	Sept. 68.	New York Bremen.
Ida.	Sept. 69.	New York Bremen.
Ida.	Sept. 70.	New York Bremen.
Ida.	Sept. 71.	New York Bremen.
Ida.	Sept. 72.	New York Bremen.
Ida.	Sept. 73.	New York Bremen.
Ida.	Sept. 74.	New York Bremen.
Ida.	Sept. 75.	New York Bremen.
Ida.	Sept. 76.	New York Bremen.
Ida.	Sept. 77.	New York Bremen.
Ida.	Sept. 78.	New York Bremen.
Ida.	Sept. 79.	New York Bremen.
Ida.	Sept. 80.	New York Bremen.
Ida.	Sept. 81.	New York Bremen.
Ida.	Sept. 82.	New York Bremen.
Ida.	Sept. 83.	New York Bremen.
Ida.	Sept. 84.	New York Bremen.
Ida.	Sept. 85.	New York Bremen.
Ida.	Sept. 86.	New York Bremen.
Ida.	Sept. 87.	New York Bremen.
Ida.	Sept. 88.	New York Bremen.
Ida.	Sept. 89.	New York Bremen.
Ida.	Sept. 90.	New York Bremen.
Ida.	Sept. 91.	New York Bremen.
Ida.	Sept. 92.	New York Bremen.
Ida.	Sept. 93.	New York Bremen.
Ida.	Sept. 94.	New York Bremen.
Ida.	Sept. 95.	New York Bremen.
Ida.	Sept. 96.	New York Bremen.
Ida.	Sept. 97.	New York Bremen.
Ida.	Sept. 98.	New York Bremen.
Ida.	Sept. 99.	New York Bremen.
Ida.	Sept. 100.	New York Bremen.

Guiana	Oct. 6	Boston	Liverpool.
Oca	Oct. 7	New York	Liverpool.
Oct. 9	New York	Liverpool.	
Prope	Oct. 14	Boston	Liverpool.
Oco	Oct. 15	New York	Liverpool.
Onia	Oct. 17	New York	Southampton.
Oct. 21	New York	Liverpool.	
Oegina	Oct. 22	New York	Liverpool.
Onia	Oct. 23	New York	Liverpool.
Onia	Oct. 31	New York	Southampton.
Nov. 14	New York	Southampton.	

FROM AUSTRAL.

Sept. 4	Liverpool.	Quebec.
Sept. 9	Liverpool.	New York.
Sept. 10	Liverpool.	Quebec.
Sept. 12	Liverpool.	Quebec.
Sept. 15	Liverpool.	New York.
Sept. 15	Liverpool.	Boston.
Sept. 16	Walling	New York.
Sept. 19	Liverpool.	Boston.
Sept. 19	Liverpool.	New York.
Sept. 20	Liverpool.	New York.
Sept. 20	Liverpool.	New York.
Sept. 26	Liverpool.	New York.
Sept. 29	Liverpool.	New York.
Oct. 3	Liverpool.	Boston.

For Havana and the West Indies.

Spain	Sept. 23	New-York	Havana.
St. John	Oct. 12	New-York	Havana and Nassau
St. John	Oct. 12	New-York	Havana and Nassau
St. John	Dec. 7	New-York	Havana and Nassau

For New-Orleans.

St. John	Sept. 23	New-York	New-Orleans.
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For California.

St. John	Sept. 23	New-York	Panama.
St. John	Oct. 3	New-York	Nicaragua.

European Mails.

he mails for Great Britain and St. Johns. N. F., by *Adriatic*, will close this morning at 9 A. M.

he mails for Europe by the *Scotia* will close on Tuesday, at 30 A. M.

he mails for Europe by the *Demarcus*, via Quebec, will close on Thursday, at 12 45 P. M.

he mails for Great Britain and the Continent by the *St. John*, via Southampton, will close on Saturday at 10 30 A. M.

he mails for Ireland by the *Etna*, via Queenstown,
close on Saturday, at 10.30 A. M.

For the South Pacific, &c.
he mails for the South Pacific and Central America,
the *Ocean Queen*, will close on Wednesday, at 10.30
M.

For New-Orleans.
he mails for New-Orleans by the *George Cromwell*
close on Saturday, at 2 P. M.

For Havana.
he mails for Havana by the *Eagle* will close on
Wednesday, at 2 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.
North Mail close daily at 5 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.
South Mail close daily at 5 A. M. and 10 P. M.
Western Mail (via Erie Railroad) at 5 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.
Eastern Mail at 5 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.
Northern Mail at 5 A. M. and 10.30 P. M.
The California, Oregon, Washington and San
Francisco Islands close daily at 5 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.

A. M. and 34 P. M.
on Sunday all Mail close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

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W. O. P.—THIS 8 P. M.

SEWING MACHINES.

GROVER & BAKER'S

NEW LOCK-STITCH MACHINE, NO. 9.

No. 495 BROADWAY.

This is the best and cheapest Machine

Guiana	Oct. 6	Boston	Liverpool.
Oca	Oct. 7	New York	Liverpool.
Oct. 9	New York	Liverpool.	
Prope	Oct. 14	Boston	Liverpool.
Oco	Oct. 15	New York	Liverpool.
Onia	Oct. 17	New York	Southampton.
Oct. 21	New York	Liverpool.	
Oegina	Oct. 22	New York	Liverpool.
Onia	Oct. 23	New York	Liverpool.
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Nov. 14	New York	Southampton.	

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Sept. 12	Liverpool.	Quebec.
Sept. 15	Liverpool.	New York.
Sept. 15	Liverpool.	Boston.
Sept. 16	Walling	New York.
Sept. 19	Liverpool.	Boston.
Sept. 19	Liverpool.	New York.
Sept. 20	Liverpool.	New York.
Sept. 20	Liverpool.	New York.
Sept. 26	Liverpool.	New York.
Sept. 29	Liverpool.	New York.
Oct. 3	Liverpool.	Boston.

For Havana and the West Indies.

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St. John	Oct. 12	New-York	Havana and Nassau
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St. John	Dec. 7	New-York	Havana and Nassau

For New-Orleans.

St. John	Sept. 23	New-York	New-Orleans.
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This is the best and cheapest Machine

FOR TAILORS' USE

Ever produced. Price, \$45.

GROCERIES.

TEAS.

ONLY TWO CENTS PER POUND PROFIT.
ONLY TWO CENTS PER POUND PROFIT.
ONLY TWO CENTS PER POUND PROFIT.
ONLY TWO CENTS PER POUND PROFIT.

The

GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY.

No. 51 Vesey-st., New-York,
are selling all their Teas at only

TWO CENTS PER POUND PROFIT.

Believing this feature to be attractive to the many who
are heretofore been paying enormous profits.

Spain	Sept. 23	New-York	Havana.
St. John	Oct. 12	New-York	Havana and Nassau
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INSTRUCTION

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION. BY A respectable woman, as cook or housekeeper; is an experienced cook, an excellent baker of pastry, wild game, and all kinds of preserves; has 25 years' experience in good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 38 Broadway, between 14th and 15th sts., between 6th and 7th ays.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable woman, as good cook; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has no objection to a short journey; references given. Call at No. 436 4th-av., between 26th and 30th sts., first floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A MOST EXPERIENCED woman, as cook, the very best of the best families, a situation as cook in a large family; understands all kinds of cooking and fancy dishes; makes excellent bread and biscuits; has 25 years' experience; between 25th and 26th sts., in the store; good references, call for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a highly respectable and competent young woman, as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking and good City reference. Call at No. 118 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY RESPECTABLE young woman, as a private family first-class cook; understands game and pastry; good reference, can be seen for two days. No. 347 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

AS COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A situation as cook, wash and iron; she perfectly understands all kinds of cooking, and is a very good cook, and an excellent washer and ironer; best City reference. Call at No. 123 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th ays.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, situations by two respectable girls, one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress; both are experienced, and can be given from their last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 90 West 26th-st., second floor, front room.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY a respectable woman, as cook, washer and ironer, does up linens in style; is an excellent baker; or as washer and ironer, and to do fine washing; wages, \$9. Call at No. 193 East 21st-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, as cook; is willing to undertake all kinds of cooking; good City reference from her last place. Call for two days, at No. 16th-st., between 6th and 7th ays.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman, as cook, washer and ironer, can give excellent recommendations as to her capability. Can be seen at No. 182 West 16th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman, as cook, washer and ironer, or nurse and seamstress; slightly experienced; City reference. Call for two days, No. 436 Broadway, Room 10.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY A respectable young woman, as good cook in a small private family; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 124 3d-av., between 11th and 15th sts., the 4th-store.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, or nurse and seamstress; slightly experienced; City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 65 West 20th-st.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT PERSON WISHES a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or nurse and seamstress; slightly experienced; City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 368 6th-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young woman, as cook, washer and ironer; good reference given. Call for two days, at No. 123 West 16th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a Protestant young woman as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or waiting, in a private family; is experienced, and can give the best City reference. Call at No. 243 3d-st., between 1st and 2d ays.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A private-suit as chambermaid and waitress, in a reference given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 32 10th-st., between 6th and 7th ays.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and nurse; is experienced, and can give the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 313 6th-av., corner 10th-st., in the 4th-story.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; slightly experienced; City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 313 6th-av., corner 10th-st., in the 4th-story.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; slightly experienced; City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 313 6th-av., corner 10th-st., in the 4th-story.

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AS CHAMBERMA

[illegible]

WANTED - A STOUT YOUNG MAN (AMERICAN or GERMAN) drive a good wagon for a small business at reasonable wages. Only well educated persons need apply. Apply No. 31 Park-st.

WANTED - A JUNIOR CLERK, accustomed to the book-keeping system of a millinery. Apply to J. LOCKWOOD, No. 41 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

LINENS.

THE ATTENTION OF
HOTEL AND HOUSEKEEPERS

Is invited to our
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK
OF SHIRTINGS AND SHEETINGS.

TABLE CLOTHS
AND TABLE DAMASKS,
NAPKINS,
TOWELLINGS, &c.,
ALL AT VERY REASONABLE PRICES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL-ST. CORNER OF MERCER.

FLANNELS AND BLANKETS.
WHITE, COLORED AND PLAID
FLANNELS,
ALSO,
BLANKETS OF EVERY SIZE AND QUALITY.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL-ST. CORNER OF MERCER.

WHITE GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
WILL OFFER ON
MONDAY, SEPT. 2d.,
2,000 PIECES PLAID AND STRIPED
CAMBRIC MUSLINS AND BRILLIANTE,
AT 30 PER CENT. LESS
THAN THE PRESENT COST OF IMPORTATION.

ALSO,
COTTON SHIRTINGS AND SHEETINGS
FOR LESS THAN MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
CANAL-ST. CORNER OF MERCER.

CURTAIN MATERIALS
AT RETAIL.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

We are constantly receiving, By every steamer,
entirely new Stuffs in
SILK, WOOL AND WORSTED,
or Parisian,
Dining Room, Library,
and Chamber.

CURTAINS AND COVERINGS,
in very elegant and new materials,
From high cost to low.

HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS

RETAIL.

PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

Are constantly receiving their
NEW FALL STOCK OF
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BLANKETS,
EMBROIDERED PIANO and TABLE-COVERS,
SELLING
AT LOW PRICES.

NEW FALL DRESS GOODS.
ON MONDAY, SEPT. 2d.,
we will offer a splendid stock of
FRENCH MERINOS and EMPRESS CLOTH,
POPELANES à la SOIE, CASHMERE,
PLAIDS, &c. FROM \$1 TO \$15 ALFACAS,
PARAMATTAS, CREPEYAN TURON
and all the fashionable colored styles.
Also,
100 PIECES OF AMERICAN DELAINES,
best quality, at 25c per yard.
BLACK AND COLORED ALFACAS AND DEBAGES
(double fold) from \$1 to \$15, only 50c per yard.

ALSO,
A COMPLETE STOCK OF MORNING DRESS
GOODS, &c. &c.

ALSO,
NEW STYLES BALMORAL SKIRTS,
\$1, \$2, \$7.25, \$2.50 and upward.

360 dozen LADIES' LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
very slightly damaged, at 5c, 10c and 15c each.
Bargains received daily from Auction and Private
Sales.

W. K. PEYTON,
No. 214 BOWERY, near Houston-st.

BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS!
CONTINUATION OF OUR GREAT SALE OF
REDUCTION OF BLACK SILKS!
25 PER CENT. ON ALL QUALITIES.
BRILLIANT LUSTRE, GROS DE RHINE SILKS, 60 ed. per yard.
PARIS TAFFETA SILKS, at \$1 1/2 yd., worth \$1 50.
We invite SPECIAL ATTENTION to our present
stock, the prices of which ladies will find nearly as low
as they have elsewhere. W. K. PEYTON, No. 214 BOWERY.

SAWLs! SAWLs! SAWLs!
We will open, on Monday, Sept. 2d.,
A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT OF
PARIS AND VIENNA BROCHE LONG AND
SQUARE SAWLS,
PARIS, VIENNA AND SCOTCH STRIPE BROCHE
SAWLs,
All Wool Long and Square Plaid Sawls; also
A LARGE STOCK OF FANCY WOOL SAWLS,
STELLA SAWLS, MOURNING SAWLS.
All of which will be offered at the very lowest market
prices for cash, at wholesale and retail.

W. K. PEYTON,
No. 214 Bowery, near Houston-st.

LACE CURTAINS. Wholesale and Retail,
Nottingham Curtains, Kelly's No. 389 Broadway.
Brocade Curtains, Terry Curtains,
Scotch Delaine Curtains, do.

COUNTY'S INDIA AND AMERICAN
Indian Store, No. 358 Broadway, second story,
between 13th and 14th sts., is filled with goods from China,
India, Manila, Japan, and the American Indians, not to
be found elsewhere, viz.: Silks, Satins, Shawls, Scarfs,
India Mulls, Fineapple Dress Goods, elegant and new
styles, also plain white, white and colored Crapes, Couches and
Pongees, Lacquered Boxes, Desks, Tables, Canton China
Ware, Tea Sets, Chinese Fans from China, and the newest
Fashioning from France; American Indian Fmt., with birds
and fancy bark work; also several other articles for
Europeans; Camphor, Sandal Wood and other Trunks
and boxes. Wholesale and retail. Catalogues sent per
mail. Visitors are welcome to examine our extensive
stock without purchasing.

SAWLs, SAWLs.
SAWLs FOR DEEP AND SLIGHT MOURNING. W.
JACKSON, No. 511 Broadway, has placed on hand a beau-
tiful and very superior stock of SAWLs, Trimmed and
plain Plaid and Striped, suited to all stages of Mourning,
rich and cheap, say by styles in Chests and trunks, sent by
mail and see them.

W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts

LACE CURTAINS. Nottingham Curtains,
New style, No. 128-B-av.
No. 359 Broadway.

MILLINERY.

M. T. HIGGINS'

ANNUAL OPENING
OF FALL MILLINERY

Will take place on THURSDAY NEXT, 24th inst.

We would respectfully invite our customers, their
friends and ladies generally, to
M. T. HIGGINS',
Between 5th and 10th sts.

FRENCH MILLINERY, Mrs. DAVIDSON.
No. 125 Bleeker-st., respectfully announces that she
will open on THURSDAY next, Sept. 24, an unusually
large and cheap sale of her entire stock of millinery,
of the latest modes, and comprising every novelty of the
season.

A SPECIAL OPENING OF FALL AND
Winter MILLINERY will take place on
THURSDAY, Sept. 24, 1883 at
Mrs. SIMONS', No. 67 Broadway.

FOR SALE - ONE CHANDLER OF 20 LIGHTS.
Very handsome; bar of 6 light each; also two No. 6
burners, almost new, with smokers complete. Will be
sold cheap. Apply of E. JOHNS, No. 61 Montgomery-

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

Amusements this evening.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Fair of the American Institute—Grand Concert.
BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Ghosts and Witches—Spirits and Squares—Dramatic Performances. Ghosts, &c., at 3 and 7 o'clock P. M. Carriages at all hours.
WILSON'S GARDEN—Vineyard.
WINTER GARDEN—Hawley.
IRVING HALL—Fallow's Spectroscopic.
ALHAMBRA PAVILION—The Bedouin Arabs.
PARK THEATRE—(Brooklyn)—Beauty and the Beast.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the New-York Times (Daily) is Three Cents, except on the Sunday morning edition, which is Five Cents.
To Mail Subscribers the price is per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it is \$10.
The price of the Sunday Morning Times is:
One copy one year.....\$3 00
Two copies one year.....5 00
Five copies one year.....12 00
The price of the WEEKLY TIMES is:
One copy one year.....\$2 00
Three copies one year.....5 00
Ten copies one year.....15 00
Twenty copies one year.....25 00
Payments invariably in advance.
To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the NEW-YORK TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year. Address:
H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

FOR SALE.—A Times route in Brooklyn for sale. Inquire of Subscription Clerk at this office.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Additional particulars respecting the great battle near Chattanooga on Saturday, are given in yesterday's Cincinnati Commercial. Soon after the opening of the battle the fighting became general, and an impetuous dash of the enemy upon the well-known Loomis battery resulted in the capture of Capt. VAN PELT, its commanding officer, and five of the six guns which composed it. The masonry firing is described as having been at times terrific and almost deafening in its roar. The action continued until long after dark, both armies fighting stubbornly and losing large numbers of men. We captured ten guns and lost seven. From a special dispatch to the Washington Chronicle, we learn that at Gen. GRANT's headquarters, at Nashville, it was believed that the contest closed with no disadvantages to the Union army. A telegram from Louisville, dated 12½ A. M., Monday, states that the fight was renewed on Sunday morning, resulting in the defeat of Gen. ROSSCORN'S army and its compulsory retreat to Chattanooga, but a later dispatch received by the Washington National Intelligencer, puts a more cheerful complexion upon the matter. This brings the news down to 8 P. M. on Sunday, when the advance of the rebel army is reported to have been driven back. The dispatch states that the battle was resumed on Sunday morning—the rebels attacking with overwhelming numbers—and the action continued furiously all day. The number of killed and wounded on both sides is estimated at thirty thousand.

Gen. W. T. SHERMAN, with the Fifteenth army corps, is still encamped on the Big Black, in the rear of Vicksburg, and Gen. McPHERSON'S corps the Seventeenth, is in and around the City itself. There is no formidable force nearer this small army than that which has recently defeated ROSSCORN'S such a staggering blow near Chattanooga.

A Washington dispatch states that Capt. McCLELLAN, of Gen. BAKER'S Staff, had arrived there with dispatches, and reported that the Texas expedition is going forward favorably.

FROM EUROPE.

We have two days' later advices from Europe, and newspaper files to the 8th inst., by the arrival at this port yesterday of the Cunard screw steamer *Hedra*, from Liverpool and Queenstown. The question of the destination of the rebel rams, building in the Mersey, is still earnestly discussed by the English journals. The *Morning Post* asserts that these vessels will be detained until a Court of law can determine whether, under the terms of the Foreign Enlistment act, the detention is legal. The *Paris Constitutionnel* repeats the assertion that the same are constructed for the Egyptian Government. The report that JEFF. DAVIS intended to arm half a million of negroes was received with distrust in England; but presuming it to be true, some regarded it as a confession of weakness on the part of the rebels, and others treated it as a merely idle talk of politicians, checking President Lincoln's Emancipation scheme. It was again announced that MAXIMILIAN had determined upon the conditional acceptance of the Mexican crown. Engagements between the insurgent Poles and the Russian troops were daily reported. There was considerable excitement in the Liverpool Cotton market, and prices were advancing. Consols closed at 93½ for money.

GENERAL NEWS.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen, yesterday, a Committee of five were deputed to accompany the remains of Col. M. K. BAYAN to Albany. The report of the Advertising Committee in favor of the *Herald's* Corporation, with authority to publish the Corporation's proceedings and documents in *extenso*, was taken up, and after a slight discussion, the word "documentary" was struck out. With this change the resolution was adopted 12 to 2. The Board adjourned to meet next Thursday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

In the Board of Councilmen a communication was received from the Street Commission, in answer to a resolution of inquiry, stating that the National Park Commission had taken possession of the Parks by order of the National Commission at this point, a permission for the purpose having been given by the Department. On a motion to refer bills by STEPHEN & CO., of the *Amor House*, and other bills, for the extension of returned volunteer soldiers, there was some lively talk. Mr. SANDFORD, who has outwitted those three bills, explained the grounds of his opposition to be the fact that he had been informed that money was used to get them through the Board, and that in one case \$1,200 were paid. Mr. Gross called for the name of the informant, but it was not given. The bills were referred to the Finance Committee. The Board passed a resolution to have a handsome gold medal prepared and presented to Major-General SICKLES, in token of the appreciation by the City of his patriotism and bravery. Adjourned to 4 o'clock P. M. on Thursday.

The Detroit Free Press states that the health of Gen. Cass had improved, and he was considered out of danger. Gen. Cass is now 81 years old, having been born in 1782. In that year were also born JOHN C. CALHOUN, THOMAS H. BENTON, DANIEL WEBSTER and MARTIN VAN BUREN—all dead.

The new gubnor Ozark had a trial trip on Sept. 18. The naval inspectors pronounced the performance satisfactory. She is armed with two 11-inch guns in a revolving turret.

The price of gold advanced 5 cent, yesterday on the army news from Gen. ROSSCORN'S. Exchange on London closed 154½ on Gold at 153½ and 154 on the Stock Exchange the speculation in the Railways was active at advancing prices. The Government Securities were comparatively steady. Money easy to the Broker at 6½ cent.

Breadstuffs, Cotton and Provisions were quite active and rose yesterday. Groceries

were in demand. Sugars favored sellers. A heavy demand for export was felt for Coffee, Tobacco and Whisky. Oils and Metals were doing better. The freight engagements were moderate. The changes in other branches of trade were unimportant.

The cattle market at Forty-fourth-street was supplied with 4,300 head yesterday, and a few more were still behind. Quality generally poor. One or two lots of very fine Kentucky Derbans brought high prices—11½c. and 12c. for the most, but the bulk of the stock was sold at 8c. to 10c., the poorer grades going off slowly. Prices are generally a shade lower than last week, more on account of quality than a decline in the market. The weather was everything that could be desired for a brisk meat trade.

The Battle in Georgia.

As was anticipated by Gen. ROSSCORN, the great battle which opened on Saturday forenoon, and raged till after nightfall, was reopened on Sunday morning, and continued throughout the day. The aspect of the battle of Sunday is no better than was that of Saturday. On Saturday, the rebels first massed their troops on our right, then on our centre, then on our left, attacking each in succession, and gaining important advantages, and though at evening our army occupied the same ground as when the action commenced, it would appear that Gen. ROSSCORN suffered severely. On Sunday the enemy again advanced in force, but the only details of the battle given are, that it raged fiercely all day—that two of ROSSCORN'S divisions gave way in panic, but were subsequently rallied, while the remainder of the army stood its ground, and it is reported that at night we were driving back the rebel advance. The casualties were very heavy—the dispatch asserting that the killed and wounded on both sides will not fall short of thirty thousand.

There is little cheer on the surface of the dispatch, or in the details as given, but we think there is ground for encouragement. The fact that ROSSCORN held his ground for two days is a very favorable sign. In their desperate and overwhelming assaults of Saturday and Sunday, the rebels failed to drive him back, or at least failed to keep him back. On Saturday ROSSCORN'S army was unable to bring his artillery favorably into action, and this was probably also the case on Sunday, as the ground of the battle was the same on both days. If he has subsequently succeeded in getting it into good position, we do not fear for the result.

It is within range of possibility that BURNSIDE was able to form a junction with him on Monday. In that event, also, the result would be hopeful; as ROSSCORN alone held the rebel army at bay for two days.

It is evident that ROSSCORN is greatly outnumbered. Surely it would have been infinitely better to have had the twenty thousand men of Gen. STEELE, who are operating away up the Arkansas River, cooperating with Gen. ROSSCORN at this critical moment.

The Anglo-Rebel Rams.

The most important feature in our European news this morning is the semi-official announcement put forth by the London *Morning Post* that the two rams—"powerful iron-plated steam rams," as Mr. RUSSELL described them—which are lying in the Mersey, all but ready to start out in Confederate service, are to be detained by the British Government, under the terms of the Foreign Enlistment act. Their case will be brought before a Court of Law, which will be called upon to determine whether the detention is legal, or whether the owners can recover them from the hands of the Government. The allegation against them is that they are fitted out for the purpose of carrying on hostilities against this country; but, on the other hand, it is contended that they were built by order of a French house for the late Pasha of Egypt, whose successor has repudiated the contract. "Pasha of Egypt" is really, however, but the latest alias of Mr. JEFF. DAVIS, who, having become too well known to the police by his alias, "Emperor of China," has taken a new name under which to perpetrate his crimes. There is no doubt whatever that these rams were intended for the rebels. The English journals themselves give abundant proof of this, and all the quibbles that Pasha Davis' tools, the *Comptoir de Messrs. LARDE*, have raised for the purpose of evading the law, as well as all the quibbles that Earl RUSSELL has raised about the construction of the law, have only served to establish more clearly the main facts in question. We have great hope, therefore, that if the rams are detained, and their case brought before a British court of law, that the decision will be such as not only to agree with the provisions of the Foreign Enlistment act, but with national comity and international justice. We have the more ground for this hope in the new spirit of fairness with which this case is treated by nearly all types of the British Press. The *Daily News*, the *Star*, the *Spectator* and other friendly organs, are energetic in their remonstrance, decided and bold in their tone, and persistent and powerful in their arguments; the *Morning Post* and so-called neutral journals give a remarkably fair statement of the case; even the *Times* and *Saturday Review*, which heretofore have been ready to apologize for any breach of English or international law, if done in the interest of the Confederates, which have been anxious to damage the Union cause by fair blows or by foul, have come out vigorously against the present evasion of the law, attempted by the rebel agents and the Messrs. LARDE. The *Times* desires that the law on the subject, whatever it may be, should be enforced, and if the present law is not sufficient to secure the ends aimed at, "it concerns us (the English) more nearly than any other nation to get the laws thoroughly revised." It

further makes this remark, which, if it be accurate, we consider one of the best signs of the day in England: "As things now stand, there seems to be a kind of moral obligation making itself felt in advance of the law." There is no doubt that, when once public sentiment in England attains a just standard and an unbiased expression on the questions at issue between our Government and theirs, we shall have an easy solution for all difficulties that may arise, and the best security for the maintenance of peaceful relations between the two countries.

Trouble in Missouri.

Gen. SCHOFIELD has just published a most stringent order in his Department, and it is to be hoped that he will have the nerve to execute it, and that the Administration will have the courage to suffer him to do so. The condition of Missouri is at present, and for months past has been, a disgrace to the American Government. It was the State the least struck of all the Slaveholding States, with the madness of treason. It was the most quickly and easily rescued from the perils of rebellion. It was the most fully prepared for the abrogation of Slavery, and has been the first to abolish it, and thus remove forever the exciting cause of the existing war.

But, notwithstanding these facts, Missouri is to-day more dangerously disturbed, if not more dangerously disloyal, than Mississippi. More contempt for the army and the Government is daily poured forth there—more turbulence in talk and in action is indulged in—and human life is less safe than anywhere else within all the military lines of the United States. In this latter respect, the condition of Missouri is fearful. Not a day passes that does not chronicle house-burnings and murders. The border between Missouri and Kansas is a scene of general terror and flight, resulting from threats of mutual slaughter by opposing parties, which threats are in process of execution. Two days since the North Missouri Railroad trains were fired into and driven back from their trip, and yesterday we were treated to the report of new plots to burn the City of St. Louis!

We do not exaggerate the facts in this matter, and we are sorry to have to say that the existing evils in Missouri appear, to the main part, to spring from the ungovernable passions and the insubordinate machinations of a party in that State, that have heretofore professed to be loyal to the Government of the United States. But their misfortune is, that they think themselves more loyal than the laws of Congress, more loyal than the Union officers and soldiers in the State, more loyal than the President himself and his advisers! There is a radical party in Missouri that is preaching as much contempt for National authority, and encouraging as much hatred and opposition to the officers of the Administration, as ever did the rebels themselves; and they do not scruple to advise volunteer and lawless organizations to defeat the regular work of the Administration.

This faction has been heard of in Missouri before. Not long ago it called a convention and gravely resolved that the President should dismiss Gen. HALLOCK from his place as General-in-Chief, and turn Mr. SEWARD out of his Cabinet. A committee was sent to Washington to communicate their august pleasure to the President. Mr. LINCOLN'S reply to their Chairman, TAYLOR, will be remembered.

It suited the President not long since to appoint a new commander to the Department of Missouri. The faction became more enraged at this act of the President than they were at his retention of HALLOCK and SEWARD. Within a week after Gen. SCHOFIELD entered upon his duties, they commenced a bitter and unscrupulous warfare upon him, which has been continued to this day. Every effort that ingenuity could devise to bring contempt upon that officer personally, or to discredit his authority, or embarrass his administration, has been resorted to. The outbreaks of the guerrillas, in whatever part of the State, have been hailed with delight and exulted over as furnishing the opportunity of deriding Gen. SCHOFIELD and demanding his removal. It is clear that in their animosity to the man they have sunk all patriotism—as they had long since sunk all respect for the President and his Administration.

Gen. SCHOFIELD sees that unless he can stop the incendiary conduct of these people, the State of Missouri must relapse into a condition of anarchy and bloodshed. The order he has issued goes to the root of the evil. He declares that military law will hereafter be rigidly enforced against all persons in his Department "who shall in any manner encourage mutiny and insubordination, or endeavor to create disaffection among the troops, and against all persons who shall publish or utter publicly words calculated to excite insurrection or lawless acts among the people, or who shall publish falsehoods or misrepresentations of fact calculated to embarrass or weaken the military authority, or in any manner interfere with them in the discharge of their duties."

The President has doubtless authorized this measure. He owes it to the dignity of his office, to the respect due to his officers and army, to the peace of Missouri, and the credit of the country, to put an end to the insurrection of faction in the West.

PROGRESS OF UNIONISM IN TENNESSEE.—The recent news we have given of the improved public feeling in Tennessee, and the readiness of the people of that State to return to the Union, is receiving confirmation in the Western journals. A Cincinnati paper received yesterday contains notices of public meetings

that have been held in the Counties of Bedford and Hardeman, in both of which resolutions of the most decided Union character were passed. Gov. JOHNSON was requested to order an election for State officers and members of the Legislature, and pledges were given that none but friends of the Union would be supported for office. Hardeman County was always Democratic in politics by nearly 1,000 majority, and went unanimously for secession. It has not had a Union soldier in it for months. Bedford County was generally Democratic, and went heavily for secession. Better exposures of Tennessee feeling than these two counties could not be chosen.

Delays in the Prize Courts.

The English have complained a good deal, from first to last, about the action of our Prize Courts. They have not been suited with the law by which our Courts have been governed, even though we showed them the best English authority for it. It is not unnatural, perhaps, for they looked at their own legal principles from a point of view to which they were not accustomed, and their aspect was entirely changed. The views which English Courts took of the cases of prizes captured by English vessels, seemed to be very different when it concerns English prizes and American Courts and captors. Nor have their complaints been confined to the general rules of law. The action of the Courts in different cases has been the subject of sharp animadversion. They have intimated pretty broadly that our Courts would not give them a fair hearing—interposed delays of all kinds to their just claims—imposed too heavy expenses upon them, and in various ways were guilty of practices which were very offensive to the sensibilities of the British Lion. The allegations of undue delay have been quite prominent. It is but a little while since we saw an article in the London *Shipping Gazette*, complaining, among other things, that in the case of the *Labuan* and the *Empress*, although the vessels had been restored, "no compensation has as yet been awarded to the claimants for the loss of time, damage, or other injuries incurred in the protection of their property." But it appeared by our law reports a few days ago that the reason why nothing has been done in the matter of the *Labuan*, at least, is that the claimants of the vessel have failed to move the proceedings before the Court, understanding, as they said, although mistakenly, that the matter was already before the Court for decision, so that the delay has been the consequence of their own blundering. We are confident that the same rule will hold good in other cases of delay.

But we are satisfied that this matter of delay has been made of much more importance than it ought to have been. The cases before the Courts have met with their proportion of "the law's delay" and no more—no more delay than has been usual in the English Prize Courts. For instance, out of fifty-one cases reported in the first three volumes of *Robinson's Reports*, in which the date of the capture is given, the time which had elapsed from the date of the capture to the date of the decision is as follows:

It was less than 8 months.....	15 cases.
Between 8 months and a year.....	8 cases.
Between 1 and 2 years.....	2 cases.
Between 2 and 3 years.....	7 cases.
Between 3 and 4 years.....	8 cases.
Between 4 and 5 years.....	3 cases.
Between 5 and 6 years.....	3 cases.
Between 6 and 7 years.....	1 case.

And these, it is to be borne in mind, are decisions, not on appeal, but on the hearing in the Prize Court. But it is not yet three years since the rebellion broke out; and during that time not only have all the earlier cases been brought to a hearing in our Courts, but many of them have been carried through two appellate Courts, and finally disposed of.

We are satisfied that our Prize Courts will bear no unfavorable comparison with those of England as to this matter of delay. It behooves our English consuls, before they bring accusation against our Courts, to scan the proceedings of their own Courts, for in criticizing us they condemn themselves.

The Czar's Magna Charta.

La France has intelligence from Moscow, which, if authentic, will entitle the Czar to hold the first rank among the reformers and patriots of the present century. It is to the effect that the Emperor ALEXANDER has resolved not only to give a Constitution to Poland, but even to convert the whole of his vast empire into a constitutional State. Nor have we merely vague assertion in support of the rumor. The very outlines of the scheme have been likewise communicated. The contemplated polity is to be a species of federalism, of which our own is evidently the model. Every province is to have a Diet for the management of its municipal affairs, while a Pan-Slavonic Diet, consisting of a Senate of three hundred members, and a Lower Chamber of four hundred and fifty, is to represent and rule over the monarchy at large.

The Czar has been importuned to give liberty to Poland, but why should he deny to his loyal and devoted Russians what he is on the point of granting to their insurgent and disaffected fellow-subjects? Therefore he has decided to complete the philanthropic work, which he has commenced in his Muscovite dominions, by razing the millions whom he emancipated to the status at once of freemen and citizens. The conception of this colossal project is not less creditable to his head than his heart. If the great and complex scheme can be carried out, it will contribute equally to the strength and the happiness of Russia. Consolidated and reinvigorated thereby, the Empire of the Czar will acquire a power, from a contest with which the nations of the West will shrink in dismay, and the Muscovite will in time become as formidable to the old States of Europe as Macedonia became in the days of PHILIP and ALEXANDER to the degenerate republics of Greece.

The feasibility of the project, so far as Russia is concerned, can admit of no doubt. In every section of the Russian dominions the people will accept the boon with joy and grat-

itude. But, with regard to Poland, the case is more questionable—say, it may safely be asserted, that to the Poles the new Constitution will not prove acceptable. The Poles clamor for nationality. They demand a political existence altogether distinct from that of Russia. Now, though the Czar's Constitution will give them a local Diet and the control of their municipal affairs, yet as it proposes to unite them legislatively to Russia, and to absorb Poland into the Empire, the insurgents are sure to condemn the proffered gift. What the Poles think of the matter is, however, of less practical consequence than what the constitutionalists think of it, and, luckily for ALEXANDER, they cannot condemn the project without pronouncing sentence of condemnation on one of themselves. The allies have never, be it remembered, claimed the position of a sovereign State for Poland. They have merely required that the country should be governed constitutionally under the sceptre of the Czar. Well, the Czar, out of respect, to this requisition, and out of regard to justice, grants to Poland a constitution; but as he has resolved, like the Kaiser, to consolidate his empire, and to establish a Russian Reichsrath, in which all his provinces shall be represented, he insists on the Poles becoming parties to his arrangement, and sending deputies to the Imperial Legislature, as well as his other subjects. Now, how can the interventionists fairly object to the Czar's proposition? The Austrian Poles are said to be perfectly content—are thought to have no real grievance to grumble about; yet they are in precisely the same position as that in which the Czar proposes to place the people of Russian-Poland. The Austrian Poles have their Provincial Diet, and are also represented in the General Diet at Vienna; but if they are satisfied with their lot, why should not their Russian brethren, if similarly circumstanced, be satisfied likewise? It is, therefore, hardly probable that the Allies will have the temerity to pronounce ALEXANDER'S concessions insufficient, and such as the Poles ought not to accept. The intervening Powers profess to dread disastrous results to European interests from this Polish insurrection. For consistency's sake, then, they will hardly venture to take a course which would tend to prolong it. They have gained little credit by meddling in this Slavonic imbroglio, and they are not likely to lose so favorable an opportunity for escaping from it without incurring actual disgrace. But if the Allies pronounce the Russian concessions sufficiently liberal, and counsel submission on the part of the insurgents, what alternative will the latter have, save to follow the advice of their friends, or to persist in their rebellion with the certainty of having ere long to throw themselves on the mercy of the Czar, and embrace such terms as he may be disposed to grant?

According to the *Courier de Dimanche*, the interventionists, in their "identical notes," proclaim Russia "responsible for the calamitous consequences which the prolongation of discord in Poland may bring about." Should those interventionists, however, instead of taking the course above pointed out, offer a factious opposition to the efforts of ALEXANDER to compromise with his subjects, on themselves and not on Russia will rest the responsibility for said consequences.

AMERICAN TRADE AND CREDIT.—It is worthy of note, because not generally suspected, that the imports of foreign merchandise into the port of New-York, thus far this year, or up to Saturday last, are almost precisely the same as for the corresponding period of the year 1862. The comparative statement is thus:

Imports from Jan. 1 to Sept. 19, 1863.....	\$127,072,324
Same time, 1862.....	122,475,549
Increased imports.....	\$4,596,775

It has been believed that the imports for this year greatly exceeded those of last year. On the other hand, it is found that the exports of domestic produce, including foreign articles reexported, for the past time of the present year, greatly exceed those of the corresponding time of the year 1862. The comparative statement is as follows:

Exports from Jan. 1 to Sept. 19, 1863.....	\$127,072,324
Same time, 1862.....	122,475,549
Increased exports.....	\$4,596,775

The Specie feature of our foreign trade is very satisfactory, comparing this year with last. The exports, from this port, for the two years, compare as follows:

Exports from Jan. 1 to Sept. 19, 1863.....	\$42,674,000
Same time, 1862.....	31,002,000
Increased specie exports.....	\$11,672,000

The complaints of croakers who see nothing but extravagance, unsoundness and over-trading, in the commercial operations of the United States, find no support in these Custom-house figures. No great nation in the midst of the stimulus, excitements and disturbances of war ever exhibited such steady trade regulations, and kept on in a line of even and unbroken prosperity. It is because of these facts that the credit of the Government has been and continues to be the marvel of the world.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.—The returning engagements of Mr. EDWIN BOORM have become so acceptable a feature of the Winter season, that it is fair to say they are looked forward to by the most intellectual part of the community with the greatest possible anticipation of delight. The gentleman belongs to a class that, so far as this City is concerned, begins and ends with himself. Treating on the basis of tradition is almost every part that he plays, he yet contrives, by a delicate and peculiar use of thought, to infuse his own individuality into all that he impersonates. His own individuality is not less than his own personality, and this, combined with his rare mental car city for study, imparts to all his roles, well-known as they are, an ever-renewed degree of interest. Mr. BOORM opened last evening in his favorite role of Hamlet—the one in which he always makes his entrance before the public. He was received by a splendid audience, and with a degree of enthusiasm that testified unmistakably to the favor in which he is held by his friends. The performance was a very good one in all respects, and the audience was very much pleased with the result. Mr. BOORM'S Winter campaign with the immortal Shakespeare. On Mr. BOORM'S performance of the metaphysical Dane we have but little to add to what we have already, and so often said. It is a thoroughly fine impersonation—bold and picturesque.

THEATRE IN BROOKLYN.—The Academy was ably supported, last night, by a vast number of spectators, who witnessed Miss LARA KANE'S famous impersonation of *Pygmalion*. To-morrow night she gives a burlesque, written for her by Mr. PAUL WOOD, which will out-gout all other ghosts ever known or dreamed of.

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THE SCHUTZENFEST.—Last Day. DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES. The weather yesterday was all that the most ardent lover of rural pleasures and field sports could wish—clear, sunny, and yet not so hot as the glow of departing Summer tempered by the cool breath of advancing Autumn. Consequently, the Swiss Shooting Club was in good luck with its beautiful festival, for from the earliest morn aro began to flock toward the scene of festivity, on foot and by the cars, until at noon a concourse, with bright faces and in gay attire, were on the ground. The shooting at the nine targets commenced as usual at 7 A. M., the main targets "Swissland" and "Liberty" being on the prize list, and remaining in disguised guises. Meanwhile the throng betook themselves to all the pleasures of the place, swinging, romping, rowing on the river, rustic sports and the solace of the inner man; friend Somax, the "genius of the place," providing every species of creature comfort—in the solids from *Kuchen* to *Kaiserschinken*, and in the liquors from *Kirschwasser* to *Chateau*. Between 4 and 5 the grand Concert of the Arion Singing Club was announced, and came off on the grand platform, under the very trees, the great good echoes far away with the melodious melody. Assisted by Hixson's fine band, they rendered, in their best style, the following programme:

1. Overture—Neubauer—Orchestra. Verdi.
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 6. Fruhlingslied—Arion—Abt.
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 8. Wedding March from the Marriage of Figaro—Mozart.
- The lowering form and jolly face of Mr. CORRA, of the "Arion" (not Gots Von Bismarck), aided with his rick voice in giving due effect to the swelling chorus.
- The concert was a delightful success, and seemed to inspire the multitude, which was now immense, with a fresh spirit of enthusiasm. The distribution of prizes was set in the order of internal. The chief prizes, consisting of a great variety of handsome articles were on exhibition, as they had been since the first day, in an adjacent room. The prizes were given to the men shooting best, and about dusk Mr. KESSLER, the Secretary of the Schutzenfest, announced the list as follows: For the main target "Swissland," all money prizes:
1. Mr. Rudolph Fass, of Providence, R. I., \$100.
 2. Mr. Knappeler, of New-York, \$50.
 3. Mr. Rasse, of Hoboken, \$70.
 4. F. Friedner, of New-York, \$60.
 5. M. Baumgartner, of New-York, \$50.
 6. Chas. Mohr, of New-York, \$40.
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In the physical outfit, as the youth and personal presence of Mr. BOORM justify, and instinctively well defined, yet suggestive, in its rapid and deftly transition from one mood to another. The part indeed, possibly Mr. BOORM, and is certainly one of his best. It was received with the greatest favor by an audience that watched every word and motion with the keenest scrutiny and delight. The young tragedian's reception was indeed perfect. Mr. BOORM was excellent also as the Ghost, and the *Orpheus* of Miss CURTIS was a graceful and poetic realization of that touching role.

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- 2

AMUSEMENTS.

Brooklyn
No. 234 Henry St., Brooklyn.

AMUSEMENTS.

The New York Times

VOL. XIII—NO. 3744.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1863.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE GREAT BATTLES. IMPORTANT DETAILS.

Substantial Successes for the Union Army.

HEROIC FIGHTING OF OUR TROOPS.

THE BATTLE ON SUNDAY.

Fierce Assaults on Our Left and Centre.

Repulse of the Enemy at All Points.

Our Army in Position at Chattanooga.

Casualties and Captures.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 22.

Shortly after noon to-day a dispatch was received from an officer in command at Chattanooga, speaking in most encouraging terms of the general result of the actions of Saturday and Sunday last, wherein, according to his representations, the Union army achieved a substantial success instead of being beaten—the enemy being more damaged in killed, wounded, &c. On Sunday night Gen. Rosecrans changed the position of his army to points near Chattanooga, with Gen. Thomas' command still occupying the front, which shows how much less that officer's corps was crippled than the first newspaper accounts alleged. On total loss in prisoners was 1,200, while 1,300 rebel prisoners had been sent to the rear when the dispatch in question left Chattanooga, and more were being expected in from the front. The army is in excellent spirits, and the brightest anticipations are entertained.

REPORTS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 22.

According to official dispatches received here, dated as late as 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Gen. Rosecrans had information that Lee's army's corps had reinforced Bragg before the battle of Saturday, and it was subsequently stated by despatches from the rebel army that Bragg's corps had also come to his assistance.

A prisoner, taken from Bragg's army, says that Mobile has been stripped of troops for Bragg's army, and that some troops have been sent to him from Charleston; also that troops from Lee's army were in the late fight; in fact, that the whole Confederacy seemed concentrated there for that attack on Rosecrans.

A rebel dispatch was intercepted on the extreme front of the Army of the Potomac, wherein the rebel commander of the Army of Northern Virginia is informed from Richmond that Bragg engaged Rosecrans on Saturday and Sunday, capturing 20 pieces of artillery and 500 prisoners.

The Star and National Republican, in their late editions this afternoon, have accounts evidently derived from official sources. The longer one of the Evening Star is as follows:

On Saturday, the 19th, a demonstration was made by the rebels in strong force, which appears to have been repelled by the force under Gen. Thomas, with the advantage on the Federal side.

On Sunday an engagement commenced late in the morning. The first gun was fired at 9 A. M., but no considerable fighting took place until 10. Previous to 10 o'clock, Gen. Rosecrans rode the whole length of our line. Soon after this battle commenced, Gen. Thomas, who held the left, began to call for reinforcements. About 12 o'clock, word came that he had been forced to retire.

The second line of reinforcements were then sent to him, and McCook's whole corps, which was on the right, and as a reserve in the centre, was sent to his assistance. Gen. Wood, of Cranberry's corps, and Van Cleve, who held the front centre, were also ordered to the left, where the fury of the cannonade showed that the enemy's force was massed.

Their places were filled by Davis and Sheridan, of Gen. McCook's corps. But hardly had these divisions taken their places in the line, when the rebel force, which had slackened, burst out in immense volleys upon the centre.

This lasted about twenty minutes, and then Van Cleve, on Thomas' right, was seen to give way, but in tolerable order; soon after which the lines of Sheridan and Davis broke in disorder, borne down by the enemy's columns, which are said to have consisted of Polk's corps.

These two divisions were the only divisions thrown into much disorder. Those of Nagley and Van Cleve were thrown into confusion, but soon rallied, and held their places—the first on the left, and the second on the right of Thomas' corps. Davis and Sheridan, late in the day, succeeded in rallying about 8,000 of their forces, and joined Thomas.

Gen. Thomas finding himself cut off from the right, brought his divisions into position for independent fighting, his line assuming the form of a horseshoe along the crest of a wooded ridge. He was soon joined by Grant, from Rossville, with a division of Gen. McCook, and Gen. Stradman's division, and with these forces firmly maintained the fight until after dark.

Our troops were as immovable as the rocks they stood on. The enemy repeatedly hurled against them the dense columns which had routed Davis and Sheridan in the morning; but every onset was repulsed with dreadful slaughter. Falling first on one and then on the other point of our line, the rebels for hours vainly sought to break them. Gen. Thomas seemed to have allied every soldier with

his own unconquerable firmness, and Gen. Grant, his hot torn by bullets, rode like a lion wherever the conflict was thickest. Every division commander bore himself gloriously, and among them Gen. Thomas, HARRIS, and PARKER, especially distinguished themselves.

Thomas charged through the rebel lines with the bayonet, and being surrounded, forced his way back again. PARKER, who had two horses shot under him, Saturday, forming his men in one line, made them lie down until the enemy was close upon them, when suddenly they rose and delivered their fire, with such effect that the assaulting columns fell reeling back in confusion, leaving the ground covered with killed.

When night fell this body of heroes stood on the same ground occupied by them in the morning, their spirits being unbroken. Their losses are not yet estimated.

Gen. Thomas telegraphed (Monday forenoon) that the troops are in high spirits. He brought off all his wounded. Of the sick and wounded at Crawfish Spring, including our main hospital, nearly all had been brought away.

The number of prisoners taken by the enemy will hardly surpass 2,000, besides the wounded, of whom not more than 1,000 could have fallen into their hands.

Of rebel prisoners we have sent 1,300 to Nashville. Most of our losses in artillery were occasioned by the killing of all the horses.

Gen. Thomas retired to Rossville on Sunday night, after the battle had closed. Gen. Rosecrans had issued orders for all his troops to be concentrated with the forces at Chattanooga.

In the last two assaults our troops fought with bayonets, their ammunition being exhausted.

The latest information that has reached this city is from Chattanooga last evening, and was to the effect that Rosecrans would concentrate on Chattanooga last night. Thomas had been engaged with the enemy prior to 5 P. M. yesterday, and it was therefore questionable whether he would be able to reach Chattanooga last night. There were indications that the army was contemplating a demonstration on another part of our line last evening.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE CONFLICT.

The following appeared in a part of our yesterday's edition—K. Times.

CHATTANOOGA, Tuesday, Sept. 22.

The battle on the 19th resulted well for us, we having held our own as established on our left, and concentrated our forces during the day; and on Sunday morning we held a handsome line, with our right on a ridge of hills and our left protected by rude works of logs thrown up during the night. Our left rested on the east side of Rossville and Lafayette, about four miles south of Rossville.

In the fight of the 19th we had lost about 600 killed and 2,000 wounded, and were ahead three pieces of artillery; and the men were in splendid spirits.

The engagement was resumed at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 20th by attempts of the rebels to storm Gen. Thomas' left and front. They were severely repulsed several times with heavy loss to them and very little to us. This fight lasted an hour and a half, and was the most terrific of the war, a continuous fire of musketry and artillery being kept up with deadly effect.

During this fight our right and centre were not engaged—our skirmishers keeping up a halting fire.

The enemy, finding their assaults vain, manœuvred to the left with the intention of throwing a force on the Rossville road and attacking Thomas on the left flank. At this juncture Thomas ordered Gen. Davis and Sheridan to move to the left, and driving the enemy into the mountains, both right and centre being much scattered, without very serious loss in killed or wounded.

The right and centre gave, Thomas' right became exposed to a most terrific flank attack, and RAYMOND and BRANNAN, and the right of Thomas' line was swung around. His extreme left being as at first, also fell back a short distance on the Rossville road.

Parts of the centre were gathered up and reported to Thomas, who made several stands, but was unable to check the rebel advance until the arrival of reinforcements. At 1 o'clock, Gen. Grant, with one division of reserves, came up, and was at once thrown into the centre, driving the enemy handsomely from his position on a strong ridge, with heavy loss. The fire from one of Grant's batteries mowed them down like grass.

This fight lasted about half an hour, with slight loss to us. Capt. RUSSELL, Gen. Grant's adjutant, was killed before he had been ten minutes in the fight. After this bloody repulse the enemy remained quiet until 4 o'clock, persisting, however, in manœuvring on both flanks. Their full and correct information regarding this country enabled them to do so with great facility.

Having gotten again on our flank the enemy made a vigorous attack, and a fight ensued, which has no parallel in the history of this army.

Col. HARRIS's brigade and Gen. Wood's division distinguished themselves in the fight.

Gen. Wood, Col. HARRIS, and Gen. GARFIELD were present, and with the remainder of Gen. Johnson's division held the left, and covered himself with glory.

On the right and centre, Gen. BRANNAN, RAYMOND, and PARKER, with parts of their divisions, fought most gallantly, while Gen. STRADMAN and GRANT held the reserve, and drove the enemy at every point where they went in.

At 5 o'clock, Gen. Thomas was still triumphant, and on the left holds the line of the morning, but with the right of the enemy nearly back to his line, nearly at right angles with that of the morning. Two lines

of retreat were open to Gen. Thomas to Chattanooga, one of which he fell back to—Rossville—during the night. Our losses have necessarily been heavy but the list of killed will be surprisingly light, and in the two days' engagement we have not suffered more in men than the enemy. In the charge by Gen. Thomas, on the first day, the enemy lost as many in killed as we did in the whole day. What the losses in prisoners and material are cannot now be reported. Our killed will reach 1,300; our wounded will amount to 2,000—most of them slightly wounded.

Among the general officers killed are Gen. Lytle, Col. Key, Col. King, commanding brigade, and Col. Bartleson, of the One Hundred and First Illinois. Among the wounded are Gen. Morton, of Gen. Rosecrans' staff; Col. Craxter, Fourth Kentucky; Col. Frankhouse, Ninety-eighth Illinois; Lieut. Col. Mudge, Eleventh Michigan; Lieut. Col. Hunt, Fourth Kentucky; Col. Bradley, commanding brigade to Sheridan's division; Col. Chas. Anderson, Sixth Ohio; Maj. Milden, Eighteenth Kentucky; Lieut. Col. Tripp, Sixth Indiana; Lieut. Col. Bryan, Seventy-fifth Indiana; Col. Armstrong, Ninety-third Ohio; Maj. Johnston, Twenty-second Illinois, and Lieut. Col. Maxwell, of the Second Ohio—all slightly wounded.

Lieut. Col. Vaughan, of the Seventh Kentucky; Col. Stanley, of the Eighteenth Ohio, and Maj. Dawson, of the Nineteenth Infantry, were all slightly wounded.

Gen. John H. King is reported wounded and a prisoner.

We have captured Gen. Adams, of Texas, and 1,300 of his men.

CONFIRMATORY REPORTS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 22.

The official information received from Gen. Rosecrans' army, which is several hours later than that published in this morning's papers, confirms the leading points in the printed telegrams.

The fact that Gen. Rosecrans was not sooner reinforced, is certainly not the fault of the Government; but there is no doubt that every effort is now making to increase his strength by reinforcements from more than one direction.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 22.

NO DRAFT IN OHIO.

It may be considered finally settled that there will be no draft in Ohio. The State is deficient eight thousand men only, which number will be readily made up by volunteer enlistments under the ample bounty that the Provost-Marshal General is able to offer.

REBEL TRICKERY.

The flag-of-truce boat which left Fort Sumter on Saturday for City Point has not been heard from since. It is believed that the rebel authorities have detained her to prevent officers of the Sanitary Commission, who have been prisoners in Richmond, and were on their return, giving information regarding the rebel movements.

ABUSES TO BE INQUIRED INTO.

A military Commission has been ordered to meet at Chicago on the 1st of October, to examine and report upon the alleged abuses in relation to the supplies of hospitals at that place; and also the abuses in regard to the pay received for soldiers discharged, and in supplying artificial limbs.

McCLINTON TESTIMONIALS.

Subscriptions for McClinton testimonials are passing through the Army of the Potomac. One of these, proffered to an officer, was headed by Gen. Saxa with a subscription for \$20.

WARREN FOR THE SOLDIERS.

Warrents for twenty millions have been passed at the Treasury for funds wherewith to pay soldiers in the field.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 22.

SENATOR CORTIZ.

The importance of the visit of Senator Cortiz to Washington has been highly exaggerated. He was a General in the Mexican liberal army, and comes here merely as a private gentleman, without any credentials or official mission whatever.

CAPTURE OF GUERRILLAS.

Several days ago officers Cook and Maas, of the local cavalry, crossed Harris's Island to Leesburgh, and captured fourteen of Warren's rebel partisans in the vicinity. Four of them were at the time engaged in making cartridges, and the others were engaged in making cartridges.

CHARGE RESPECTING TRAITORS.

Judge Fessenden, in his charge to the Grand Jury at the opening of the Criminal Court to-day, said: "The readiness with which you have each taken the oath of loyalty prescribed by the act of June 17, 1862, leads me to rely, gentlemen, with full confidence and faith upon your determination to bring to condign punishment, so far as you can, any traitor, if there shall be any in our midst, who has by his acts and conduct made himself obnoxious to the provisions of those statutes which have been enacted for the punishment of treason—the highest crime known to the law."

FROM BEAUFORT.

THE CASE OF A CONSCRIPT.

BEAUFORT, Tuesday, Sept. 22.

SAMUEL L. CROCKER, Jr., a member of the Suffolk bar, has been arrested for desertion, he having been drafted and failed to report in due time to the Board of Enrollment of the Third District.

When Mr. Crocker was notified to appear at the headquarters of the Provost-Marshal, he went there with an entreaty; but because he refused to comply with what he considered the improper exactions of the Provost-Marshal, the substitute presented was not accepted.

This provoked Mr. Crocker, and he appealed to the authorities in Washington to protect him in his rights, and defied the Board of Enrollment to hold him, as they would not accept of his substitute.

The War Department subsequently sustained the action of the Board of Enrollment, and Mr. Crocker, some time after the time given him to report had expired, was notified of this, and requested to call at the office of the Provost-Marshal; but he neglected to do so, and was arrested.

On examination by the Board of Enrollment, Mr. Crocker was declared to be able-bodied, and was ordered into the service; but as a matter of expediency he was allowed a furlough until Wednesday, when he will have to go into camp, as by the decision of the War Department his privilege to furnish a substitute or to pay the commutation money is now cut off.

Mr. Crocker is the son of Hon. SAMUEL L. CROCKER, of Taunton, formerly a Member of Congress, and brother-in-law of Maj. Gen. Crocker.

Fair at Kingston, C. W.

KINGSTON, C. W., Tuesday, Sept. 22.

The Provincial Fair opened to-day with nearly 4,000 entries. The horses show is fine. There are 400 entries of horses, 500 of sheep, and 400 of cattle. The weather is fine.

FROM CHARLESTON.

Temporary Cessation of Active Operations.

Beauregard Protecting His Defences.

Our Forces at Folly Island Threatened.

THE RUINS OF FORT SUMTER.

The transport *Fulton*, from Charleston Bar Sept. 19, and the *Mississippi* from Hilton Head Sept. 18, arrived at this port yesterday.

The *Mississippi* reports passing Charleston at 3 A. M. on Sunday, and heard heavy firing.

The *Fulton* reports that the work of mounting guns on Battery Gregg was very slow, in consequence of the annoyance received from the rebel Battery Bee and Fort Moultrie, by shot and shell which were fired at intervals of about twenty minutes.

Among the passengers by the *Fulton* from Port Royal was the late Brig. Gen. HAMMOND, who has been on a visit of inspection to the Department of the South.

MOORE ISLAND, S. C.

Saturday, Sept. 19, 1863.

From Our Special Correspondent.

Nothing has transpired worthy of note since the date of my last letter. In fact, it is not very evident that anything will occur for some weeks to come. The navy does not manifest the first sign of activity. The army is ready to put in a blow when the proper time arrives.

It seems as though another attack by the navy on any of the rebel works was not to be dreamed of for a moment. Consequently the enemy is strengthening his works with the utmost vigor, and it would not be a surprise if he sent a detachment of his forces to Folly Island, or even to the harbor of Charleston, as he is not completely secure against any effort the iron-clads may make to force an entrance.

It was thought the other day that it was not impossible to remove the obstructions in the channel if the work was prosecuted with determination. It was even planned to commence operations in that quarter on a specified night. But for some reason the matter has been allowed to dwindle into vain speculation, and instead of witnessing an attempt to break through the chain, we have been entertained with accounts of what might have been done under certain and peculiar circumstances. The September days are upon us, and, of course, a vessel cannot be managed in the harbor. But two nights ago we were visited with a fearful storm, which threatened to drive all the vessels on the beach and sweep the tents from off the island. Such storms are frequent at this season of the year.

An attack on our forces at Folly Island was not looked for a few nights ago. Reinforcements were called out, batteries placed in position, and every preparation made to give the rebels a warm reception. After all this trouble, however, the rebels were mean enough to stay away.

All the rebel prisoners captured during the late siege of Fort Mifflin, have been sent from Folly Island. Some of the rebels have been sent to Fort Mifflin. It is reported that the enemy has removed a large number of his prisoners from Richmond to Charleston, to prevent Gen. GILMORE from shelling the latter city.

A deserter lately came into our lines with a statement to the effect that Savannah was almost in a defenseless state. The troops had been called to Charleston, leaving only a small garrison in the fort. The deserter is confident a small body of troops could easily take Savannah. The stories of deserters are not always to be relied upon, however, and that is particularly the case at the present time, when the enemy is so far off in such close quarters, when the deserter is so near to the enemy's lines.

Capt. C. R. BARTON, of the Third Rhode Island artillery, is on his way home to accept the appointment of Lieut. Colonel of a colored artillery regiment now forming in that State. Capt. J. J. CONNOR, Jr., has also gone North to accept the command of Major in the same regiment. They are both valuable officers, and distinguished themselves in the late bombardments.

Our correspondent sends us the following extract: FORT SUMTER.

From the *Charleston Courier*, Sept. 16.

No point connected with the defence of Charleston is of more interest to the public, not only of our own country, but of the world, than the fate of Fort Sumter. Associated as it has been in the past with pleasant memories, and in the present with heroic deeds, it has become a subject of interest to the whole people; and from the hour when it fell into our hands, as the first victorious offering of South Carolina to the Confederate States, it has been a subject of interest to the whole people.

While at the latter place Mr. HARRIS, the Division surgeon requested him to find some bed-ditching, a fort of military commission, a young lady in town to discover within twenty yards of the hospital a lot of stuffed mattresses and ticking, and abundant provisions for the hospital. It was a rebel storehouse—a sort of military commission. A young lady in town had her taken off by a shell. I saw two ladies on the porch of one house that had four or five shells thrown at them, and one of them was killed by a shell. Mr. HARRIS said our regiment never did so well before, which is saying a great deal. Gen. Grant's command, the rightmost manœuvred it ably. Col. Davis handled his brigade splendidly, as all remarked and as the result proved.

We were camped at night on Stony Mountain, in a drenching shower of rain, and slept soundly on the wet ground. Dr. KILPATRICK, our surgeon, showed him a brave and skillful man, and our wounded got the best of attention.

Acting Brig. Gen. W. H. Brewster.

The following extract, taken from Maj. Gen. HARRIS's report of the battle of Gettysburg, will be read with interest by the many friends of that brave and meritorious officer, Col. W. R. BARTON, who has served since the organization of the "Excalibur" brigade, as Colonel of the Fourth regiment, better known as the Second Fire Zouaves. May he soon be a full Brigadier.

Extract from Maj. Gen. Humphrey's (Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac) Official Report of the Battle of Gettysburg.

"The fine qualities of many officers were brought out conspicuously. In some instances their gallant conduct led under my own observation. I was particularly recommended to notice the cool courage, determination and skillful handling of the Excalibur brigade by Col. W. R. BARTON, and First Brigade by Gen. Cass.

Musical.

Mr. MARTEYK publishes his first official announcement of the coming season at the Academy of Music, in another column, to-day. It is brief, and states nothing different to what we have already mentioned. The most important feature is that the subscribers will have a chance of looking after their boxes, &c., to-morrow, and as the season, so far as they are concerned, is limited to twelve nights, the quicker they take advantage of this fact the better. The boxes are far more limited in number than those who wish to obtain them.

VISIT OF GEN. SICKLES TO THE HOSPITALS.

Gen. SICKLES visited the hospitals hereabouts yesterday, to see the sick and wounded who had served under him. He was accompanied by a number of personal friends.

Russian Frigates.

ST. PETERSBURG, Conn., Monday, Sept. 21.

Two large steam-frigates, probably Russian, are now lying off here waiting for pilots, evidently bound westward. Wind fresh and northwest.

Government Loans.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Sept. 22.

The sale of Five-twenties to-day amounted to \$335,650. Deliveries of bonds are made to Sept. 17.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Arrival of the United States Steamer Centennial—Low Stage of Water in the Mississippi River—Return of Gen. Grant to Vicksburg—The Ammunition Used at Vicksburg.

The United States steamer *Centennial*, Capt. MAZANNA, from New-Orleans in six days and twelve hours, arrived at this port last evening, bringing passengers, mail, and a cargo of merchandise.

We are indebted to the *Enterprise* of the *Centennial*, S. E. CLARY, Esq., for files of New-Orleans papers.

The Mississippi River was nearly fourteen feet below high-water mark, being lower than it had been in any season for the past twelve or fifteen years. There had been no rain, and the feeding streams must be low throughout the entire length of the valley. There were no symptoms of a rise, but rather of a still lower fall.

On the afternoon of the 14th, Gen. GRANT found himself so far recovered from his injury received on the 5th, by his horse coming in collision with a carriage, that he started for his headquarters at Vicksburg, accompanied by Gen. THOMAS and his respective staffs. Among the prominent military gentlemen present at the levee, to say adieu to the distinguished hero of Vicksburg, were Gen. BATES, GEN. FRANKLIN, GEN. RANSOM.

Col. Dyer, Chief of Artillery of the army of Major-General GRANT, has issued the following statement of the whole number of cannon mounds fired during the campaign, commencing with the affair near Port Gibson, on the Mississippi, and ending with the capitulation of Vicksburg:

"From the time of crossing the Mississippi River, May 1, till the surrender, June 4, 1863, our army fired 72,314 shell, 47,697 case, 2,723 canister, were expended, making a total of 122,734. They were used in the following engagements as follows: 3,000 on the 1st day of the first day of the siege, 10,754 on the 22d of May, and 11,614 during the remainder of the siege—an average of 653 shots for each cannon used. These are cannon-shot, the reader will remember. As to the musketry, and some idea may be formed of the immense amount of ammunition consumed."

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Advance to Culpeper—Interesting Particulars of the Skirmishing.

The following private letter from one who accompanied the Second New-York Cavalry in the recent advance upon Culpeper, gives some interesting particulars of the skirmishing preceding the occupation of that place:

N. Y. RAVIN AND RIVER, Va., Monday, Sept. 14, 1863.

KILPATRICK'S division moved on Sunday morning. We arrived at Kelly's Ford in the evening, and lay by our horses in marching order during the night. Before 3 A. M. and there came up one of the most driving rains I ever experienced. The rain fell in torrents, and we were soon standing in pools of water. At daylight we crossed the river, and the enemy's line was in front of us. We were ordered to advance, and we advanced rather slowly and cautiously till we reached the forest bordering on the old Brandy Station battle-field. Here the night was grand in the extreme. The Second New-York Cavalry (the Harris Light) of the brigade, led by Col. Davis, were charging over the plain supported by the other regiments. Col. Davis leading everything. Off in the distance we could see Gen. Grant's headquarters, bringing up their columns at a gallop. In the far advance charges were being made, and skirmishers were circling round the hills in the distance. A rapid charge ensued. The First brigade, under Col. H. E. DAVIS, which had the advance, kept it throughout the day, led the charge at the point of the day, and the enemy was driven back. The Harris Light were ordered to do the work. Maj. Molwain led the charge, accompanied by Capt. Downie and Mitchell, and Lieut. Jones. The Harris Light were ordered to do the work. Maj. Molwain led the charge, accompanied by Capt. Downie and Mitchell, and Lieut. Jones.

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# The New York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3745.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1863.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

## THE THREE DAYS' BATTLE.

Additional and Highly Interesting Details.

Official Dispatches from Gen. Rosecrans to Tuesday Evening.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH FROM GEN. BRAGG.

Splendid Maneuvering and Fighting of Gen. Thomas.

His Repulse of the Rebel Attack on Monday.

Our Whole Force Concentrated at Chattanooga.

General Rosecrans' Army Again in Line and Ready.

Reported Reinforcements from Gen. Grant.

NO FIGHTING YESTERDAY.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 23.

Dispatches from Gen. ROSECRANS, dated Chattanooga, 3 and 5 P. M., Sept. 22, (yesterday afternoon), were received by the Government this morning, from which it appears that the enemy's attack upon Gen. THOMAS' corps (ROSECRANS' left) on Monday afternoon was handsomely repulsed, and Gen. THOMAS' forces marched quietly to the position they were about to take when assaulted.

The official dispatches of Monday evening stated that two divisions of Gen. ROSECRANS' corps were advancing upon Gen. ROSECRANS' left at 4 o'clock that afternoon.

It was further stated, however, that this movement was merely for the purpose of a reconnaissance, as no attack was made by the rebels.

The order of Gen. ROSECRANS for his entire command to concentrate was accomplished before midnight on Monday, and he is now in a strong defensive position, which can be easily held until reinforcements arrive.

The movement of our troops was executed in excellent order, and although they had worked hard for several days and nights, they were in the best of spirits.

Four thousand of our wounded were removed from the field after the battle of Sunday.

Gen. LYNN was the only general officer killed on our side, while BRAGG acknowledges his loss of officers to be very heavy.

The regulars (our reserves) went into battle sixteen hundred strong, and came out with only four hundred and fifteen.

This shows the persistency with which our troops concentrated for every inch of ground.

Gen. ROSECRANS has performed wonders in reaching his present position, after fighting with his logistic command against the immense force of picked troops that were combined against him.

In two or three days Gen. ROSECRANS will be able to resume offensive operations again.

When the last dispatch of yesterday closed the enemy was quite active. He had been making approaches all the morning.

Gen. ROSECRANS' men were in line and ready for another encounter.

Gen. GRANT, who commanded one of our brigades at Gettysburg, and was taken prisoner and conveyed to Richmond, has recently been exchanged, and reached here this morning.

Gen. GRANT has communicated important information to the Government. He is satisfied that only two divisions of Gen. ROSECRANS' corps, with all his artillery, have been sent to BRAGG.

REBEL REPORTS.

The Richmond Dispatch of the 22d, received at Fort Monroe, contains the following:

CHICKAMAUGA, Ga., Sept. 20.

After two days' hard fighting we have driven the enemy, after a desperate resistance, from several positions, but he still controls us. The losses are heavy on both sides, especially so in our officers. We have taken twenty pieces of artillery and 2,500 prisoners.

(Signed.)

BRAXTON BRAGG.

To Gen. COOPER.

ROSECRANS has been heavily reinforced by troops from GRANT'S army.

THE VICTORY OF GEN. THOMAS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 23.

An unofficial dispatch from Chattanooga to an army officer speaks of the engagement on Monday last, when Gen. ROSECRANS' corps attacked the corps of Gen. THOMAS, as a complete Union victory.

The fact that Gen. THOMAS was able to join Gen. ROSECRANS at Chattanooga on Monday night, receives positive confirmation in this dispatch.

REPORTS FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Sept. 23.

The Journal has received information, which it credits, that on Monday night the right and left wings of Gen. ROSECRANS' army rested on the battlefield of Saturday and Sunday; and reinforcements—the number not stated—from Gen. GRANT and Desatier, were to have reached him yesterday.

Gen. ROSECRANS' headquarters were four miles from the battlefield in the rear of the center.

Gen. ROSECRANS was in good spirits and hopeful of a complete and decisive victory over JOHNSON, BRAGG and LORENTZ.

It was reported that A. P. HILL is in command of the rebel forces opposed to ROSECRANS.

SECOND DISPATCH.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Sept. 23—Moon.

A special dispatch from Nashville to the Journal

has just arrived, and says there was slight skirmishing yesterday in front of ROSECRANS; otherwise all was quiet up to 2 o'clock P. M.

ANOTHER BATTLE—REINFORCEMENTS EXPECTED.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 23.

According to official information received from the Army of the Cumberland, dated last night, it is supposed that the battle was renewed to-day.

Much anxiety in relation to the arrival of reinforcements to naturally expressed.

It is known here that Gen. ROSECRANS has abundant stores and supplies for many days to come.

Assistance is on its way and may reach him in time to be of immense service.

REPORTS FROM NASHVILLE.

NO FIGHTING TO-DAY—REINFORCEMENTS APPROACHING—GARRISON'S ACTIVE.

NASHVILLE, Wednesday, Sept. 23.

The news from the front to-day is meagre. No trains have arrived from the South to-night. It is reported that they have been detained to bring up our wounded.

A telegram from the front reports that there has been no fighting to-day. Our forces still hold their position of yesterday, which is an evidence of strength, as every hour increases the chances for reinforcements from BRAGG to arrive, and enable our forces to more thoroughly entrench themselves, though no definite assurance of the arrival of reinforcements has been yet received.

Brig.-Gen. JOHN H. KIME, reported wounded and a prisoner, is neither. A telegram from the front reports his safe. Maj. COOPER, his second in command, was certainly killed.

Four hundred guerrillas under Tom MURRAY, are hovering about Carthage, threatening to attack that place. A small force under HAWKINS is reported to be working in this vicinity, with their headquarters at Williamsport, west of Franklin on Duck River.

INTERESTING DETAILS.

Dispatch to the Washington Chronicle.

NASHVILLE, Tuesday, Sept. 22.

From intelligent officers who have arrived from the front, I have been enabled to glean considerable important news concerning the late battle in Northwestern Georgia.

As I stated in my dispatch Sunday night, Gen. ROSECRANS, a week or ten days ago, had made up his mind to advance south, and at least capture Rome, if not Atlanta.

The respective corps of Gen. THOMAS, CANTY, and McCook moved upon different routes, but with instructions to mass, and how to do it, in case of an emergency should be heard. It was believed that the enemy was at Pigeon Mountain, erecting new works in addition to those which nature had thrown up—as a range of mountains separated the two armies, and no communication could be effected except through Blue Bird, Pigeon, Wing, and Cottell's gaps.

The utmost caution was maintained, and preparations made and carried out for any emergency. The reserves for retreat were laid out in case of disaster. A large reserve moved in striking distance to render assistance if absolutely necessary. Retreating his extreme distance from his base, and the fact that his situation was in the heart of the rebel dominions, Gen. ROSECRANS exhibited prudence and sagacity due the occasion.

About 10 o'clock on Saturday morning, without any skirmishing, the enemy, having massed at least two-thirds of their available force upon their right, precisely as they did at Chapin Hills and Stone River, pounced down upon the veterans under Gen. THOMAS upon the left; and so sudden and fierce was the attack, that the whole column involuntarily fell back. The charge was lost nearly eight hundred prisoners, and several pieces of artillery. Retreating, the engagement became general along the whole line. Necessarily, a portion of the troops which had assaulted THOMAS so vigorously were transferred to their respective divisions, a disposition which THOMAS took advantage of, as he quickly threw his whole corps upon the foe, took several hundred prisoners, and recaptured five out of the six guns just lost. From this time until dark, it was give and take, neither side gaining a decided advantage.

The condition of the country prevented a free use of the artillery, and, for several hours, but few canons were fired. On the 19th, the battle terminated about dark. It was found that our loss was slight, considering that much close fighting had taken place.

During Saturday night our army threw up rifle-pits near West Chickamauga River, besides clearing the road, in case it should be deemed advisable to fall back upon Roseville, or even Chattanooga, between Lookout and Mission Ridge. The enemy's right extended to the northeast as far as the Western and Atlanta Railroad, commanded by POLK, and protected by WALKER'S cavalry, while their left touched a point about five miles southeast of Lafayette, and commanded by Gen. A. P. HILL, with FARMER'S cavalry on his flank.

Early Sunday morning came again the enemy with renewed vigor, and so furious was the assault that the whole line fell back. THOMAS' corps again bore the brunt of the battle, and the divisions of ROSECRANS, MEXLEY and RAYMOND fought gloriously. Early in the day the regular brigade, commanded by Gen. KIRK, found itself pitted against superior numbers: Capt. KIRKALL and MEXLEY fighting their battles manfully. Gen. KIRK, who was wounded in the arm at Stone River, was again disabled and taken prisoner. Gen. LYNN, one of the bravest men of the war, was killed, and it is said his body will arrive here to-night, to be sent to Ohio to-morrow morning.

The latest information I have of a strictly reliable nature is up to Sunday night, when the battle terminated with a slight advantage to the enemy. Our new 34-pounder Napoleon guns made shocking rebel sacrifices, and none were lost. Col. LOOMIS, who has charge of sixty pieces of artillery, was often seen aiding in loading and firing the guns. The General commanding, as though rebel bullets were harmless, rode to and fro over the battlefield, accompanied by his staff, the efficient chief, Gen. GARFIELD, setting with great composure and intrepidity. The commanders of McCook's corps, Gen. JOHNSON, JAY, C. DAVIS and SHERMAN, as well as those of CANTY, RAYMOND, GOES, WOOD, PALMER and VAN CLUTE, took an active part in the two days' fight, yet suffered to a less extent than did the divisions in THOMAS' corps, commanded by Gen. NISBET, BRANKIN and RYNDOLPH. Col. SHERMAN, commanding a brigade in NISBET'S division, was wounded early in Sunday's fight.

The cavalry force was under the command of Geo. ROBERT B. MITCHELL. Gen. SHERMAN being confined to his bed. Several cavalry fights took place on Sunday, the enemy being worsted every time, notwithstanding their superiorly equipped. My informant thinks that if even our army should be compelled to fall back upon Chattanooga, it will not be a failure, as the programme was laid out in that wise; and at that point he could successfully resist twice his number.

The strength of the enemy's forces is not far from

one hundred thousand men, nearly twice the number of our own. Gen. JOHNSON and BRAGG were in command, with POLK on the right and A. P. HILL on the left. All the available men from the different armies of the Confederacy assisted in this contest.

JOHNSON'S corps, under Chief JOHNSON and RAYMOND, arriving after the commencement of the battle. At the battle of Stone River the following were the division commanders on the rebel side: Brockbridge, Cheatham, Cleburne, Anderson and Stewart. This time their divisions are commanded by Brockbridge, Hindman, Ely, Jackson, Anderson, Buckner, Slaughter, Cleburne, Stewart and Cheatham, with the addition of four brigades of cavalry, under Gen. Forrest, Wheeler and MURPHY. This division says that the troops had been arriving from all quarters for several weeks, and that several thousand of FARMER'S men were in the battle.

There is great excitement in the city, as a world of rumors are flying. The secessionists, of course, have our army all cut to pieces, while the loyal portion of the people maintain that all will turn out right.

FROM THE REBEL STATES.

PROGRESS OF THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON.

A Rebel Loan of One Hundred Million Francs Effected in France.

The Richmond Dispatch of the 22d has the following:

CHARLESTON, Sunday, Sept. 20. Nothing unusual has transpired. The monitors and the ironclads are within the bar, unharmed by the shot. The enemy's works on Morris Island are rapidly increasing in strength and extent.

The Dispatch also has the following: "The Confederate Government has effected a loan of 100,000,000 francs from parties in France, based upon cotton now in the country."

The Confederate loan in England is fast.

FROM PORT ROYAL.

Capture of Another Blockade Runner—Gen. Gillmore Visits the Sick Soldiers—The Benefits of the Sanitary Commission—Pay for the Troops.

The steamer Blackstone, from Charleston Bar 20th, has arrived. The steamer Blackstone brings 137 non-commissioned officers and privates from Morris Island, specially furnished by order of Gen. GILLMORE, far bravely in the trenches and attack on Fort Wagner.

In the Port Royal News South of the 19th we find the following lines of interest:

ANOTHER PRIZE.

The Clyde-built side-wheel steamer Jupiter, a noted blockade runner, 187 feet long, 10 feet beam, formerly a passenger boat on the Clyde, was captured by the United States steamer Albatross (formerly a blockade runner) on the 19th inst. last Sunday morning, in attempting to run the blockade into Savannah, by the way of Warsaw Sound. She has a well equipped crew, crewed by 100 men, and had on board a good quantity of provisions, and a commercial agent. Also Nassau and Savannah pilots.

These officers were recognized by Mr. LYMAN, Paymaster's Clerk of the Albatross, who was formerly in the English service. By order of the Health Officer at Hilton Head the Jupiter was beached on St. Helena Island, in consequence of a serious leak which was discovered after her capture.—E. T. TOLSON.

GEN. GILLMORE'S VISIT TO THE HOSPITALS.

Very suddenly and unexpectedly Gen. GILLMORE, giving himself a short leave of absence from his headquarters at Fort Mifflin, arrived here on Friday morning, last week. His visit to the hospitals, and taking kindly by the hand the wounded soldiers and nursing ladies, was a most encouraging and comforting thing to them, and a great relief to the patients. Their eyes grew brighter, their spirits, cramped and gloom, seemed to have imparted to them some of the glow and vitality of their victor. Every one seemed to have gained a new hope on life, and all signs of depression and despair passed quickly away.

A REAL BLESSING.

The Sanitary Commission here has been doing a glorious work in this Department. Each regiment on Morris Island has been supplied by them with tanks of ice water, and other necessities of daily life. Large quantities of tomatoes, onions and potatoes (large crop), lemons, lemons, curried cabbage, (an excellent article to preserve), and other articles are sent to the hospitals. The Commission has been doing a most efficient work in this Department. The Commission has been doing a most efficient work in this Department.

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NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 23.

THE ORDER TO REINFORCE ROSECRANS. Orders to BRAGG to reinforce ROSECRANS left here on the 19th, and could not possibly have been made under three days. At this time he was in Johnsonburg, where he expected to encounter ROSECRANS' reinforcements going to BRAGG. The battle at Chattanooga commencing on the 20th, it will be seen that he could not possibly effect a junction with ROSECRANS, a hundred and fifty miles off, in the time intervening between receiving the order and BRAGG'S attack.

PRESIDENTIAL CLEMENCY.

The President has pardoned and returned to duty Capt. B. J. McMANUS, of the Seventy-first Pennsylvania volunteers, who was convicted and sentenced to be shot for killing Capt. ANDREW MCMAHON, of the Sixty-sixth Pennsylvania volunteers, near Falmouth, last May, in consideration of the gallant conduct of the accused while a prisoner at Gettysburg, and upon the recommendation of Major-Gen. MEADE.

CONSTRUCTION OF THE PENNSYLVANIA CANAL.

So much of the order authorizing the canal commissioners to transfer disabled officers to the invalid corps has been received. Hereafter officers desiring to be placed in said corps must make application to the Provost-Marshal-General, giving full military history of the applicant, with surgeon's certificate, nature and degree of disability, and that he is fit for service in the invalid corps. This order includes all officers who have not yet received their appointments from the Secretary of War.

OPENING OF A NATIONAL BANK.

The first National Bank of Washington opened for business to-day, with a paid capital of half a million of dollars. This Bank was fully organized some time ago, and has since been doing such business as offered from correspondents, but owing to necessary delays in preparing banking rooms, its formal opening to the public has been deferred until the present time. It is expected that the circulating notes will be ready by the middle of October. An institution like this, upon a broad and substantial basis, and managed by parties who enjoy the confidence of the community and the country at large, has long been needed at the National Capital.

A GUERRILLA TO BE HUNG.

The President has approved the finding of the Military Commission, sentencing JAMES NICHOLS, a citizen of Missouri, to be hung for taking up arms as a guerrilla.

ON THE RETIRED LIST.

Brig.-Gen. J. W. RYAN, late Chief of the Ordnance Bureau, has been placed on the retired list. DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 23.

PRETENSES TO BE SHOT. A number of soldiers, substitutes, of the First army corps, having been convicted of desertion, are sentenced to be shot to-day.

THE DRAFT RECEPTION FURNISHES.

There has already been received as commutation under the Enrollment act \$3,500,000, which sum, and all moneys hereafter realized from this source, are to be expended in bounties for enlistments.

WRECK OF A BLOCKADE RUNNER.

Capt. RUSSELL, commanding United States steamer Shenandoah, reports under date of the 17th inst. from New-Island, North Carolina, that a blockade runner attempted to come out on the night of the 15th, but was driven back and now lies a wreck at the mouth of the harbor.

THE ILLINOIS LAND CLAIM ARGUED BEFORE THE PRESIDENT.

The Assistant Secretary of the Interior having decided several weeks ago against the claim of Illinois to two per centum of the net proceeds of the sale of public lands in that State since 1819, involving the sum of \$12,000,000, Hon. ISAAC M. MORRIS, acting as agent and attorney for Illinois, today argued the subject before the President, setting forth fully into the merits of the question, on which he was completely won over by the arguments of the President's counsel.

On this occasion, urged the right of the President to hear the appeal from the Interior Department, and to order the execution of the law upon which the claim is based. The President holds the matter under advisement.

NAVAL.

Capt. HENRY WALKER has been ordered to the command of the screw-sloop Sacramento.

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

Sickness of Gen. HENRY—Quiet Condition of Affairs—The Rebels Under Kirby Smith at Shreveport—Union Recruits Plentiful—Gen. Blunt's Address to the Citizens of the Restored Region.

St. Louis, Wednesday, Sept. 23.

A special dispatch from Leavenworth to the Democrat, contains advice from Gen. BURR'S army to the 10th.

Gen. BURR was in very poor health and would leave for Fort Scott soon. All was quiet in the vicinity of Fort Smith, except that a few bushwhackers were restless, but by the continual reworking of our cavalry the guerrillas were kept at a respectable distance.

The rebels were falling back on Shreveport, La. Kirby Smith was in command. About a hundred soldiers were daily recruited at Fort Smith. The enlistment of negroes was also brisk.

Gen. BURR has issued an order to the people of Western Arkansas, in which he assures them that the Federal occupation is permanent, the whole of the Indian Territory and Western Arkansas being under his control. All the rebel troops having been driven beyond the Red River, followed by the most anxious and reliable citizens. He feels assured that the love and attachment for the Union now evinced in Western Arkansas, the joy manifested at the appearance of his troops, the reports of the delegations which have visited him from the interior of Southern Arkansas, and the arrival of hundreds of refugees, will in the army give assurance of the fact. He feelingly alludes to the persecutions of the Union men, and closes the address as follows:

"Many applications have been made by citizens for safeguards. None will be issued. The best safeguard you can have is the American flag unfurled over your premises; and if you report yourselves as good loyal citizens, your conduct must be your safeguard. If it be your desire to disengage yourselves from the tyranny and oppression to which you have been subjected, organize a civil Government under the authority of the United States. Freely and fully will be afforded you all the aid and support that I can give you in accomplishing that purpose. I leave the matter with you, trusting that wise counsels may prevail."

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. MEADE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 23.

Major-Gen. MEADE was here for an hour or two this forenoon, in consultation with President Lincoln, the Secretary of War and the General-in-Chief, and then promptly returned to the front.

Arrival of the American of Father Pelar.

MONTREAL, Wednesday, Sept. 23.

The steamship America, from Liverpool on the 10th, left London on the 11th inst., and sailed for this port this morning at 7 o'clock. News despatched.

Fatal Accident.

Nav-Bayonet, Tuesday, Sept. 22. A sailboat containing eight persons on a fishing excursion capsized to-day off Clerk's Point, leaving J. TARTY, of this city, was drowned. His companions were saved by being rescued by soldiers from the fort.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE REBEL RAMS TO BE DETAINED.

Notice Served upon the Messrs. Laird by Earl Russell.

Assurances Given Mr. Adams that the Rams Cannot Leave the Mersey.

THE FLORIDA DETAINED AT BREST.

Indemnity Claimed by Sufferers from her Seizures.

A French Court Decides that the Alabama is Not a Pirate.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

How the Financial Position of the New Empire is to be Established.

ASPECT OF THE POLISH QUESTION.

Commercial and Financial Intelligence.

The Royal mail steamer China, Capt. ANDERSON, which left Liverpool at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 12th inst., and Queenstown on the afternoon of the 13th, arrived here yesterday morning.

The steamer Bremen arrived at Southampton on the evening of the 10th inst.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

Disappointment at the National Success—Spirit of the Press—The Florida.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Paris, Friday, Sept. 11, 1863.

The rage of the governmental Press at the success of the National army at Charleston and elsewhere knows no bounds. What is worse, they know they dare not interfere. The verge report which has arrived of a design on the part of the rebels of forming half a million of negroes, has been received with a howl of delight by these papers, and also by the secessionists. They probably forget that only a few days ago they were still denouncing the North with a violence of language which is only found in the Southern vocabulary, for this very policy of arming the negroes. The Monitor copies ostentatiously the remarks of the London Post on this subject, in which it is said that this measure of the South was all that was wanting to secure the independence of the new State and to neutralize foreign prejudices on the subject of Slavery! The ministerial papers, and even the Presse, echo the cry, and thus you see, if this measure has not yet been adopted by the South, what at least its reception will be if it ever shall be adopted. To show also the systematic hostility of the French Government, I should cite the Monitor, after publishing Mr. SEWARD'S late dispatch to the diplomatic agents abroad, copied from the London Times the two articles which that paper published on the subject, and which declare that Mr. SEWARD'S statements are false and his attempt at imposing on foreign Powers absurd. Thus the general tone of the Government papers is such just now that the public in general look for an intervention on the part of the Government in favor of the South, but it is quite safe to say that no such step will be taken. It is certain that the Government is desirous that the rebellion should succeed, that it is in a great rage at the successes of the Union army, and that it would gladly interfere if it dared, but it dare not and will not. La France, one of the most unscrupulous defenders of the rebellion, goes on its knees to Gov. SEYMOUR and VALLANBROUGH, and begs of them to do something to save the South from destruction. If Gov. SEYMOUR and his party, says La France, don't do something to stop the conscription, the Government of Richmond will be overwhelmed. It is in fact this Copperhead party of the North, insignificant and powerless as it is, to which foreign Governments have constantly looked for the most important aid in establishing the Slave Confederacy.

The Mexican affair is to be managed so as not to bring on a war with the United States now or hereafter. All the extravagant features of the Mexican programme were based on the supposed permanent division of the Union, and when it is seen definitely that there is to be no division of the Union, the programme is Mexico will undergo a corresponding change. For example, the Mexican people will be called upon to ratify the new Government, whatever that may ultimately be, and if it be an Empire, the United States will be expected to recognize it on the principle that the form of Government in the United States is also based on the popular vote, and that in definitive the United States have as much interest as France in having a strong and permanent Government in Mexico—one which will develop the resources and the trade of the country. As to a permanent occupation of the country there is no thought of that—if the Southern Confederacy falls beyond the time required to settle the new Government, say in from one to five years. On these terms, and with all sorts of expressions of good will on the part of France toward the United States, it is expected that the latter will declare the arrangement no infringement of the Monroe doctrine, and one







**INSTRUCTION**  
**WAVE HANDS**

AND  
**MADRIDISELLE de JANON**  
 Respectfully inform their friends and the public that  
 their ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND  
 DAY SCHOOL  
 For Young Ladies and Children,  
 No. 10 GRAMERCY PARK,  
 Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 24.  


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**MRS. M. W. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL.-NO.**  
 1234 10th-st., will be reopened Sept. 14.  


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**MRS. MARY SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL**  
 will reopen 18th September, at 49 East 30th-st.

### TEACHERS.

**TEACHERS-WANTED.** A LOST BOY from English and music in a small, select school, 20 miles from New-York. Salary moderate. Professor of music and French and music in a first-class family; French lady for Philadelphia. S. F. ROY, 100 N. 4th St., Phila., Pa.

**GOVERNNESS AND HOUSEKEEPER.** A lady who has had the entire charge of a house and children, desires a situation in the above capacity. Write to Mrs. J. W. H. B. 100 N. 4th St., Philadelphia. It would do; can thoroughly teach all of the English branches; will bring undeniable proof of character, references, &c. Address J. W. H. B. 100 N. 4th St., Philadelphia.

**ASSISTANT TEACHER.**—W  
lady, a situation as assistant

**TAMES OFFICE.**

**GVERNANCE.—A HIGHLY EDUCATED**  
German lady, experienced in teaching, and perfectly  
competent to instruct in the higher English branches.  
References given. Address, for two wks., E. L., Box III  
**A TEACHER.—WANTED BY A YOUNG**  
lady, a situation as teacher either in a school or fam-  
ily; competent to teach English, music, French Ger-  
man Italian Spanish Latin Greek &c.; References will  
prefer a situation as daily teacher. Salary moderate  
Address, for two weeks, F.S., Box No XIII Times Office

**S INSTRUCTRESS.—FRENCH LADY,**  
English and French speaking, well educated,  
thorough & able scholar, desire a situation in a school  
or family City or country. References to first-class  
schools. Address, for one week, S.C.B. Bish-  
op's Sq., N Union-place, at young New York.

**A TEACHING.—BY A YOUNG LADIE'S SCHOOL,**  
a lady well skilled in teaching vocal and instrumental  
music, with English. A pleasant house, with moderate  
salary offered. Address, for three weeks, Mrs. Wm. H. M.

where an interview can be

**STUDENT TEACHER.—A LADY, EDUCATED IN BOSTON, MAKING HER HOME IN NEW YORK CITY, DESIRES TO MAKE AN ENGAGEMENT FOR A FEW HOURS DAILY IN BROOKLYN. UNEXCEPTIONABLE CH. REFERENCES. CALL ON HER AT 100 WEST 10TH ST., NEW YORK.**

**A LADY EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING** offers her services to ladies whose early advantages may have been limited. Strict secrecy would be observed. Address F. P. Teacher, Station G, New York.

**DESPIRATED TUTOR.—A RECENT GRADUATE** from Harvard University, of high standing, desires one or two pupils to fit for college. Highest references. Address M. B., Box No. 152 Times Office.

**TUTOR.—A FAMILY RESIDING A FEW MILES FROM THE CITY** is desirous of obtaining a thorough knowledge of the French language. References of these boys, undoubted references required. Address 100 West 10th St., New York.

**CHIEF.—WANTED, A YOUNG MAN TO TEACH THE PRIMARY DEPARTMENT OF THE ASTORIA PUBLIC SCHOOL.**

**A S GOVERNNESS—A YOUNG LADY, WHO** has been teaching in the country, and whose engagement will expire in a few weeks, wishes to obtain a situation as governess in a private family. Address H. F., Box No. 1941-st. N.

**A S GOVERNNESS—A LADY DESIRES A BENEVOLENT** governess in a private family to teach the English branches and French. Address F. H., Box No. 1941-st. N.

**A RESIDENT GOVERNNESS—WANTED.** A resident governess, who is perfect in teaching all kinds of needlework and understands some music, instructed in the French language, and is a native of France, desires a situation. Address H. F., Box No. 1941-st. N.

**A GOVERNNESS—WANTED, A RESIDENT** governess to teach the English branches, with French and Italian. Address H. F., Box No. 2354-st. N. Informing where a interview may be had.

**DANCING.**

J. H. SEARINC'S  
KATE DANCING ACADEMY

No. 252 4th av., near 2nd-st.

**A. DODWORTH'S DANCING CLASSES**  
Commence at No. 264 4th av. on SATURDAY, Oct. 3.  
Commence at No. 137 Mott-st., Brooklyn, on  
TUESDAY, Oct. 6.

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**MILLINERY.**

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**M. T. HIGGINS.**

ANNUAL OPENING  
OF FALL MILLINERY

Will take place on THURSDAY NEXT, 30th inst.

We would respectfully invite our customers, their  
friends and ladies generally. M. T. HIGGINS,  
No. 126 4th-av.  
Between 5th and 10th sts.

**OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF PATTERN**

ann millinery goods will be open  
Y, 24th inst. Our old custo  
wished to call early and make

while our assortment is large. Milliners supplied.  
Liberal discount for cash.—W. PALMER, No. 363 Canal-st.

**FRENCH MILLINERY.**—MRS. DAVIDSON,  
No. 126 Bleeker-st., respectfully announces that she  
will open on **THURSDAY** next, Sept. 24, an unusually  
rich and varied collection of imported French millinery  
of the latest modes, and comprising every novelty of the  
season.

**GRAND EXPOSITION OF**  
**MILLINERY.**  
**MYERS' NEW-YORK MILLINERY STORE,**  
No. 283 Broadway,  
Thursday, Sept. 20. Milliners invited.

**LENN'S MILLINERY OPENING.—THIS**  
**MORNING**, Sept. 20, 1st Broadway, opposite Metropolitan  
Hotel, Jockey hats and bonnets in millions, at  
BISN'S MILLINERY, 101 Broadway, No. 561 Broad-  
way. Ribbons, velvets and fashions.

**A SPECIAL OPENING OF FALL AND**  
Winter FASHION MILLINERY will take place on

**Mrs. SIMMONS', No. 63**

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## THE BATTLE IN GEORGIA.

### THE REBEL ACCOUNTS OF IT.

### One More Such Victory and All Is Lost.

### BRAGG'S DISPATCHES FROM CHATTANOOGA.

### THE BATTLE INDECISSIVE.

### TERRIBLE REBEL LOSSES.

### The Reinforcements from Virginia.

### News from Charleston and Knoxville.

### Rebel Defeats in the Shenandoah Valley.

### SECESSION SMILES AND TEARS.

### THE BATTLES NEAR CHATTANOOGA.

### THE REBELS AT SABINE PASS.

### THE YANKEES AND THE FRENCH.

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### THE YANKEES AND THE FRENCH.

## FROM ROSECRANS' ARMY.

### NO FIGHTING YESTERDAY.

### The Present Position of Our Forces Impregnable.

### HEAVY LOSSES ACKNOWLEDGED.

### A New Account of the Result of the Battle.

### WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 24.

### A dispatch from Gen. ROSECRANS, dated at his headquarters last night, says:

### "I cannot be dislodged from my present position."

### Another dispatch from one of Gen. ROSECRANS' Staff, written at forty minutes past 11 o'clock last night, says:

### "No fighting to-day, the 24d."

### SECOND DISPATCH.

### WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 24.

### Advice received by the Government to-day from the Army of the Cumberland, are to the effect that our wounded in the late three days' battle before Chattanooga, have been conveyed to hospitals at Stevenson and Bridgeport, in Alabama, and thence taken to Nashville as fast as they are physically able to be removed. The number of wounded recovered from the field, is not officially stated, nor whether any are now in the hands of the enemy.

### REPORTS FROM CINCINNATI.

### CINCINNATI, Thursday, Sept. 24.

### A gentleman, arrived here from the battle-field of Chattanooga, where he witnessed the two days' fighting, says that the official reports of the battle, from Washington, are, in the main, totally false, and that the Army of the Cumberland has met with a defeat which must put in the defensive for some time to come.

### Gen. THOMAS' corps really the only one which did any fighting. On the first day it defeated Longstreet with horrible slaughter, driving him in great confusion for over a mile beyond the Chickamauga River. Longstreet, in a few hours' fight, lost 1,000 men in killed, and double that in wounded.

### McCook's and Cheatham's corps the same day were both badly beaten, and the enemy broke the center, driving Carters in every direction. The defeat of this part of the line caused Thomas to abandon his field, and to fall back to protect his flank and re-establish his line. At the same time the enemy, not knowing what he had accomplished, failed to pursue the advantage, and Gen. WOOD and NOBLE went in the center and re-established that part of the line.

### The day was ours, though the enemy held the field. We had taken three pieces of artillery more than we had lost on the first day, when Gen. Thomas had defeated Longstreet.

### On the second day he saved the Army of Gen. ROSECRANS from annihilation. From 10 to 12 on Sunday he fought the enemy and repulsed him in three charges, when, finding the assault to vain, the enemy pushed forward on the right and center, and at the first charge broke Carters and McCook's lines and routed their entire commands, driving them in a disgraceful panic into Rossville and Chattanooga.

### Gen. THOMAS, with his corps, still contested the day, and was enabled by the timely reinforcement of Gen. GRANTON to hold a position until nightfall covered his retreat to Rossville.

### Our informant left the field at 7 P. M. Sunday night, and Chattanooga the night of Monday. ROSECRANS was falling back on Chattanooga, where he was perfectly safe from all Gen. BRAGG could do. His lines in communication were perfectly secure, and he had plenty of ammunition and provisions in Chattanooga to stand















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**"WHILE THERE'S LIFE THERE'S  
 HOPE,"** is sung by Mr. J. Collins, at Rivoli's.  
 The Duke's Melody. Published by BOFWORTH  
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**POPULAR**  
**UNION RATIFICATION MEETING.**  
 A meeting for the ratification of the nomination  
 made by the UNION STATE CONVENTION, held at  
 the City Hall, on Saturday, September 10th, 1864,

COOPER INSTITUTE. In this City, WEDNESDAY  
EVENING, JULY 26, 1894. Under citizens  
respective of party, are invited to be present.  
The following eminent speakers have been invited, and  
are expected to be present:  
Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,  
Gov. CONEY,  
Major-Gen. BENJ. F. RETLER,  
Hon. JOHN K. PORTER,  
Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON,  
Gov. JOHN A. HARRIS of Mass.,  
Major-Gen. FRANK SIEG,  
Hon. E. B. WASHBURN of Idaho,  
Hon. JAMES H. HANCOCK,  
Hon. SALMON P. CHASE,  
Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND,  
Hon. D. DELAYELLE SMITH,  
Hon. HORACE GREELY,  
PARKER G. DAVIS,  
WILLIAM M. EVARTS, Esq.,  
Hon. IKA HARRIS,  
Hon. J. H. COCHRANE,  
Hon. LYMAN TRENHAINE,  
MARTIN TOWNSEND, Esq.,  
Major-Gen. JOHN A. HARRIS,  
Col. FRED. A. CONKLING,  
Hon. MONTGOMERY SMITH,  
and Hon. CHAS. B. SEDGWICK.  
Other announcements will be made in the future.  
HENRY SMITH,  
Chairman of Committee of Arrangements for the Union

Republican Central Committee.  
J. G. Anderson, Secretary.

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18, 58, 7, 24, 37, 51, 69, 53, 9, 74, 32, 39, 48, 41.

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**A NEW AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT**

**FALL AND WINTER  
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**DEVLIN & CO.,**  
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**R. H. H.**  
Diphtheria, Sore Throat, Influenza, Croup, Hoarseness,  
Difficult Breathing, Bad Cough, Colds, Pain in the Back,  
Loins, Spine, Toothache, Earache, Rheumatism, Lumbago.  
If seized with either of these maladies, use **RAD-  
WAY'S READY RELIEF**. It will stop pain as soon  
applied. Let none fail to use it; it will afford immediate  
ease, break up the disease, and may prevent a serious  
illness. Sold by **RADWAY & CO., No. 27 Maiden-lan**  
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WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 24.

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**RATIONAL, SPEEDY AND PERFECT**  
**CURE,**  
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**APPROVED LOCAL APPLICATION OF REMEDIES**  
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Sun rises... 5 50 Set... 5 51 Moon sets... 9 57  
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Sandy Hook 5 44 | Gov. Island... 6 33 | Bell Gas... 7 58

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Steamship City of Cork (R.R.) Liverpool, John G. Dale, Esq., Agent, 100 N. 2d St., New York, 11 o'clock, 24th Sept.

Steamer F. W. Bruns, Fort, Baltimore, W. Dallas, 11 o'clock, 24th Sept.

Cleared.

[illegible]

Barks Bolivia, Whittlesey, Aspinwall, Panama Railroad Company; James Walsh (Ex); Bates, Yere Guss.

[illegible]

bridge's Sons; Ceres, (Dan.) Frum, Hamburg, Funch, Meineke & Wendt.

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N. E. McClellan & Co.; John Snow, Grand, Boston;  
Shoollog Star, Marshall, Calais, John Beynton's Sons;  
Fanny Fern, Govett, Baltimore. L. Kenny; Sardinian.

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New-Haven; Polder, Nichols, Providence, L. Kenny.

water.

Most of the cargo of Br. bark Queen Mab, sunk in the North River, has been discharged. Chains are being placed under the fore part of raising her.

Foreign Ports.

At Pernambuco, Apr. 22, brig Minna, from New-York or Philadelphia, just arr.

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SEWING-MACHINES—Opel Clear.  
No. 6657 Broad yander the Clasp.  
WHEELER & WILSON'S HIGHEST PREMIUM  
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# The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3747.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1863.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

## FROM GEN. ROSECRANS' ARMY.

### INTELLIGENCE TO THURSDAY NIGHT.

### The Position Considered Impregnable.

### The Enemy in Mass at Chickamauga Creek.

### FURTHER DETAILS OF THE BATTLE

### General McCook Said to be Responsible for Our Defeat.

### IMPORTANT AND SUCCESSFUL RECONNOISSANCE Anxiety Respecting Burnside's Army.

#### REPORTS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 25.

A telegram from Gen. ROSECRANS, dated last night, says he made a reconnoissance in force along the enemy's line yesterday afternoon and found him in force. The enemy did not resist the advance of our reconnoitering column, which rainwater to its quarters after having accomplished the object of the movement, which proved to be of considerable importance.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 25.

Telegrams up to 2 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, from Gen. ROSECRANS, give additional assurance that his position can be assailed only by regular sieges. The purpose of Gen. ROSECRANS seems to be to resume offensive operations as soon as the reinforcements, including Gen. BAXTER's troops now on the way, reach him.

The mass of the rebel infantry are in Chickamauga Creek valley.

A division of rebel cavalry advanced yesterday or today before from Stevens Gap threatening a Union regiment guarding one of our signal stations, whereupon the regiment in question retired from its isolated position in the extreme front before it could be attacked.

Gen. ROSECRANS expresses the earnest wish that Gen. BAXTER will venture a prompt attack upon him, but is of opinion that it will not be made.

All was quiet along his lines at 9 P. M. yesterday.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 25, 1863.

It appears now that at least three of ROSECRANS' Grand Divisions were engaged in the battles in front of Chattanooga, two of which were driven back in considerable disorder.

Gen. ROSECRANS, in his dispatches, implies the loss of the battle to disobedience of orders on the part of Gen. McCook, who failed to occupy an important position assigned him by ROSECRANS. Had he done as ordered, Gen. ROSECRANS' opinion is that the battle would have resulted in a splendid Union victory.

By extending his forces too much, the enemy were enabled to penetrate Gen. ROSECRANS' lines.

Great anxiety is felt here in army circles for the safety of KENTUCKY. In order to reinforce ROSECRANS, McCook's force would be to cross the Tennessee River and move down between the river and mountains, or to penetrate to some of the gaps and move down behind the mountains. The opinion of military men seems to be, that if he attempts to move down this side of the river, he will run great risk of being cut off.

#### DETAILED ACCOUNTS OF THE BATTLES.

In the course of the 17th, already unmistakable signs indicated that the enemy had discovered the weak points of our position, and were making their forces in front of our left centre and left, for the manifest purpose of crushing those parts of our lines, or getting between them and Chattanooga. A corresponding movement by the left flank was made by the whole army further down the West Chickamauga, so that on Friday morning our extreme left rested at Gordon's Mills, at the crossing of the Chickamauga by the Lafayette Pike, about 12 miles southwest of Chattanooga. On the morning of the 18th, (Friday), a portion of the expected reinforcements, consisting of two brigades of the reserve corps, respectively commanded by Col. McCook and Mitchell, made their appearance near Chattanooga, and were immediately ordered to make a reconnoissance toward Ringgold, and develop the intentions of the enemy from that quarter.

They came upon the advance of LOZANOS' corps, pushed it back for some distance, took a number of prisoners from it, and fully established the anticipated concentration of the enemy to front of our left. All day Friday the cavalry, covering off front, skirmished with different bodies of the enemy leading from the various gaps of the Pigeon Mountains and advancing upon and again retreating from our line. No serious collision, however, occurred. It was evident the rebel Generals meant to create a false impression as to the points of our line against which they proposed to strike a blow with concentrated power. But Gen. ROSECRANS was not deceived. The reports from the front all tended to confirm his previous impression that an onset in overwhelming numbers was contemplated upon our left flank, and that it had to be met by a still further shifting line toward Chattanooga.

Accordingly on Friday night the divisions of BRANNAN and BAXTER, formerly commanded by Gen. ROSECRANS and RAYMOND, of THOMAS' corps, together with JOHNSON'S, of McCook's corps, moved from the centre to the left of CHATTANOOGA, to the new positions at daybreak. The two other divisions of McCook's corps, DAVIS' and BAXTER'S, were to move into the position abandoned by THOMAS' corps, but did not move to assume it fully before the commencement of the action on the next morning. On the morning of Saturday our line then appeared as follows: On the extreme left BRANNAN, next BAXTER and RAYMOND, with JOHNSON in reserve in the centre, PALMER on the left of RAYMOND, and VAN CLAVA on his left. The line, as already stated, was to be completed by DAVIS' and BAXTER'S divisions, faced a little east of south. The mass of all the movements on the 17th and 18th was McLemore's Cave, previously described as the valley formed by the Missionary and Pigeon Mountains. The valley is washed for its greater part by the We-

Chickamauga, and traversed by two roads, one leading from Rossville, and the other from Chattanooga direct to Lafayette. The two roads run about two miles apart, and west of the Chickamauga where the battle of Saturday was fought.

The section of the valley bordered by the two roads is almost a plain, covered with thick woods, which rendered the field unfavorable for the effective use of artillery. The line proper, as given above, rested nearly at the base of the Missionary Mountains, some distance in advance of the right. Gordon's Mills, the point of intersection of the road from Chattanooga to Lafayette, and the Chickamauga streambed, was still held on Saturday morning by Wood's division of CHATTANOOGA's corps, supported by BAXTER'S of THOMAS'. Their position was a strong one; but at an angle with the line proper, appeared like a dangerous extension of the latter, and was proved such by subsequent events. It was meant to secure our right against turning maneuvers, but officers of good judgment entertained the belief that both greater compactness from closer contraction and perfect security of the right might have been obtained by posting the latter on the eastern abutments of Missionary Ridge.

The brigades of McCook and BAXTER, of the reserve corps were ordered to move on Friday afternoon, for the protection of our communication with Chattanooga, and hence were not to participate in the struggle of Saturday. The night had been frosty, and the troops not being permitted to kindle bivouac fires, the discomfort they experienced, together with the fatigue from marching and want of sleep, put them in a physical condition by no means vigorous as it should have been for the severe work before them. Fortunately the sun rose clear, and, with its cheering rays, did much to revive the spirits of the army.

The early forenoon passed away without forewarning of the approaching conflict; but shortly before 11 o'clock the storm that had been brewing all the morning on the rebel side burst forth in the expected direction. At that time a long mass of rebel infantry was seen advancing upon BAXTER'S division on the extreme left. It first came upon the Second brigade, Col. CROOKER commanding, and soon forced it back despite its determined resistance. The two other brigades of the division at once came to the assistance and succeeded in checking the progress of the rebels and driving them back; but their column being in turn strongly reinforced, they advanced again with wild yells. So powerful was this assault, that they pushed BAXTER'S back to and beyond his position in the line, and thus uncovered the left of BAXTER'S division. Making prompt use of their advantage, they changed their course to the left, and speedily enveloped SONNEN'S and KIRK'S brigades—the latter of Rossville. They were almost surrounded, but managed to disentangle themselves after fearful loss.

The crushing rebel masses next came upon JOHNSON'S division, and rolled it upon RAYMOND'S, which also became speedily involved in the desperate struggle. The stubborn resistance of these divisions, however, and the sweeping fire of some batteries posted under the personal supervision of Gen. ROSECRANS, arrested at last their sweeping advance.

The divisions of BRANNAN and BAXTER having been rallied, Gen. THOMAS ordered a general advance of the right, and soon the tide of battle was decidedly turned in our favor. With cheers our line advanced, halting only at times to smother the enemy with musketry. Several times the latter's retreating line stopped and vainly tried to retain their gained ground; but steadily they were driven from position to position, and by 4 o'clock all the ground lost was nearly recovered. Several batteries belonging to Gen. BAXTER'S and BAXTER'S divisions, whose horses had been killed and supports were cut away, were retaken, and several hundred prisoners captured. The enemy left all their dead and nearly all their wounded on the field. There were at least 500 of the former. The rebel troops engaged THOMAS' belonged to BRECKENRIDGE'S and LOZANOS' commands.

At the time the struggle was turning in our favor on the left, BAXTER'S army proper, consisting of the corps of PONT and HILL, (formerly HARRIS'), moved to a most determined and well-executed attack upon PALMER'S and VAN CLAVA'S divisions in the centre. Its object was obviously to relieve the beleaguered right. PALMER and VAN CLAVA soon found themselves overpowered and their divisions breaking. Their complete rout was imminent, when DAVIS' division came to their support on the left. The timely reinforcement at first had the effect of checking the enemy's advance on our line; but the rebel attack was speedily renewed with greater numbers, and the centre again compelled to yield. DAVIS was forced to the right and VAN CLAVA to the left, and the enemy advanced through the opening made in our line, threatening to take the centre and right by their flank, as they had done on the left. At this critical juncture, BRANNAN'S division appeared, and was at once thrown upon the enemy. It stood its ground gallantly for a while, but becoming soon exposed to a destructive flank fire, was also compelled to fall back. Fortunately, the divisions of Gen. WOOD and NOBLE, that had been recently withdrawn from Gordon's Mills when the rebel attack on the left broke up, came to the rescue. After a brief contest, the rebels found themselves at bay, and commenced giving way in their turn. RAYMOND having also been sent to the assistance of the centre.

After the repulse of the rebel right an advance was ordered, and the original position regained about sunset. About dark the enemy made another demonstration with a heavy artillery and musketry fire upon the centre, but eliciting a lively response, they soon abandoned this last effort of the day. Thus ended the battle of the 19th. It had been a defensive one on our part, and although we lost no ground, and probably less men and material than the enemy, his result could hardly be claimed as a triumph of Union arms. No substantial advantage had been won, and a large portion of the army was badly shattered. That the enemy with his numerical superiority, would be able to offer again battle on the following day, could well be supposed. Gen. ROSECRANS anticipated a renewal of the struggle, and prepared for it.

During the night the disposition of our forces was changed. The line was made to rest along a cross-road running northeast and southwest, and connecting the Rossville and Lafayette Roads. By this disposition our extreme right was made to rest on Missionary Ridge. The new line was a mile shorter than that of the day before. The different divisions were disposed in this order: From right to left, one brigade of Negley's, Johnson's, Baird's, Palmer's, Reynolds', two brigades of Negley's, Wood's, Sheridan's and Davis', Brannan's and Van Clava's formed the reserve. The mounted brigades of Wilder and Minty covered the right flank.

Sunday morning broke upon the hostile armies as fair as that of the preceding day. Contrary to the universal expectation on our side, the enemy again advanced the early hours, so well as to offend false maneuvers, to pass away undisturbed by the sounds of battle. The adaptation of their plan of attack to our new line, doubtless, necessitated this. About 9 o'clock a few shots were heard at various points of our front, but it was only until about 10 that the report of whole volleys announced the resumption of the fight in good earnest. The firing that had begun upon our left, at once assumed the fiercest character. The enemy repeated the tactics of the previous day by

throwing themselves first upon our extreme left, formed by Gen. BAXTER'S brigade of NOBLE'S division. It stood the onset for some time, but finally retired.

Desiring to unite the two portions of Gen. NOBLE'S command, Gen. ROSECRANS ordered Gen. WOOD'S division to take the position of the two brigades stationed further to the right. The rebels, perceiving the withdrawal of NOBLE, and believing it to be a retreat in good earnest, quickly also moved upon the centre, and the action speedily became general. Finding themselves unable to make an impression upon the enemy, after the lapse of an hour or so, seemed to concentrate their main strength upon the centre, now again commanded by THOMAS.

During the night our troops had constructed along the line barriers of logs and fence-rails, and these comparatively sheltered, they kept a continuous, murderous musketry fire upon the enemy. Our artillery was planted upon higher ground in the rear, and fired over the infantry. Desultory as our fire from small-arms and cannon was, it did not stay the advance of the rebels. At times they staggered, but only to rally and push again forward toward our line. With frentic yells, LOZANOS' and KIRK'S corps both came rolling steadily on, in columns by battalions. Our centre, released to the extent of almost complete withdrawal, stood strong enough for success in this unequal contest. Closer and closer approached the shouting hostile masses, and at last forced BAXTER'S division to yield its position.

Meantime, as Gen. RAYMOND was severely pressed, Gen. WOOD was ordered to march instantly by the left flank, pass Brannan, and go to his relief. DAVIS and SHERIDAN were to shift over to the left, and thus close up the line. As the occasion was urgent, Gen. WOOD drew in his skirmishers with considerable haste, and the rebels for the second time, mistaking a withdrawal for a flight, pressed forward like a torrent, and poured musketry, canister and grape into the flank of the division, moving upon the double-quick. The men endeavored for a time to keep their files in order, but as the phalanx storm of lead and iron continued to be hurled against them, the regiments began to spread out like a fan wider and wider until finally they were torn to shreds. This was especially the case with the brigade commanded by Col. DWIGHT. PALMER'S brigade alone passed on to its destination comparatively intact.

The battle now extended upon its most critical phase. The break, temporarily caused by the shifting of divisions from one point of the line to another, were so promptly perceived and turned to advantage by the enemy, that they proved fatal, and cost the loss of the day. DAVIS' division, coming up to take WOOD'S position on the extreme left, was taken with great suddenness and fury by the left flank, and pushed to the right in utter disorder. Simultaneously the weak remnants of VAN CLAVA'S and PALMER'S divisions, exposed by the withdrawal of DAVIS, were attacked with equal vehemence on the right, and forced back in great confusion. The rout of the left and the right was now complete, and even the exertions of Gen. ROSECRANS and his staff, who, with drawn swords, attempted to restrain order, were of no avail. Streams of demoralized, uncontrollable men, fleeing toward the rear, were all that remained of a large portion of the army.

After that fatal break, our line of battle was not again reformed during the day. The army was, in fact, cut in two. McCook, with DAVIS, SHERIDAN and WILDER, being thrown off to the right; CHATTANOOGA, except one brigade of WOOD'S, being broken in pieces, and THOMAS, with his indomitable corps, and JOHNSON'S division of McCook's, remaining alone upon the left. THOMAS' divisions—NAGLE'S, BRANNAN'S and BAXTER'S—had been fearfully shaken and much scattered by the fight over the log works, and RAYMOND was the only one that retained in tolerable order. RAYMOND was now the only unit left, and the whole disorganized mass of our troops fell back over the road to Rossville. Crowds of stragglers, in mob-like disorder, made good speed toward Chattanooga, with the exception of SHERIDAN, DAVIS and WILDER, who, cut off from the centre, still struggled as best they could.

On the right the divisions of BAXTER, RAYMOND, NOBLE and BRANNAN, and HARRIS' brigade of WOOD'S division, alone retained cohesiveness, and took a position along the base of Missionary Mountains, where the Rossville road debouches from them, for another fight. The line was formed so that the left rested upon the Lafayette road, and the right at the gap represented an arc of a circle, and a southern flank about the centre formed the key to the position. Between 2 and 3 o'clock the enemy appeared on the Lafayette road, and moving by the left flank, soon formed for another attack.

At first they directed a heavy fire of musketry and artillery upon our position, as though meaning to dispirit its defenders before coming to an assault, but the 10,000 or 12,000 men that confronted them felt that the fate of the Army of the Cumberland, and in a great measure, that of the Union, depended upon the repulse of the enemy, and when their perilous lines finally came repeatedly to the attack, they advanced but to recoil with severe loss. Our troops were formed in two lines upon the crest, and firing one after the other, they kept up an unbroken fusillade with telling effect. The enemy, consisting of POLK'S corps, were not only repelled, but thrown into such disorder that THOMAS' brigade and other portions of the line followed, and took several hundred prisoners. Toward sunset the enemy were driven back to the position they took when filing out of the Lafayette road, and abandoned the route.

When THOMAS' division was most sorely pressed during the afternoon, and it looked as if once again they would again have to succumb to superior numbers, they were gladdened and encouraged by the advent, on the right, of MITCHELL'S and WHITAKER'S brigades, of the reserve corps, under the command of Gen. GORDON GALLAGHER, himself. With the accession of strength, our ability to maintain our position was no longer doubted. Soon after Gen. GALLAGHER had reported to Gen. THOMAS, his two brigades were sent on to the road, under command of Gen. BRANNAN, to take an ammunition train that had fallen into the hands of the enemy. They came upon a large rebel force, and after a severe conflict, drove them away.

While Gen. THOMAS was making his gallant fight, SHERIDAN and DAVIS had managed, after being much cut up, to work their way to the Rossville Road with the remnants of their divisions, and fallen back in the direction of Chattanooga. At night Gen. THOMAS fell back to Rossville, four miles from Chattanooga, and after bringing away all the wounded, transportation, and other material within reach.

While the struggle of Saturday ended in a drawn battle, that of Sunday resulted in a disastrous defeat. The failure of the first day was partly due to the greater numerical strength of the enemy, and partly to the deficient formation of our line of battle. That of the second is justly ascribed to improper tactics on the battle-field, and above all to the absence of command. The inspiring example set and influence exercised by the Commander-in-Chief at Stone River were wanting—his having been compelled to leave the field and return to Chattanooga before the action was over.

The early disappearance of two corps commanders from the field also made a demoralizing impression. The loyal people certainly have cause for self-congratulation that the Army of the Cumberland was not completely destroyed, and owe profound gratitude to Gen. THOMAS and those under him that saved it. Our losses are great. That in killed, wounded and missing will probably reach ten thousand. Of arti-

lery, we are less than fifty pieces, mostly lost on Sunday. Of wagons, loaded with ammunition and supplies, ambulances, &c., we have also lost a great number. They were abandoned in the retreat on Sunday.

Gen. ROSECRANS and his headquarters were hastily engaged on Monday in strengthening their position by field works, and reorganizing their commands. While the army itself may be considered safe enough, it is not certain that if the enemy have the advantage of position, and the weather, they will not compel ROSECRANS to retreat across the Tennessee, in case reinforcements should not promptly reach him.

#### REPORTS FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Sept. 25.

Scraps of information from passengers just arrived, lead to the belief that BRANNAN'S corps of GAAR'S army joined ROSECRANS on Tuesday or Wednesday, and that BRANNAN'S corps has more recently effected a junction at Grapevine.

Reports prevalent to-night on the street say that BRANNAN'S force has been captured; but nothing has passed over the wires to-day indicating such an event, and it is undoubtedly false.

#### A DISPATCH FROM GEN. GARFIELD.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Evening Journal.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Sept. 23.

Gen. GARFIELD telegraphs from Rossville at 8:40 P. M. on the 20th:

"THOMAS has left BAXTER'S, BRANNAN'S, RAYMOND'S, WOOD'S and PALMER'S divisions in good order, and has maintained almost the exact position occupied in the morning, except that the right has swung back."

LITTLE fought a most terrific battle, and has damaged the enemy badly. Gen. GARFIELD'S troops moved up just in time, and fought magnificently. The fighting was far fiercer than I ever saw. Our men not only held the ground, but at many points drove the enemy splendidly. LOZANOS' and KIRK'S brigades have got their bellies full.

THOMAS charged the rebel line and took five hundred prisoners, heaped up, and have them yet. On the whole, THOMAS and GARFIELD have done the enemy badly as much injury to-day as they have suffered from him, and successfully repelled repeated combined attacks most fiercely made by the rebel army, frequently pressing the front and both flanks at the same time.

Gen. MITCHELL left Crawfish Springs with his train safe with him."

## THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

### Reports for the Present to be Kept Back.

In compliance with a suggestion of the War Department, urging the advisability of preserving a strict silence at the time respecting present and prospective movements of the Army of the Potomac, we cheerfully withhold all reports of movements in Virginia. It is thought that the publication of anything now might prove adverse to our arms.

#### ANOTHER PRIZE.

Capture of the Steamer Juno.

The prize steamer Juno, (British), Acting Master FRANKLIN HORRIS commanding, a prize to the United States gunboat Connecticut, arrived at this port last evening.

The Juno was captured Sept. 22, off Wilmington, N. C., after a chase of four hours, during which the Connecticut fired thirty rounds of shell and solid shot. The Juno threw aboard part of her cargo of cotton. She is an iron vessel of 120 tons burden, side-wheel, built at Bristol, Eng., and is ten years old; her engines are oscillating and are about 400-horse power. The cargo consists of 200 bales of cotton, 3 tons of tobacco, and a small quantity of turpentine, and is valued, together with the vessel, at \$100,000. She is bound to Boston, but put into this port for a supply of fuel.

#### The National Horse Exhibition.

New-Haven, Conn., Friday, Sept. 25.

The managers of the National Horse Exhibition at Hamilton Park, which opens on Tuesday next, have made ample preparation for a large attendance. The grounds comprise 50 acres, with a splendid half-mile track, buildings for the reception and entertainment of ladies and gentlemen, and seats for several thousand persons. Members of the press will be provided with tents and an extra stand has been erected for their accommodation. The horses can be accommodated on the grounds, the box stalls, sheds and barns being amply sufficient for the purpose.

#### From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Thursday, Sept. 24.

Trade is exceedingly quiet, causing general complaint amongst importers who exhibit a growing disposition to realize at current rates.

Sailed, ship Arcan for Cork, carrying 1,750 sacks of beans, 36,000 lbs. of flour, 118 tons of iron, 580 sacks of mustard seed, 418 casks whale oil, 2,000 bales of wool, 8,000 casks of California wine, and 1,100 sacks of copper ore—all valued at \$250,000. Also sailed, ship Lizzie Oakley for Callao.

Dr. H. M. GALT, formerly of New-York, died to-day.

#### From Fortresses Mexico.

Fortress Mexico, Thursday, Sept. 24.

The flag-of-truce sent New-York, Capt. CHISOLM, arrived last evening from City Point, with 800 prisoners of war.

Col. MICHAEL S. DONOVAN, of the Tenth New-Hampshire regiment, received orders yesterday to proceed to Concord, N. H., and under the transportation of conscripts.

#### Government Loans.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Sept. 25.

The sale of five-twentieths to-day amounted to \$481,550. Deliveries of bonds are made to Sept. 17.

#### Arrival of Steamer Bavaria.

The Hamburg steamer Bavaria, Capt. MEIER, arrived yesterday morning from Hamburg, via Southampton the 10th inst. She brings 42 cabin and 216 steerage passengers. She was detained one day at Southampton on account of heavy gales in the North Sea. She had adverse winds most of the passage, and was three days off Cape Race in a dense fog. In the channel when off Portland, passed Bremen steamer Bremen, for Southampton. The Bavaria arrived off the Hook at 12 o'clock yesterday morning.

#### Marine Disaster.

The Norwegian ship Louisiana, hence for Antwerp, Sept. 3, was abandoned on Sept. 14. Her officers and crew were taken off by the Danish schooner N. M. Harpe, and six of the crew (Americans) were subsequently transferred to the Russian steam frigate Alexander Nevsky and brought to this port.

#### The Wounded at Chattanooga.

U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION, No. 323 Broadway, New-York, Sept. 25, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times: Dr. J. S. NEWBERY, our Secretary of the Western Department, telegraphs to-day (twenty additional) agents of the Sanitary Commission have gone to Chattanooga; that stores are going forward in large quantities, and that everything possible is done to alleviate the sufferings of our wounded.

Respectfully yours,

HENRY W. BELLOW, President.

## AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

### Prizes Awarded at the Thirty-fifth Annual Fair of the American Institute.

As yesterday was the last of the American Institute Fair, there was a large attendance of visitors notwithstanding the inclement weather, and the scene of beauty and comfort inside of the Academy of Music was in brilliant contrast to the cloudy and rainy prospect without.

At 4 P. M. the list of awards, which we give below and exclusively was read aloud by Dr. J. B. RICE, of the Board of Managers.

The President of the Board then made a brief happy address, alluding to the flattering prospects of the Institute and the advance of American civilization, invention and manufacture in all their branches, notwithstanding the troublous nature of the times. Throughout the evening a very large concourse of guests, the majority of whom were ladies, were regaled by the music of the fine band and of amateur performers on the splendid pianos exhibited, and feasted their gaze and fancy upon the beautiful marvels displayed around them. At 10 o'clock, the signal was sounded, and in a few moments the fair scene was dark and silent.

We are glad to learn that, in despite of numerous manual drawbacks, the Institute has, upon this occasion, reaped a fair success, the receipts amounting sometimes to as much as \$500 per diem. The various commodities were excellent in quality and not meagre in number. In the Horticultural Department the display of fruit, including the splendid importation from France was the finest ever seen in this country. The Board of Managers were anxious in their efforts to secure success, and were ably sustained by the exertions of their courteous Secretary, Mr. CHAMBERS.

#### MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT.

##### AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

John Vanderhilt, No. 23 Fulton-street, for a collection of agricultural implements—Silver medal.

E. H. Reeves, No. 153 Water-street, for a collection of Agricultural Implements—Silver medal.

Samuel Allen & Co., No. 121 Water-street, for a collection of Plows—Silver medal.

S. S. Hickox, Marlboro, Monmouth County, N. J., for the best Plow—Silver medal.

Samuel & Mallory, Haslem Railroad Buildings, for the best Plow and Fia Dresser—Silver medal.

John T. Foster, Wayne-street, Jersey City, for a model of a plow, harrow and roller combined—Silver medal.

Haus & Pell, No. 27 Cortlandt-street, for a Hay and Straw Cutter—Silver medal.

R. H. Allen & Co., No. 159 Water-street, for a Store Truck—Silver medal.

J. Dolles & Co., South Oxford, Champaign County, N. Y., for a Cast Steel Plow—Silver medal.

A. M. Hildreth, Rye, Westchester County, N. Y., for a Cultivator and Seed Drill combined, (Silver medal) and a plow—Silver medal.

Miles Manufacturing Company, No. 325 East Twelfth-street, for Meat Cutters—Silver medal.

J. B. Brown & Co., Peckskill, N. Y., for a Dog-power—Silver medal.

Fleming & Davidson, No. 67 Nassau-street, for Horticultural Implements—Silver medal.

WASHINGTON MACHINES AND CLOTHES WRINGERS.

J. Johnson & Co., No. 457 Broadway, for the best Washing Machine—Silver medal.

A. C. Hickey, No. 44 West Thirtieth-street, for the second best Washing Machine—Silver medal.

Metropolitan Washing Machine Company, R. C. Brown & Co., Agents, No. 347 Broadway, for the best Washing Machine—Silver medal.

Haley, Moore & Boyden, S. H. Jones, Agent, No. 498 Broadway, for the second best Washing Machine—Silver medal.

SAWING MACHINES.

Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, No. 505 Broadway, for the best double-throated Sawing Machine, being the most perfect and simple in its construction and working points—A gold medal having been awarded—Silver medal.

John E. Gibbs, No. 508 Broadway, for the best single-throated Sawing Machine, for its fitness of its running and perfection of work—Gold medal.

Greene & Wilson Manufacturing Company, No. 505 Broadway, for a Sawing Machine, for its novelty and perfection of its work—Gold medal.

Madame Demore, No. 473 Broadway, for a Sawing Machine, for its simplicity and ease of attachment to Sawing Machines—Silver medal.

Daniel Barham, No. 130 West Twenty-fifth-street, for a Sawing Machine—Silver medal.

DERIVATIVES.

J. Allen & Co., No. 22 Bond-street, for superior specimen of Mounted Cattle—Silver medal.

Samuel S. White, Philadelphia, Penn., and No. 663 Broadway, N. Y., for the best Artificial Teeth—Silver medal.

John D. Chevalier & Sons, No. 699 Broadway, for a set of Brackets for Rums, in their form, transparency and general life-like appearance—Bronze medal.

Samuel L. Roberts, No. 56 Bond-street, for an improvement in Heaters for Ventilating—Bronze medal.

J. McDermott, No. 130 West Twenty-fifth-street, for an excellent Heater for Ventilating—Silver medal.

John D. Chevalier & Sons, No. 699 Broadway, for superior Dental Instruments—Bronze medal.

John D. Chevalier & Sons, No. 699 Broadway, for a Dental Chair—Silver medal.

Samuel S. White, Philadelphia, Penn., and No. 663 Broadway, N. Y., for the best Dental Chair, "Perkins"—Bronze medal.

O. F. Harris, Worcester, Mass.; S. S. White, No. 663 Broadway, N. Y., for the second best Dental Chair—Silver medal.

LAMPS AND GAS FIXTURES.

Geo. A. Jones, No. 389 Greenwich-street, for the best Mechanical Lamp—Silver medal.

Savage & Co., No. 252 Fulton-street, for the "No. 1" Gas Burner—Silver medal.

J. H. Ambrose, No. 252 Pearl-street, for the second best House Lamp—Silver medal.

R. G. Burgess, No. 162 Nassau-street, for Lamps with Improved Gas Burners—Silver medal.























## AMUSEMENTS.

**BROOKLYN** are inserting their improved Artificial Teeth, with or without gold, silver or rubber, at the following prices, \$20; on silver or rubber, \$1; partial plates, \$20; on silver or rubber, \$1; extracting, 25c.

**REMOVAL.**—G. J. EARLETON, DENTIST, No. 105 N. Clinton place, near West 47th street, New York.

**MACHINERY.**

**TODD & HUNTLEY'S** MACHINERY MERCHANTS, No. 121 West 14th St., J. M. Paterson, N. Y. Manufacture stationary and portable steam engines and boilers, gas, steam, low, condensing, machines, pumps, steam engines, boiler and shafting for sale, of the best material, at the lowest price of the Stronach Engine Co. of London. Inquire of W. H. HARTMAN, No. 50 Bowery.

**THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT** of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every **WEDNESDAY**, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

**JOHN PETER MITCHELL,**  
City Clerk.

**THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS**  
will hold its next meeting on **TUESDAY**, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 10 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested in matters before the Committee are invited to attend without further notice.

**JOHN FOX**, Chairman  
**JOHN C. MYERS**, Committee on Public Buildings

**THE COMMITTEE ON REVENUES OF THE**  
Board of Aldermen will meet **on Wednesday**, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall, for the purpose of considering all matters referred to the Committee. All parties interested in matters before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

**GEORGE B. JEREMIAN**  
**TERENCE FARLEY**  
**CHARLES R. HALL**,  
Committee on Revenues.

**THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE**  
Board of Aldermen will meet **on Friday**, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall, all persons interested in matters referred to such Committee, are invited to attend.

**TERENCE FARLEY**  
**JACOB M. LONG**,  
Committee on Roads.

**HORSES AND CARRIAGES.**  
**FOR SALE—A DARK BAY HORSE, SUITABLE** for a coupe, eight years old, sound, lively and willing hands high; also, a roanway coupe, built by Lawrence, of New York, and a new carriage, built by the same firm. Can be seen at the livery stable, and at 2 East 12th st., one door from University-place, and 10th and 11th sts., between 1st and 2nd sts.  
**FOR SALE—2 BLACK HORSES, WELL** matched, 15 hands high, long tails, sound, gentle and not in saddle or harness. Got in from the country, and are complete Stables, No. 38 and 37 West 52nd st., near Broadway.  
**WANTED—A THOROUGHBRED, PERFECTLY** fitted, light and strong, for a lady and gentleman. Any one having a perfect horse, or a pair of horses, to sell, please call on

S. at 6 P. M.

**FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERI-  
DEN AND SPANGLER'S Steamboat and Rail-  
road Connection. THE CONTINENTAL leaves Hook-  
sett River, daily (Sundays excepted), at 3.15 P. M. The  
DAY LINE leaves New-Haven at 4.15 P. M. and  
arrives at the boat for New-York at 5.15 P. M.  
ELM CITY leaves for New-Haven at 6 o'clock.**

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**SEWING MACHINES.**  
**CROVER & BAKER'S**  
**NEW LOCK-STITCH MACHINE, No. 9.**  
**No. 425 BROADWAY.**

**This is the best and cheapest Machine  
FOR TAILORS' USE.**

CHARLES D. BAILY, Treasurer.  
Cooper, Secretary.

**PER CENT. INTEREST.—CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK** of Beverly and Cambridge, from 9 to 3 and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from 3 to 4. Deposits now will hear interest from Oct. 1. Bank-books and letters sent from 4 to 7.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.  
JOHN A. EVANS, Secretary.

**NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER of Broadway and Nassau** from 10 to 12 P. M. **ESUAYS AND SATURDAYS** from 1 to 7 P. M. **PER CENT. INTEREST**—all made on or before the 15th will draw interest from 15th.

THOMAS CHESLEY, Assistant.  
B. C. L. Secretary.

**MATRIMONIAL.**

**SETTLEMENT SEKS AMONG THE** poor and wealthy for a wife, possessing qualities calculated to make home happy; this notice was issued.

Wm. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

ARMY MEDICAL BOARD,  
No. 436 Broadway, New-York.

ARMY MEDICAL BOARD, CON-  
stituted for the purpose of examining candidates for  
as Surgeons and Assistant-Surgeons to col-  
le, meet daily at No. 436 Broadway, New-York, for the  
purpose of examination and to present re-  
sults between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

DRAFTED EXEMPTS CAN HAVE  
papers prepared at No. 5 Beekman St. Room  
at floor, over Park Bank.

**EXCURSIONS.**

**THE COAL FIELDS OF PENNSYLVANIA.**  
Tickets for these Excursions are now for sale  
of the CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY  
and they will look for complete New-York  
of the route, and further information.







THE BATTLES AT CHICKAMAUGA.

Graphic Account of the Two Days' Fighting.

The Observations of an Eye-Witness.

Casualties Among the Field and Staff Officers.

The following highly interesting description of the battle of Chickamauga, Georgia, is copied from the *Cincinnati Gazette* of Friday last. It is dated on the battlefield Monday, the 21st, just after the close of the contest, and gives facts of which the telegraphic accounts have made no mention.

When Friday night came we expected a battle at day, but the movement of the army was so slow that it was not until the morning of the 21st that the battle was fought. The army was in a position of great disadvantage, and the result was a severe defeat for the Union.

The battle was fought on a plain, and the Union army was in a position of great disadvantage. The Confederate army was in a position of great advantage, and the result was a severe defeat for the Union.

The battle was fought on a plain, and the Union army was in a position of great disadvantage. The Confederate army was in a position of great advantage, and the result was a severe defeat for the Union.

to avoid the main road and take off upon any path or by path which turned westward.

A few miles riding brought us to the front of the battle. The Union army was in a position of great disadvantage, and the Confederate army was in a position of great advantage.

The battle was fought on a plain, and the Union army was in a position of great disadvantage. The Confederate army was in a position of great advantage, and the result was a severe defeat for the Union.

sure that this, as we had to do, was the only way to avoid the main road and take off upon any path or by path which turned westward.

The battle was fought on a plain, and the Union army was in a position of great disadvantage. The Confederate army was in a position of great advantage, and the result was a severe defeat for the Union.

harmony which burst from the vast clouds of smoke and enveloped the entire field.

The battle was fought on a plain, and the Union army was in a position of great disadvantage. The Confederate army was in a position of great advantage, and the result was a severe defeat for the Union.

Gen. Thomas, at the head of his brigade, charged into the rebel lines and on his way out again, bringing with him three hundred prisoners.

The battle was fought on a plain, and the Union army was in a position of great disadvantage. The Confederate army was in a position of great advantage, and the result was a severe defeat for the Union.

THE CASE OF THE PETERHOFF.

Our Side of the Controversy—History of the Case—Grounds of Condemnation—English Judicial Decision—In Kindred Cases.

Argument of E. Delfield Smith, U. S. District Attorney.

This address is extracted from a stenographic report of the trial in the case of the prize steamer *Peterhoff*, which has been printed by private persons for transmission to Europe.

The address is extracted from a stenographic report of the trial in the case of the prize steamer *Peterhoff*, which has been printed by private persons for transmission to Europe.



into into consideration the conduct of Hon. JUDGE CAMPBELL in his judicial capacity. It was resolved, That this meeting view with alarm the administration of justice as instigated at the last State Circuit Court for the Parish of St. James, Louisiana, by the Hon. Judge Campbell, who said judge, formed guilty of the following offences against the people, were in no instance comprehended to imprisonment."



## THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

**Interesting Particulars of the Capture of Little Rock.**

**Brisk Skirmishing Before the Occupation.**

**Four Guns and Large Quantities of Ammunition Captured.**

A letter to the Chicago Journal, dated Little Rock, Ark., Sept. 10, gives interesting particulars of the occupation of the place. The Arkansas River was crossed on a pontoon bridge eight miles below Little Rock. Gen. Davidson's army effected the passage after some opposition by the enemy, who destroyed two elements to prevent their falling into the hands of our forces, and the column was formed by giving Col. Ritzma's brigade, with Stearns' and Lovins' mountain howitzers, the advance; Col. Massie's brigade, with Davidson's battery, the center; and Col. Ritzma's brigade, with Davidson's battery, the rear. At the moment of crossing the river, the rebels fired a heavy cannonade from the north bank of the river, where it was believed that there was a large force of rebels. No enemy was encountered, except having evacuated the works and crossed the river to the south side of the stream, with the purpose of overwhelming Davidson.

The former mouth of Bayou Fouché, five miles below Little Rock, was reached by Gen. Davidson's advance on the morning of the 10th. The river was about a thousand yards in width and two miles long between the bank and channel of the river. The crossing of the river was effected by the use of pontoons, and the army was landed on the north bank of the river, where it was believed that there was a large force of rebels. No enemy was encountered, except having evacuated the works and crossed the river to the south side of the stream, with the purpose of overwhelming Davidson.

Leaving the river at this point, the head of the column pushed up close under the bluff bank, with Davidson's advance on the left, and the rest of the army following. The rebels fired a heavy cannonade from the north bank of the river, where it was believed that there was a large force of rebels. No enemy was encountered, except having evacuated the works and crossed the river to the south side of the stream, with the purpose of overwhelming Davidson.

The column of the army, which was composed of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122nd, 123rd, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132nd, 133rd, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142nd, 143rd, 144th, 145th, 146th, 147th, 148th, 149th, 150th, 151st, 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## The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, SEPT. 27, 1863.

## THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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## NEWS OF THE DAY.

## THE REBELLION.

From Washington we have a report of cheer-  
ing news from the Army of the Cumberland, but  
the details are withheld. The rebels make no  
sign of attacking Gen. ROSSCORNAN at present.

A Cincinnati dispatch affirms that Gen. BUR-  
NSIDE has reached the point where he was ex-  
pected to prevent the flank movement of the  
enemy.

The expedition to Texas has not been aban-  
doned in consequence of the late disaster at Sa-  
bine Pass. We learn from New-Orleans that the  
movement will now be made overland, and the  
large force to be engaged in the undertaking was  
going forward as rapidly as the transportation  
facilities would admit by way of Braher City  
and Berwick Bay. The occupation of Texas may  
be regarded as a fixed fact.

Our West Gulf Blockading Squadron did a  
first-rate day's work on the 12th inst. From the  
New-Orleans Era of Sept. 17 we learn that the  
blockade-runners *For, Alabama* and *Montgomery*  
were all captured on the same day by our  
cruisers, in the vicinity of Ship Island. These  
prizes are of valuable. The *Montgomery* was  
taken by the gunboat *De Soto*, and the *Tennessee*  
was conspicuous in the capture of the others.

The Savannah News, of the 11th, says that the  
prisoners who were captured in the assault on  
Fort Sumter, have been taken to the city and  
lodged in jail. So they will hardly be placed on  
the parapet of the fort.

On Wednesday last a train arrived from Frank-  
fort at Louisville, Ky., containing 1,162 rebel  
prisoners, a part of those captured at Cumberland  
Gap by Gen. BURNSIDE at the time of the surren-  
der of that place. The prisoners were a very  
common-looking set of fellows, and were dressed  
in every costume conceivable. We understand  
that the remainder, nearly 1,300 in number, would  
arrive yesterday and be sent forward to Camp  
Douglas. The prisoners arrived represented four  
regiments from Virginia, Georgia, North Carolina  
and Tennessee.

Any correspondents give further particulars  
of the cavalry skirmish at Madison Court-house,  
Va. Between seventy and eighty Confed-  
erates were killed and wounded, and about one  
hundred and seventy-five taken prisoners. A  
large amount of property was destroyed, and a  
train of army wagons, filled with stores, cap-  
tured and brought within the Federal lines.

## FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *Anglia*, from Galway on the  
15th inst., arrived at Boston yesterday. Her  
news is two days later, but we are without our  
usual telegraphic summary, in consequence of  
the disarrangement of the line at St. Johns, N.  
F., where the Associated Press dispatches were  
lost. The *Courier de Havre* states that the  
rebel steamer *Alabama* would probably visit Cher-  
bourg at an early day. The seizure of the pirate  
*Florida*, at Brest, had been opposed by the meri-  
time Prefect at that port, with the object of pre-  
serving the inviolability of the harbor as a military  
port. The Russian Government had imposed  
enormous taxes upon the ancient provinces of  
Poland. No commercial news has been received.

## GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *North Star*, from Aspinwall  
Sept. 17, with \$27,651 in treasure on board, ar-  
rived yesterday. The feud which has been exist-  
ing for some time at Panama between the clergy  
and the Government, because of the refusal of  
the latter to take the oath of allegiance to the  
new Constitution, has been settled, the priests  
having complied with what was demanded of  
them, and all the churches, which were closed  
until the difficulty existed, are now opened for  
religious services. The oath of allegiance to the  
new Constitution has been taken in Panama in the  
cultivation of cotton, and under the fostering  
care of the Government it is hoped that before  
long the isthmus cotton will be quoted in the  
markets of the United States and Europe.

Yesterday afternoon Wm. N. BROWN, one of  
the proprietors of the "Pewee Mug," No. 162 Nassau  
street, was shot and killed in front of the saloon,  
by JAMES H. NIXON, a crippled soldier. There  
were different statements as to the circum-  
stances attending the affair, and which are true  
will be ascertained by the Coroner's Jury which  
meets this morning. Deceased was well known,  
and had long been a prominent Democrat and  
member of the Tammany Society.

The officers of the Russian squadron now at  
anchor in our harbor, yesterday paid a visit to  
Mayor GRAYMAN in his office at the City Hall. The  
party consisted of the Admiral in command and  
the Captains of the various vessels who were ac-  
companied and introduced by the Baron Von  
OSTRASSKIN, the Russian Consul-General at this  
port.

A very serious railroad accident occurred on  
Friday evening between Lawton and Mattawan,  
Mich., causing the instant death of five persons,  
and the maiming of twenty-two others. Some  
drunken rowdies got on the bell-ringer and drew  
out a connecting link between the cars, thus divid-  
ing the train. Being on a down-grade, the engineer  
did not discover what had been done, and when  
he stopped at Lawton, the rear portion of the  
train came at violent speed down the track, and a  
collision ensued with the above-mentioned deplorable  
results.

Col. E. G. BACKWITH is discharging the duties  
of Provost-Marshal of New-Orleans during the  
temporary absence of Gen. BOWEN.

The St. Louis Republican of Thursday states  
that Gen. SMITH's division, of Gen. GRANT's  
army, left Memphis several days ago, to reinforce  
Gen. ROSSCORNAN, and left other troops doubt-  
less en route. A dispatch from Cairo to the  
*Chicago Tribune*, dated Sept. 23, states that the  
Government had taken up eighty steamers for the  
transportation of troops.

An improved demand prevailed on Saturday  
for the principal kinds of Breadstuffs, Flour,  
Wheat and Corn were dearer; Oats cheaper.  
Provisions were attracting more attention, and  
sellers had any existing advantage. Cotton was  
in moderate demand at irregular prices. Sugars  
were more sought after, as were also Hay, Tow-  
er, Tobacco and Whisky. Fish, Fruit, Hops,  
Oils, Coffee, Seeds and Spices were in request.  
Wool was active and buoyant. The freight en-  
gagements were rather more extensive.

It is estimated that the wheat crop in the  
South, this year, will amount to nearly 50,000,000  
bushels. In 1860 only 31,000,000 bushels were  
harvested. This great increase is accounted for by  
the fact that unusual attention has been paid, since

the beginning of the war, to the cultivation of  
the cereals. Cotton and tobacco have been plant-  
ed only to a limited extent.

## The Duty of the Moment.

The country has never been in more need  
of clear heads and steady hands than now. The  
Summer successes of the National cause ex-  
alted our hearts and hopes beyond expression.  
It was thought the Union had well nigh  
thrown off that black nightmare of rebellion  
that for two years had been seated on the  
breast, and that it was about to rise refreshed,  
and, like the sun leaping up the horizon, "re-  
joicing as a giant to run his race."

There was abundant reason for elation and  
joy. Our conquests had been grand and deci-  
sive. The rebellion was pushed back to  
within the limits of five States, and seemed  
about to die of suffocation. It would have  
perished speedily without relief—it will per-  
ish speedily without relief—it has not yet come.

A desperate effort has been made to break  
the coil which was wound round it. The effort  
is not yet successful, but it has come so near  
as to show that success is not impossi-  
ble. This is the case as we have to deal  
with it, and we need patience and equanimity  
to order our actions wisely. It will not do to  
run about as fools at a house afire. We shall  
confuse ourselves, and accomplish nothing.  
Pitching mirrors out of five-story windows,  
or hewing rosewood furniture to pieces in  
order to remove it, is not wisdom at a con-  
flagration.

Let us be equally careful how we go to the  
rescue of ROSSCORNAN. It may not be safe to  
send MEADE heading against Richmond, lest  
he meet "a lion in the way," and we have  
"Washington to save" as well as Chattanooga.  
It will not do to regather GRANT's whole  
army and hurl it pell-mell eastward, lest the  
Mississippi River be occupied again and  
bordered with rebel obstructions.

Something in each Department is no doubt  
necessary, by way of what doctors call  
"counter-irritation," but that something  
should be ordered advisedly, and after careful  
diagnosis of the situation. The old proverb  
is a wise one which says "festina lente"—  
"make haste slowly." The Government should  
be prompt, but careful—the people should be  
resolved, but patient. A rash attempt to re-  
pair a hackneyed may end in even greater re-  
verse. We can lose much in Northern  
Georgia and regain it in one campaign. But  
it would try the popular heart to be called on  
to endure a category of disasters.

## Social Effect of the War.

The time must come when we shall see the  
end of this rebellion, and the consequent dis-  
banding of the greater portion of our armies  
now in the field, and it is not inopportune to  
look at the return of our soldiers, and the ef-  
fect that they are destined to have on our  
general social condition. We had somewhat  
of an opportunity to test this upon the return  
of the two years' regiments, but not fully,  
from the fact that they were but a small por-  
tion of those in service; and, again, a large per-  
centage reenlisted within a few weeks. At  
the close of this war the State of New-York  
will have over one hundred thousand  
men returning to their homes, once more to  
become citizens and an immense element for  
good or for evil. There is no disputing the fact  
that some of these will find it hard to settle  
into their old avocations, and will be restless,  
non-laboring portion of the people, always ready  
for filibustering, and hard to repress on that  
point. But it is of the main body, who will  
become distributed through the people, of  
whom we speak. They have been taken  
from every grade of life, and from every trade,  
pursuit and profession, and upon each respec-  
tive grade and profession they will bring to  
bear the results of the military education they  
have received. This education, extending  
over a period of nearly three years, is one  
based upon the very first principles of society,  
discipline, both mental and physical, and a  
recognition at once both of the sovereignty of  
the individual and the authority of the ruler.  
The man who has been taken from the plow  
and the workshop, without ever having felt  
the power that was invisibly over him, and  
always working to restrain his passions and  
to protect him, will come back with a knowl-  
edge of that unseen law or discipline which  
makes him either a good soldier or a good citi-  
zen. The one who was a ne'er-do-well in the  
past, has been taught the value of per-  
sonal struggles, and the worth of personal  
pride, and white forced to a life of temperance,  
and social consideration for his fellows, has  
had, if he was capable of reform, one  
worked upon him, that will last a life  
time. The man who went away, leaving be-  
hind him money, or the love or pursuit  
of it, or leaving behind some petty,  
trifling, or dishonorable attachment to which  
he had devoted his life, will return, having  
forgotten the grudges of his idleness, and be-  
come awakened to the real business of life.  
He who enlisted from absolute friendlessness  
at home, generated possibly by his own faults,  
has, by commencing a new life, made new as-  
sociations, and placed himself in a regenera-  
ted phase with the old ones; has, while he  
has shaken off the past, learned from his ex-  
perience that a man cannot live without  
ministering to the comfort or enjoyment of  
those with whom he comes in contact. The  
mechanic or laborer has been instructed in  
the value of time and punctuality, and will  
come back to the workshops and the fields,  
not only believing in the justice that should  
be rendered him, but in that which he  
should render. If their officers have done  
their duty, they will know that "cleanliness  
is next to godliness," and will under-  
stand the simple laws that govern health.  
They will have learned that not only life but  
health can be supported without indulging  
every appetite suggested. They will know  
the meaning of manly, honorable pride, and  
indulge it, and that pride which will teach  
them to speak of their past, will keep them  
careful in the present and in the future. The  
soldier who would "shoulder his crutch, and  
show how fields were won," will be careful

what he does; to blacken that reputation for  
which he served in peril, and of which he is  
so proud to speak. This education will be  
carried into their homes, and be transmitted  
to their children. The soldier who has for  
so long a time been debarr'd the society of  
women will be treble appreciative, and  
whether he is beginning his matrimonial ven-  
ture, or continuing it, will more thoroughly  
understand the importance of woman to every  
hour of his life, and the weight of his en-  
hanced tolls in her absence. The discipline  
he has been taught in the army he will in-  
sensibly introduce in his family, and his chil-  
dren will find a benefit from his education,  
which, like bread cast upon the waters,  
will be returned to him after many  
days. Last upon the list is the fact that the  
returned soldier, in most cases, is always in  
the midst of those who were once his military  
comrades. He has enlisted from a locality,  
and returns to it, and among those comrades  
he has a character to uphold that cannot be  
sacrificed lightly. He stands in the same re-  
lation that a man does to his family. They  
have passed through sunshine and storm to-  
gether, and a fellowship has been created  
that must last as long as life, and have an in-  
fluence in the cultivation of those social  
qualities that bind them together, and break  
down the barriers continually built by men  
whose entire soul is absorbed in the one idea  
of gain.

These are to be the results of the return  
among us of such of our citizens as have  
donned the blue, and gone forth to the patri-  
otic fight. Those croakers who are fearful of  
an ending of the struggle because it will re-  
lease a small nation of men from arms, need  
have no fear. The army element will come  
back into our midst better men and better  
citizens, and may yet be able to teach us  
something we ought to know.

## What Bragg May Do.

Some of our Western exchanges took a  
gloomy view of the results that might follow  
a "bad defeat" of ROSSCORNAN near Chat-  
tanooga. They anticipated, in that case, a  
flank movement by BRAGG that would bring  
him immediately northward again through  
Tennessee into Kentucky. And ROSSCORNAN,  
if beaten in battle, would not be able to follow  
and head him off, as Gen. BULL did so suc-  
cessfully on the former occasion.

A hypothesis giving the enemy all the ad-  
vantages that could possibly be his in the  
most favorable eventualities of battle, and  
saving nothing to the Union arms that courage  
or fortune might secure, leads very  
naturally to conclusions adverse to patriotism  
and the right. But why surrender in advance  
the whole case to the enemy? BRAGG has not  
beaten ROSSCORNAN so badly that he can push  
him without fear. If he has beaten him  
at all, it is at the cost of equal exhaustion.  
The Union army was driven back, but it is  
not accustomed to long retreats. Though it  
"fell back" on Chattanooga after two days'  
fighting, it had spirit and mobility enough,  
two days later, to advance again to the  
enemy's front, and effect a much-desired  
reconnoissance of his position. The pui-  
sant BRAGG did not punish the impertinence—  
nor try.

Again, even if BRAGG felt able to pass the  
army of Gen. ROSSCORNAN, and push for the  
Ohio River, he would not find the road clear  
and the gates open, as he did before. Gen.  
BURNSIDE occupies the line of march he would  
have to pursue, and even if compelled to re-  
treat, this General could so embarrass BRAGG's  
advance as to deprive it of the essential qual-  
ity of celerity. Cumberland Gap, in other  
hands, might at this time invite a damaging  
invasion of Kentucky; but now, just as a  
sudden rush into that State would do harm,  
this gateway is closed, and the key is in loyal  
hands.

On the whole, it does not appear that BRAGG  
can react the campaign he performed last  
year, fruitless as that remarkable episode  
was. If ROSSCORNAN is too much crippled to  
pursue, BRAGG is unquestionably too much  
exhausted to march, as he would have to  
march before entering Kentucky. The auda-  
cious enterprise could hardly be put on foot  
before overwhelming masses could be thrown  
in the way, and the enemy met nearer to  
Chattanooga than to Chaplin Hills.

The danger in Tennessee is not that BRAGG  
will flank ROSSCORNAN as he did BULL, and  
march North, but that he will send cavalry  
raids to the rear and break the communica-  
tions of ROSSCORNAN with Nashville. Such a  
movement would compel ROSSCORNAN to weak-  
en his front to protect his rear, and the great  
extent of line to be guarded, though threaten-  
ed by only a small portion of the foe, might  
so weaken his garrison at Chattanooga as to  
render its hold of that place doubtful. Let  
the Government see to it that communica-  
tions are kept open between ROSSCORNAN and  
Nashville, and BRAGG will remain in Georgia.

BOXING AT THE WHITE HOUSE.—Missouri is  
determined not to let President LINCOLN mis-  
manage the great trust reposed by the people  
of the United States in his hands. After re-  
peated warnings to that eminent functionary  
as to the path of duty he should pursue—after  
"line upon line and precept upon precept"—  
"here a little and there a little"—that State  
has at last invoked a mass meeting—or a  
camp meeting—to be held at Washington, for  
a prayerful consideration of his case. The  
St. Louis Democrat of Thursday says:  
"From seventy to eighty delegates, represent-  
ing the Union men of nearly that number of  
counties in the State \* \* \* left this city yester-  
day afternoon for Washington, by the Ohio  
and Mississippi Railroad. Some of the dele-  
gates from the northern part of the State have  
gone by way of Chicago. The President will  
hear the voice of ALL THE LOYALTY OF MIS-  
SOURI!" So that doubtless a round hundred  
of the most eloquent and eloquent of Western  
political preachers will soon have our  
amiable but erring President by the ear.  
What will be his fate under the infliction we  
dare not think. Heaven forefend and deliver  
him!

After the mission of Herr TAUSCH to

Washington, we did hope that this style of  
addressing the Government would come to  
an end. The applianse of personal pressure,  
illustrated in the irruption of five-score dusty  
and wayworn travelers from remote States  
of the Union, carpet bags in hand, in the  
presence of the President, is an insult to his  
person and his office. Is this the way of im-  
pressing truth into the mind—as a wedge is  
driven by a maul into a cut of rail timber?

Suppose other States should imitate Mis-  
souri in her style of approaching the Presi-  
dent—the poor man would be driven in a  
week to the mad-house or sent a "denned  
mole" into his grave.

When TAUSCH was in Washington horing  
the President, the latter told the envoy that  
he thought the two factions in Missouri rich-  
ly deserved "having their heads knocked to-  
gether." The country concurred, and still  
concurs in that apt suggestion of the Presi-  
dent. And now that he has "seventy or  
eighty"—or a hundred rather—of the one  
side in Washington, it is hoped he will keep  
them cooling their shins in the hotels until he  
can get an equal number of the craziest (but  
certainly more respectful and discreet) men  
of the other side on hand—and then formally  
proceed to "knock their heads together."  
The country will applaud this settlement of  
their feuds.

## The Peterhoff.

The capture of this steamer, by Admiral  
WILKES, produced in England a degree of  
harsh commentary, which is likely to be soft-  
ened, if not reversed, when the grounds of  
her recent condemnation by a United States  
Court shall have become known and under-  
stood. We have received a stenographic re-  
port of the trial, which is now being printed  
for transmission to Europe. It appears that  
for the purpose of avoiding delay in the de-  
cision, Judge BATES deferred for the present  
the preparation of a written opinion. But  
we find, in the report above mentioned, the  
argument of Mr. E. DELAFIELD SMITH, the  
United States District-Attorney, setting forth,  
in a clear and compressed style, the facts and  
principles upon which the Government relied  
in the prosecution of the case.

This address of the District-Attorney will  
be found in another part of to-day's Times.  
We make room for it, because so much of  
published opinion upon the subject of this  
capture has emanated from foreign and in-  
terested sources.

The artifices whereby British tradesmen  
have sought to convey, through Nassau, Car-  
denas and Matanzas, contraband of war to  
the States in insurrection against the Nation-  
al authority, are thoroughly exposed in this  
argument. Judicial decisions of the Courts  
of Great Britain are brought to bear, with  
point and force. And while the able advo-  
cate treats with marked deference the rights  
of legitimate neutral trade, he proceeds to  
demonstrate, that by a destruction of papers  
and by other evidences of guilt, this particu-  
lar vessel unquestionably forfeited, under the  
accepted law of nations, all fair claim to the  
character of a lawful trader.

The argument will be found interesting  
alike to the professional, the mercantile, and  
the popular reader. A perusal of it will  
furnish a clear idea of the American side of  
this judicial and diplomatic question. From  
recent intimations, as well as from the merits  
of the controversy, we are satisfied that the  
propriety of the condemnation will not be se-  
riously questioned either at home or abroad.

## The Schleswig-Holstein Question Again.

The great grievance of "Vaderlanders"  
seems to be not so much the impracticability  
of creating a united Germany—not so much  
the difficulty of getting rid of the thirty or  
forty despots who divide and depress their  
country—as the fact that the little Danish  
Duchy of Schleswig is not yet annexed to the  
Teutonic Confederation. SHAKESPEARE says  
that ambition "grows by what it feeds on,"  
and the gradually increasing aggressions of  
the Federal Diet on the prerogatives of Den-  
mark are a verification of the adage. At first  
the aim of the Diet was limited to redressing  
the wrongs of Holstein and Lauenburg. They,  
it was averred, were German  
Duchies, and as such, the Bund claimed the  
right of casting its eyes over them. The ex-  
ercise of this right led to war and intermina-  
ble diplomacy, until at length the Danish King  
ought to cut the northern gordian knot by  
issuing his proclamation of last March, which  
guarantees autonomy and legislative inde-  
pendence to his German possessions. His  
Majesty, of course, congratulated himself on  
having solved this intricate problem, and sat-  
isfied the Confederation. The Confederation,  
however, was not so easily satisfied as FEN-  
IMORE had concluded. It could not deny, in-  
deed, that the King had dealt most liberally  
with the Teutonic Duchies—had conceded to  
them, in fact, a measure of freedom  
such as no other portion of Germany  
enjoyed; but then what did all this signify  
since Schleswig was severed from Holstein,  
and was still part and parcel of Denmark?  
The Diet, therefore, became very indignant,  
and quite forgetting that Schleswig is not  
Teutonic land, it passed a resolution menac-  
ing the Danish Government with a "Federal  
execution" in Holstein, if the royal proclama-  
tion of the 30th of March was not promptly  
withdrawn, and the sister Duchies reunited.  
The passage of this resolution has called  
forth a declaration from the King of Denmark,  
in which he refuses to cancel the obnoxious  
proclamation, or to sever Schleswig from the  
monarchy, and intimates that he will regard  
the enforcement of the threatened "execu-  
tion" as the initiation of war on the part of  
Germany.

That the Bund will have the temerity to  
carry out their menace is not improbable;  
but if it is the duty of the Federal Executive  
to redress the wrongs of Germany where-  
ever they inhabit, would it not be well to  
begin the philanthropic work at home, in-  
stead of in Denmark? The rights of the  
Prussian people have been grossly outraged,  
by their King and Government; their Diet  
has been dissolved, their Press muzzled, their

Constitution desecrated, yet we don't hear  
that the oppression of these Prussian Teutons  
has excited any indignation in the breast of  
the Confederation. All its sympathy, all its  
chivalry are reserved forsooth for the Teutons  
of Schleswig; the vials of its wrath are alone  
poured out on the head of the Danish mon-  
arch. Such one-sided philanthropy looks  
suspicious, and foreigners cannot be convinced  
that the motives which incite the Bund to  
this incessant intermeddling in the affairs of  
Denmark are not in reality very different  
from those avowed. It is possible, however,  
that the Bund may hold German sovereigns  
more privileged in the matter of tyranny than  
non-German, and the powerful more privileged  
than the weak. But though the little Cim-  
brian Kingdom contains only two millions of  
inhabitants, and Germany her forty millions,  
the Confederation, in the event of war, will  
encounter no contemptible enemy. If the  
military force of the Danes is insignificant,  
their navy is formidable, and will enable them  
to inflict serious wounds on the com-  
merce and prosperity of their Titanic adver-  
sary by blockading the ports of her maritime  
cities.

Nor must the Bund imagine that Denmark  
will be left to wage the unequal conflict  
single-handed. As long as the question at  
issue related solely to Federal territory, other  
nations did not like to interfere, but if aggres-  
sion he perpetrated because the Danish King  
will not accede to the regulation of the Diet  
touching a province with which it has no  
right to meddle, the case will be different.  
Then FENIMORE will find many and powerful  
States ready to rush to his rescue. A French  
army may cross the Rhine and compel Prus-  
sia to fight for her existence; a British  
fleet might appear in the Baltic to co-operate  
with the Danes in the blockade of German ports,  
and the interruption of German commerce; while Sweden,  
that has ere this actually entered into an al-  
liance offensive and defensive with the Gov-  
ernment of Copenhagen, will send an auxil-  
iary force into Jutland to aid Denmark in re-  
pelling invasion from her continental posses-  
sions. Before the Federal Executive, there-  
fore, determines on commencing hostilities  
against the Danish King, it had better con-  
sider well whether it may not by doing so in-  
volve Germany in a war which will prove  
dangerous to her independence, and de-  
structive of her prosperity.

## The New Policy of the Prussian King.

The reform project of the Austrian Kaiser  
has been at once a source of pleasure and of  
alarm to Von BISMARCK and his master. Of  
alarm, lest it should result in reducing Prus-  
sia to a secondary rank in the Confederation;  
of pleasure, as affording them so excellent an  
opportunity for appealing to the Nation, and  
attempting to turn its attention from domestic  
grievances to external dangers.

Since the conference at Gastein both Mon-  
arch and Minister have been concocting all  
sorts of schemes for baffling Austria, and ex-  
tricating themselves from the difficulties of  
their position. Their fears and their antipa-  
thies have driven them to acts the most in-  
consistent. While they have lowered the  
dignity of Prussia by stooping to intrigue for  
an alliance with the great enemy of Germany;  
while they have proclaimed their dread and  
hatred of representative assemblies by dis-  
solving the popular Chamber, they have dared  
to address themselves to the pride and the  
patriotism of the masses in behalf of the pre-  
rogative of their country. In the preamble  
to the decree of dissolution WILLIAM and his  
mentor thus labor to arouse the Anti-Aus-  
trian passions of the people and to render  
them oblivious of royal and ministerial delin-  
quencies.

"Tendencies have recently manifested them-  
selves within the limits of the Federal constitution, the  
evident aim of which is to reduce Prussia from that  
position as a sovereign Power in Germany and Europe,  
which is her well-earned inheritance, and which the  
Prussian people have at all times been determined  
to relinquish. Under these circumstances it will be  
incumbent on them to give expression, on the occasion  
of the approaching elections, to the fact that no  
difference of political opinion is so deeply rooted in  
Prussia as to endanger the unity of the nation, and  
the inviolable fidelity with which it is attached to  
the Royal House when confronting efforts to dimi-  
nish the independence and dignity of Prussia."

The idea of course which this appeal is de-  
signed to convey to the popular mind, is that  
the kingdom being in imminent danger, and  
the King and Von BISMARCK its most devoted  
champions, it behooves all loyal and patriotic  
Prussians to blot out of remembrance all the  
misdeeds of the Government, and to rally in  
this trying emergency to the unconditional  
support of the Monarch and his Minister.  
But though ingeniously concocted and season-  
ably made, said attempt to play on the feel-  
ings of the people will hardly prove  
successful. Those devoted champions of  
the independence and dignity of Prus-  
sia, while requiring such evidence of  
disinterestedness and patriotism from  
the masses, seem not at all disposed to give  
the slightest indication that they possess a  
particle of either themselves. Their man-  
ifesto contains no expression of regret for the  
past—no promise of concession in the future.  
On the contrary, it is very plainly intimated  
therein that both King and Minister are de-  
termined to persist in their unconstitutional  
course, and that the new Diet will share the  
same fate as the last, if it be not more court-  
ly. They urge the people to postpone the  
vindication of their rights, and the redress  
of their wrongs, and to combine with the Gov-  
ernment in curbing the ambition of Austria,  
but they would rather see Austria triumphant  
and Prussia reduced to the condition of a  
second-rate Power in Germany and Eu-  
rope, than condescend to acknowledge their  
own delinquencies, and make reparation for  
the outrages of which they have been guilty.  
Under these circumstances, it is not by any  
means probable that the nation will suffer  
itself to be seduced by the rhetoric of the  
Premier, and consent to put off the settlement  
of the questions at issue between the country  
and the crown, in order to sustain WILLIAM  
in his struggle with the Kaiser. It may be  
safely predicted, then, that the coming elec-

tions will be still more unfavorable to the  
Obolinet than the preceding ones, and that the  
new Chamber will prove still more unmanage-  
able than the old. In the presence of the  
insulted and enraged deputies, the King will,  
in fact, find himself in an awkward dilemma.  
Without their support he cannot checkmate  
his rival. Without dismissing Von BISMARCK,  
canceling the gagging ordinance, and respect-  
ing the constitution, he cannot gain that sup-  
port. Ready as the deputies will be to main-  
tain the honor and prestige of Prussia, and to  
uphold her dignity as a great power, yet  
they will not stoop to be the tools of their  
Sovereign, or consent to sustain his preten-  
sions, save on some such terms as we have  
pointed out; and so WILLIAM will have no  
alternative but to submit to the chamber, or  
continue in his present infatuated career, and  
abandon to the Austrian Emperor the head-  
ship of Germany.

## Iron Pavements and Steam-Carriages.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There are several difficulties in continuing the  
discussion of Mr. J. K. FISKE's projects. In the  
first place, I find it difficult to bring myself on  
common ground with a gentleman who seriously  
asserts that horses are "dangerous, difficult to man-  
age, and disagreeable," as compared with steam-  
carriages. Secondly, the controversy is in danger of  
taking a personal turn. To some extent this, per-  
haps, is unavoidable. The opponent of any project,  
like its originator, must either have an interest in the  
matter or not; if he has none, he may be accused of  
meddling with what is none of his business, and this  
is really as grave a charge as the opposite one. I  
confess to a strong personal interest in the matter.  
I do not wish to pay largely for the privilege of being  
banished from the City or compelled to keep a steam-  
carriage and private stockers of my own. (To be  
sure, Mr. F. afterward throws out a suggestion about  
putting horses into sheds or wooden boxes, which I  
hardly know whether to take as jest or earnest; it is  
about as good one way as the other.) But because I  
am personally interested against Mr. F.'s scheme, it  
does not follow that the scheme is a good one, or  
that my arguments against it are not perfectly valid.  
On the other hand, the adoption of Mr. F.'s plan  
might make him a millionaire or a billionaire, and  
that would not prove that the plan ought not to be  
adopted. New-York Aldermen, for instance, have  
not acquired their peculiar reputation by making  
money—while, all the moral aspects of penny-  
a-liners to the contrary notwithstanding, will  
always be regarded as a natural and proper prac-  
tice—but by making it to the public detriment.  
But whenever a change of this sweeping nature is  
proposed, the proposer must expect to have it scruti-  
nized from all points of view. I was not in the  
country in 1843, when Mr. FISKE began to write, and  
may, therefore, be excused for never having read his  
writings or heard of him before. I can only judge  
of him by his two recent communications to your paper.  
The first made me suspect that he was an illogical  
reasoner; the second confirms this impression, and  
also shows that he has an extraordinary prejudice  
against that noble animal the horse, whom he accuses  
of being "directly or indirectly the cause of all the  
dirt in our streets"—in the face of the obvious fact  
that the dirtiest streets in our City are not those most  
frequented by horses.

Thirdly, the discussion is assuming a scientific  
character. Now, I make no pretensions to scientific  
knowledge; any information of the kind which I  
happen to possess, is entirely extrinsic—that is, par-  
tial and got up for the occasion. Thus, when Mr. F.  
tells me that the coefficient of friction is 0.28, he  
might have said that it was 0.02, or 0.16, for any  
answer I could make him before consulting the proper  
authorities. With all his scientific attainments, how-  
ever, I am by no means sure that he always states  
his case fully and fairly. I had a vague idea that,  
while it was possible to blow off steam noiselessly,  
there were reasons of economy or convenience  
against its being generally done; otherwise it would  
be more generally done—just as in countries where  
bituminous coal is largely used, chimneys may be  
made to consume their own smoke, but very few chim-  
neys do so. And even now, despite his summary dis-  
position of this objection, I am not quite certain that  
he has disposed of it, for reasons developed in the  
second and third questions at the end of this letter.







and necessary to carry it to effect. This is a universal maxim, which admits of no exception."

**TEN THOUSAND SUBSTITUTES**  
**WANTED.**  
 JOHN W. CARR, PAID, 100 WEST 11TH STREET, NEW YORK, HE LEAVES THE ROOM AT 12 O'CLOCK.  
 People to help carry Substitutes, and Relinquishers, New York, New York, Supreme Court Room, up stairs.  
 HOUSE FROM 7 A. M. TO 3 P. M.  
 By order of the Committee.  
 GEORGE O'FLYNN, Mayor.  
 JAMES J. CONNELLEY, Com. Penitentiary.  
 WILLIAM F. PURDY, Supervisor.  
 ORRISON LUDWIG, Superintendent.  
 WM. S. SPYER, Warden.  
 WM. M. TWED, Supervisor.  
 CONSTITUTIONAL CLERK.  
 GEO. F. ARMOUR, Clerk.

**NOTICE TO GRANTED MEN.**  
 EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, A. K. A. Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards. All granted men who have been granted a full release, and who have some time been taken around are hereby notified that they must report at those Headquarters, situated at No. 100 West 11th Street, New York, and will be received without a discharge, and will be treated as such.  
 President Board of Enrollment and Provost-Marshal.  
 RUFORD KIRBY.  
 Commissioner Board of Enrollment.  
 GEORGE F. WOODWARD.  
 Sergeant Board of Enrollment.

**9TH REGIMENT N. Y. HIGHLANDERS.**  
 Persons having business with this regiment can have the same done by applying personally to Lieutenant-Colonel JOHN MORE, who has had command of this regiment for the last seven months, and who is now on duty at the New York City Jail, only at No. 70 West 24th St., when he again returns to resume the same duties.  
 Lieut.-Colonel 9th Highlanders.

PROVOST-MARSHAL'S OFFICE, NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, CITY OF NEW-YORK.  
 (4th-av., north-east corner of Canal St. and 4th-av.)  
 NEW-YORK, SEP. 11, 1863.

**OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY**  
 OF THE BOARD OF ENROLLMENT.  
 The action of the President based upon the same is published for the information of all concerned.  
 JOHN F. JUNKINS.  
 Capt. and Provost-Marshal Ninth District, N. Y.  
 Act Relating to Habeas Corpus and Regulating Jurisdiction of Federal Courts, March 3, 1863.  
 Res. Passed by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled.

That, during the present rebellion, the President of the United States may require, is authorized to suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus in any case throughout the United States, or any part thereof, and wherever he may deem it necessary. And whenever and wherever the said President may deem it necessary, he may require any person or other shall be compelled, in answer to the writ of habeas corpus, to show cause why he or she or persons detained by him by authority of the President should not be held in custody, and why he or she or persons should not be held in such custody, leaving charge of any person so detained, in such manner as the President may direct. And the President's order shall be deemed by him as a prisoner under authority of the President, and he shall be held in custody until the President shall suspend by the judge of Court having jurisdiction of the case, the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall remain in force, and rebellion continue.

BUT THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, BY PROCLAMATION, MAY NOT SUSPEND THE WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS IN ANY CASE WHEREIN THE CAUSE OF REBELLION OR INVASION OF THE PUBLIC SAFETY MAY REQUIRE SUCH SUSPENSION, UNLESS HE SHALL, ON OR BEFORE THE FIRST DAY OF MARCH, 1863, WHICH REBELLION IS STILL CONTINUING, AND THEREAFTER, BY A STATUTE, WHICH WAS APPROVED ON THAT DAY, AND WHICH IS NOW IN FORCE, AND WHICH IS THE ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO SUPPLEMENT THE ACTS OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES IN CONNECTION WITH THE REBELLION," PASSED BY THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED, THAT, DURING THE PRESENT REBELLION, THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES MAY REQUIRE, IS AUTHORIZED TO SUSPEND THE PRIVILEGE OF THE WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS IN ANY CASE THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES, OR ANY PART THEREOF, AND WHEREVER HE MAY DEEM IT NECESSARY, THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES DOES REQUIRE THE PARTICIPANTS IN THE REBELLION TO BE HELD IN CUSTODY.

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have been held for service and not since reported.  
are hereby notified to report themselves at the Headquarters  
of this District, No. 2-5 6th-av., between 32nd and 34th  
Sts., 5 inclusive.  
All such not reporting within such time will be deemed  
deserters, and be proceeded against accordingly.

JAMES W. PARK,  
Provost-Marshal and Agent of Enrollment.

CHARLES A. LA MONT,  
Member of Board of Enrollment.

JAMES W. POWELL,  
Surgeon of Board of Enrollment.

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ARMY MEDICAL BOARD, }  
No. 438 Broadway, New York City. }  
THE ARMY MEDICAL BOARD, CON-

WANTED for the purpose of examining students for  
APPOINTMENT as Surgeons and Assistant-Surgeons to colored  
troops, at No. 69 West 14th-st., New York.

Candidates for examination are requested to present  
themselves between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

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## DANCING.

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J. H. SEARING'S  
**PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY,**  
No. 252 4th-av., near 22d-st.

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**A DODWORTH'S DANCING CLASSES**  
Commence at No. 34 4th-av. on SATURDAY, Oct.  
Commence at No. 151 Montague-st., Brooklyn, on  
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 5.

---

**HARRIS' BROOKLYN DANCING**  
Academy, 38 Schermerhorn-st., corner of Court-st.  
All the fashionable dances taught in course of  
season. Application may be made from 10 o'clock A.  
M. to 10 P. M. Classes are now forming. Send for a cir-  
cular.

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**HERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY,** FORMERLY  
No. 69 West 14th-st., has been removed to No.  
39 3rd-av., corner of No. 10. The academy will open on  
SATURDAY, Oct. 10. Particular notice advertising  
classes.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

**THOMAS H. BRAISTED & BRO.**  
Manufacturers of  
GAYLOR'S PATENT  
HOSE, ENGINE AND HYDRANT COUPLINGS.  
OFFICE, NO. 712 BROADWAY,  
Room No. 2.  
NEW YORK.

**THOMAS H. BRAISTED,**  
**JOHN W. BRAISTED, JR.**  
Have of every description furnished at short notice.

W. H. BROWN, 100 NASSAU ST., N. Y. C.

**ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES**  
made to order. Spectacles supplied  
without the necessity of a personal visit.  
**DR. BAUGH & GOODERMAN,**  
No. 265 Broadway, New York.

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**600 BUNDLES DAMAGED RUSSIA**  
**SHEET IRON, for sale by**  
GOODWIN & CO., Nos. 238 and 267 Water-st.  
N. Y.

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**FURNITURE.**

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**FOR SALE.**

**BEDSTEADS, TRAY BEDSTEADS,**  
1,000 Tray Bedsteads,  
500 Round corner  
" " " " " "  
100 Bedstead  
50 Large Double and Round Trays  
For sale at the manufactory, No. 385 East 21st-st., near  
the Bowery.

[illegible]



## AMUSEMENTS.

**BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.**  
**GRATE FLOUNDER.**  
**THE PEOPLE WILL WITH WONDER**  
**THE GHOST THIRTYFOUR.**  
**THIS IS THE GHOST OF THE GHOST**  
is exhibited in New-York, the apparatus for this  
purchased in Europe by  
**MR JOHN GREENWOOD, Jr.,**  
in London in pursuit of novelties for the Museum.  
and brought out here with the most  
**PERFECT SUCCESS.**  
spectre standing ontense and distinct.  
**WALKING ABOUT THIS STAGE.**  
able to converse, as at the theatre, with the host.  
**EVERYBODY IS ASTONISHED AT IT.**  
No one should fail seeing K.  
is produced  
**EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock,**  
**AND EVERY EVENING AT 8.**  
**IN SEVEN ENTIRE TABLEUX;**  
**AND**  
**FIVE DISTINCT GHOSTS!**  
all at our disposal, all at our disposal, all at our disposal,  
**IS A NEW SPECTACULAR DRAMA.**  
**EDMARC THE DANE;**  
**THE SHADOW OF FATE.**  
With New scenery, Dresses and Decorations.  
The Price of Admission is 25 Cents.

men, of both time and labor, and is brought out with the fullest compass of the artist's skill.

**BILLIANT SUCCESS!  
LAST WEEK**

**THE MOUX AND WINNEBAGO  
INDIAN CHIEFS  
WARRIORS AND SQUADS,  
as, though representative of  
THEIR WARRIOR TRIBES  
the tribes of Minnesota, are, and always have been,  
the PRIDE OF THE WEST.**

Among them is  
**NONAGUAGUAGU OF THE NIGHT;  
THE POOAHONTAS OF THE WAX;  
In Indian God of the Crow tribe of great beauty,  
and who will be one of the stars of the course. They and  
others, and at intervals give various dances. Songs  
and songs of the warriors.**

**REGULARITIES OF INDIAN LIFE.**

For  
Eighteen years old, and over  
Eighty years old. His  
the tallest man in the world. He is to be seen at all hours  
and

**A SPLENDID GROFF OF  
MOVING WAX FIGURES,  
imported from Europe, representing  
DON CARLOS AND HIS SUITE  
in the Montezuma of old Carls, including the  
SPANISH CHIEF, ZUMALACARRUI,  
the famous conqueror of the Mar de Cortes,  
and other nobles, including the Monk, the**

...most strange, ferocious and interesting  
 CHINESE NIMBLE  
 TROPICAL COLORED FISH,  
 BLUE FISH, DOCTOR FISH, COW FISH, SOUR  
 KEL FISH, CRINGES, SAVANNAH, ETC., ETC.  
 MONSTER  
 THE GREAT DRAGON OF THE EAST,  
 THE LIGHTNING CALCULATOR,  
 THE GRAND AQUARIA, Learded Sea Lion, Mon-  
 strous Fish, and other wonders of the  
 admission 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.  
**GERMAN OPERA.**  
 A large and complete orchestra  
 and the arrangements for the forthcoming season of  
 the most grand and complete scale ever attempted in  
 the United States, and grand opera.  
 THE NEW ARTISTS  
 engaged in Germany, have arrived, and the Repertory  
 of the season is arranged and perfectly  
 CARL ANSCHUTZ  
 the Artisans of the COMPANY to his

**BROOKLYN AMATEUR SOCIETY OF MUSIC**  
THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 1., to hear Webber's  
and Opera of  
**DER FREISCHÜTZ.**  
Will be presented with THE NEW ARTISTS AND AN  
Orchestra. Tickets—General Admission 50 cents.  
Patron Seats 50 cents extra. Family Circle \$1.50  
Philharmonic Seats 25 cents extra. Box book open on Tuesday  
at 8 A. M.

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**THE TURF.**  
**FASHION COURSE.**  
**TROTTING.**  
TUESDAY, Sept. 29, at 2 o'clock P. M.  
Match for \$1,000.  
Hill beats, best 3 in 6, to harness.  
1. Woodruff names g. m. Somerville.  
J. F. Jones names b. m. Fanny Allen.  
J. J. Crocker names J. CROCKER,  
Manager.

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**ENTERTAINMENT.**  
**ENTERTAINMENT.**  
**ENTERTAINMENT.**  
TUESDAY, Sept. 28, at 8 P. M.—A purse and stake for  
the best 3 in 6, to harness.  
1. Woodruff names g. m. Somerville.  
J. F. Jones names b. m. Fanny Allen.  
J. J. Crocker names J. CROCKER,  
Manager.

[illegible]

**FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.**  
**THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP**  
 Co. leaves Pier No. 9 North River, for New-Orleans at  
 10, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24, at noon previous to  
 11, on THURSDAY, Sept. 25, at 10, and on Friday, Sept.  
 12, at 10. For freight or passage apply to  
 H. B. CROMBIE & CO., No. 10 West-st.

**STEAMBOATS.**

NEW ARRANGEMENT, SEPTEMBER.

**SHERBURY AND LONG ISLAND.**  
 LINDY HOOK, HIGHLANDS, OAKWATKIN  
 MOUNT'S and BURNETT, E. FAIRHAVEN  
 and RED BANK.

The steamers **META** and **BELEN**, will leave New-  
 York for the above places, on the following dates and  
 loadings as follows:

|                             |                             |                             |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <b>LEAVE NEW-YORK.</b>      | <b>CAPT. B. PARKER.</b>     | <b>LEAVE RED-BANK.</b>      |
| Monday, Sept. 28, 3 P.M.    | Monday, Sept. 28, 3 A.M.    | Monday, Sept. 28, 3 A.M.    |
| Tuesday, Sept. 29, 3 P.M.   | Tuesday, Sept. 29, 3 A.M.   | Tuesday, Sept. 29, 3 A.M.   |
| Wednesday, Sept. 30, 3 P.M. | Wednesday, Sept. 30, 3 A.M. | Wednesday, Sept. 30, 3 A.M. |
| Thursday, Oct. 1, 3 P.M.    | Thursday, Oct. 1, 3 A.M.    | Thursday, Oct. 1, 3 A.M.    |
| Friday, Oct. 2, 3 P.M.      | Friday, Oct. 2, 3 A.M.      | Friday, Oct. 2, 3 A.M.      |
| Saturday, Oct. 3, 3 P.M.    | Saturday, Oct. 3, 3 A.M.    | Saturday, Oct. 3, 3 A.M.    |
| Sunday, Oct. 4, 3 P.M.      | Sunday, Oct. 4, 3 A.M.      | Sunday, Oct. 4, 3 A.M.      |
| Monday, Oct. 5, 3 P.M.      | Monday, Oct. 5, 3 A.M.      | Monday, Oct. 5, 3 A.M.      |
| Tuesday, Oct. 6, 3 P.M.     | Tuesday, Oct. 6, 3 A.M.     | Tuesday, Oct. 6, 3 A.M.     |
| Wednesday, Oct. 7, 3 P.M.   | Wednesday, Oct. 7, 3 A.M.   | Wednesday, Oct. 7, 3 A.M.   |
| Thursday, Oct. 8, 3 P.M.    | Thursday, Oct. 8, 3 A.M.    | Thursday, Oct. 8, 3 A.M.    |
| Friday, Oct. 9, 3 P.M.      | Friday, Oct. 9, 3 A.M.      | Friday, Oct. 9, 3 A.M.      |
| Saturday, Oct. 10, 3 P.M.   | Saturday, Oct. 10, 3 A.M.   | Saturday, Oct. 10, 3 A.M.   |
| Sunday, Oct. 11, 3 P.M.     | Sunday, Oct. 11, 3 A.M.     | Sunday, Oct. 11, 3 A.M.     |
| Monday, Oct. 12, 3 P.M.     | Monday, Oct. 12, 3 A.M.     | Monday, Oct. 12, 3 A.M.     |
| Tuesday, Oct. 13, 3 P.M.    | Tuesday, Oct. 13, 3 A.M.    | Tuesday, Oct. 13, 3 A.M.    |
| Wednesday, Oct. 14, 3 P.M.  | Wednesday, Oct. 14, 3 A.M.  | Wednesday, Oct. 14, 3 A.M.  |
| Thursday, Oct. 15, 3 P.M.   | Thursday, Oct. 15, 3 A.M.   | Thursday, Oct. 15, 3 A.M.   |
| Friday, Oct. 16, 3 P.M.     | Friday, Oct. 16, 3 A.M.     | Friday, Oct. 16, 3 A.M.     |
| Saturday, Oct. 17, 3 P.M.   | Saturday, Oct. 17, 3 A.M.   | Saturday, Oct. 17, 3 A.M.   |
| Sunday, Oct. 18, 3 P.M.     | Sunday, Oct. 18, 3 A.M.     | Sunday, Oct. 18, 3 A.M.     |
| Monday, Oct. 19, 3 P.M.     | Monday, Oct. 19, 3 A.M.     | Monday, Oct. 19, 3 A.M.     |
| Tuesday, Oct. 20, 3 P.M.    | Tuesday, Oct. 20, 3 A.M.    | Tuesday, Oct. 20, 3 A.M.    |
| Wednesday, Oct. 21, 3 P.M.  | Wednesday, Oct. 21, 3 A.M.  | Wednesday, Oct. 21, 3 A.M.  |
| Thursday, Oct. 22, 3 P.M.   | Thursday, Oct. 22, 3 A.M.   | Thursday, Oct. 22, 3 A.M.   |
| Friday, Oct. 23, 3 P.M.     | Friday, Oct. 23, 3 A.M.     | Friday, Oct. 23, 3 A.M.     |
| Saturday, Oct. 24, 3 P.M.   | Saturday, Oct. 24, 3 A.M.   | Saturday, Oct. 24, 3 A.M.   |
| Sunday, Oct. 25, 3 P.M.     | Sunday, Oct. 25, 3 A.M.     | Sunday, Oct. 25, 3 A.M.     |
| Monday, Oct. 26, 3 P.M.     | Monday, Oct. 26, 3 A.M.     | Monday, Oct. 26, 3 A.M.     |
| Tuesday, Oct. 27, 3 P.M.    | Tuesday, Oct. 27, 3 A.M.    | Tuesday, Oct. 27, 3 A.M.    |
| Wednesday, Oct. 28, 3 P.M.  | Wednesday, Oct. 28, 3 A.M.  | Wednesday, Oct. 28, 3 A.M.  |
| Thursday, Oct. 29, 3 P.M.   | Thursday, Oct. 29, 3 A.M.   | Thursday, Oct. 29, 3 A.M.   |
| Friday, Oct. 30, 3 P.M.     | Friday, Oct. 30, 3 A.M.     | Friday, Oct. 30, 3 A.M.     |
| Saturday, Oct. 31, 3 P.M.   | Saturday, Oct. 31, 3 A.M.   | Saturday, Oct. 31, 3 A.M.   |
| Sunday, Nov. 1, 3 P.M.      | Sunday, Nov. 1, 3 A.M.      | Sunday, Nov. 1, 3 A.M.      |
| Monday, Nov. 2, 3 P.M.      | Monday, Nov. 2, 3 A.M.      | Monday, Nov. 2, 3 A.M.      |
| Tuesday, Nov. 3, 3 P.M.     | Tuesday, Nov. 3, 3 A.M.     | Tuesday, Nov. 3, 3 A.M.     |
| Wednesday, Nov. 4, 3 P.M.   | Wednesday, Nov. 4, 3 A.M.   | Wednesday, Nov. 4, 3 A.M.   |
| Thursday, Nov. 5, 3 P.M.    | Thursday, Nov. 5, 3 A.M.    | Thursday, Nov. 5, 3 A.M.    |
| Friday, Nov. 6, 3 P.M.      | Friday, Nov. 6, 3 A.M.      | Friday, Nov. 6, 3 A.M.      |
| Saturday, Nov. 7, 3 P.M.    | Saturday, Nov. 7, 3 A.M.    | Saturday, Nov. 7, 3 A.M.    |
| Sunday, Nov. 8, 3 P.M.      | Sunday, Nov. 8, 3 A.M.      | Sunday, Nov. 8, 3 A.M.      |
| Monday, Nov. 9, 3 P.M.      | Monday, Nov. 9, 3 A.M.      | Monday, Nov. 9, 3 A.M.      |
| Tuesday, Nov. 10, 3 P.M.    | Tuesday, Nov. 10, 3 A.M.    | Tuesday, Nov. 10, 3 A.M.    |
| Wednesday, Nov. 11, 3 P.M.  | Wednesday, Nov. 11, 3 A.M.  | Wednesday, Nov. 11, 3 A.M.  |
| Thursday, Nov. 12, 3 P.M.   | Thursday, Nov. 12, 3 A.M.   | Thursday, Nov. 12, 3 A.M.   |
| Friday, Nov. 13, 3 P.M.     | Friday, Nov. 13, 3 A.M.     | Friday, Nov. 13, 3 A.M.     |
| Saturday, Nov. 14, 3 P.M.   | Saturday, Nov. 14, 3 A.M.   | Saturday, Nov. 14, 3 A.M.   |
| Sunday, Nov. 15, 3 P.M.     | Sunday, Nov. 15, 3 A.M.     | Sunday, Nov. 15, 3 A.M.     |
| Monday, Nov. 16, 3 P.M.     | Monday, Nov. 16, 3 A.M.     | Monday, Nov. 16, 3 A.M.     |
| Tuesday, Nov. 17, 3 P.M.    | Tuesday, Nov. 17, 3 A.M.    | Tuesday, Nov. 17, 3 A.M.    |
| Wednesday, Nov. 18, 3 P.M.  | Wednesday, Nov. 18, 3 A.M.  | Wednesday, Nov. 18, 3 A.M.  |
| Thursday, Nov. 19, 3 P.M.   | Thursday, Nov. 19, 3 A.M.   | Thursday, Nov. 19, 3 A.M.   |
| Friday, Nov. 20, 3 P.M.     | Friday, Nov. 20, 3 A.M.     | Friday, Nov. 20, 3 A.M.     |
| Saturday, Nov. 21, 3 P.M.   | Saturday, Nov. 21, 3 A.M.   | Saturday, Nov. 21, 3 A.M.   |
| Sunday, Nov. 22, 3 P.M.     | Sunday, Nov. 22, 3 A.M.     | Sunday, Nov. 22, 3 A.M.     |
| Monday, Nov. 23, 3 P.M.     | Monday, Nov. 23, 3 A.M.     | Monday, Nov. 23, 3 A.M.     |
| Tuesday, Nov. 24, 3 P.M.    | Tuesday, Nov. 24, 3 A.M.    | Tuesday, Nov. 24, 3 A.M.    |
| Wednesday, Nov. 25, 3 P.M.  | Wednesday, Nov. 25, 3 A.M.  | Wednesday, Nov. 25, 3 A.M.  |
| Thursday, Nov. 26, 3 P.M.   | Thursday, Nov. 26, 3 A.M.   | Thursday, Nov. 26, 3 A.M.   |
| Friday, Nov. 27, 3 P.M.     | Friday, Nov. 27, 3 A.M.     | Friday, Nov. 27, 3 A.M.     |
| Saturday, Nov. 28, 3 P.M.   | Saturday, Nov. 28, 3 A.M.   | Saturday, Nov. 28, 3 A.M.   |
| Sunday, Nov. 29,            |                             |                             |

**STEAMER HELEN.** Capt. J. P. GIBBS.  
LEAVES NEW-HAVEN:  

|                    |        |
|--------------------|--------|
| Saturday, Sept. 7, | 6 A.M. |
| Sunday, " "        | "      |
| Tuesday, " "       | 9 A.M. |
| Wednesday, " "     | 8 A.M. |
| Thursday, " "      | 1 P.M. |
| Friday, " "        | 1 P.M. |
| Saturday, Oct. 5,  | 6 A.M. |
| Sunday, " "        | "      |
| Tuesday, " "       | 9 A.M. |
| Wednesday, " "     | 8 A.M. |
| Thursday, " "      | 1 P.M. |
| Friday, " "        | 1 P.M. |
| Saturday, Oct. 5,  | 6 A.M. |

  
**NEW-HEAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRING-FIELD:** Steamboats and Passengers leave New-Haven at 6 o'clock daily for Meriden River, daily; (Sundays excepted) at 10:30 A.M.; for Hartford, weekly, Saturdays excepted, at 10:30 A.M., or by rail of the boat for all way stations. Night boats to ALBANY CITY leaves from New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

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**BOARDS WANTED IN A CHEERFUL NEIGHBORHOOD,** by a lady, her daughter and a female servant, in bedroom and hall bathroom communicating with kitchen, bath room and sitting parlor, also accommodations and furnishing a good table, send reply. APPLY TO THE EDITOR OF THIS PAPER.

**BOARDS WANTED FOR SEVERAL SINGLE PERSONS**, for the Winter, at about \$3.00 to \$4 per week. Address, stating terms, Box No. 4,650 Post-office.

**ROOM NO. 175 EAST EIGHTH-ST.—A ROOM TO LET ON the second floor, a hall room on the third floor, water closets, gas, electric light, reasonable rates.**

NOSE REQUIRED.  
**OUR FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET** to gentlemen, with or without partial board. References desired. Apply at No. 10 West 42nd st., near 4th av.  
**ROOMS TO LET.**—FURNISHED APARTMENTS TO LET, to gentlemen, with part or board, at No. 23 Washington st.  
**MUSICAL.**  
**SALTO BINGER—A LADY OF MUCH EX-  
 PERIENCE** would like an engagement as Labor, as a person would like an engagement; Episcopal preferred. Also, would take four or five, made school. Be very happy to serve you. Address: Albany, N. Y., 2 Times Office.  
**MR. HENRY SCHROEDER REYS: TUP-  
 PER** informs his friends and the public that he has ac-  
 cused to give instructions on the piano violin and  
 guitar, on liberal terms, at No. 14 Madison, No. 15  
 Madison st., near Grand.















## INSTRUCTION

[illegible]



## AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—SUNDAY AND WEDNESDAY EVENINGS AND SUNDAY MORNING. DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES. GLOBE, 13 and 15, at 7 o'clock P. M. On the whole at all hours.

MILBURN GARDEN.—KING LALA.

WINTER GARDEN.—ORFÈDRE.

IRVING HALL.—FALLON'S STREPTOTON.

ALHAMBRA PAVILION.—THE BONDING ANGEL.

PARK THEATRE.—(BROOKLYN)—DRAUGHT AND THE BEAST.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.—THE GREAT MONSTER.

## THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is THREE CENTS, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is FIVE CENTS.

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## NEWS OF THE DAY.

## THE REBELLION.

From Washington we have a report of cheering news from the Army of the Cumberland, but the details are withheld. The rebels make no sign of attacking Gen. ROSSCORNAN at present.

A Cincinnati dispatch affirms that Geo. BURNETT has reached the point where he was expected to prevent the flank movement of the enemy.

The expedition to Texas has not been abandoned in consequence of the late disaster at Sabine Pass. We learn from New-Orleans that the movements will now be made overland, and the large forces to be engaged in the undertaking were going forward as rapidly as the transportation facilities would admit by way of Brazos City and Berwick Bay. The occupation of Texas may be regarded as a fixed fact. A dispatch via Cairo states that the expedition to the Red River region, under Gen. HARRIS, had been perfectly successful in clearing out the guerrillas who have infested the banks of the Mississippi, between Vicksburg and Port Hudson.

From the Army of the Frontier we have news of more splendid successes. The rebel Gen. CABELL had been attacked in a strongly fortified position by Col. CLOON, with a vastly inferior force, and routed with considerable loss. Following up this victory, Col. CLOON, on the 9th, attacked a rebel camp of 1,000 men at Dardanelles, under Col. BRIMAN, capturing all the camp equipments and putting the enemy to flight.

A dispatch from Louisville states that Gen. BURNETT was still at Knoxville on Friday, and that he did not know of the battle of Chickamauga in time to have rendered assistance to ROSSCORNAN. The Army of the Ohio is considered perfectly safe in its present position, being capable of repelling any force by concentrating at Cumberland Gap.

The Savannah News, of the 11th, says that the prisoners who were captured in the assault on Fort Sumter, have been taken to the city and lodged in jail. So they will hardly be placed on the parapet of the fort.

On Wednesday last a train arrived from Frankfort at Louisville, Ky., containing 1,162 rebel prisoners, a part of those captured at Cumberland Gap by Geo. BURNETT at the time of the surrender of that place. The prisoners were a very common-looking set of fellows, and were dressed in every costume conceivable. We understand that the remainder, nearly 1,300 in number, would arrive yesterday and be sent forward to Camp Douglas. The prisoners arrived represented four regiments from Virginia, Georgia, North Carolina and Tennessee.

Our West Gulf Blockading Squadron did a first-rate day's work on the 12th inst. From the New-Orleans Era of Sept. 17 we learn that the blockade-runners Fox, Alabama and Montgomery were all captured on the same day by our cruisers, in the vicinity of Ship Island. These prizes are all valuable. The Montgomery was taken by the gunboat De Soto, and the Tennessee was conspicuous in the capture of the others.

## FROM EUROPE.

The steamship Anglia, from Galway on the 15th inst., arrived at Boston on Saturday. Her news is two days later, but we are without our usual telegraphic summary, in consequence of the disarrangement of the line at St. Johns, N. F., where the Associated Press dispatches were left. The Courier du Havre states that the rebel steamer Alabama would probably visit Cherbourg at an early day. The seizure of the pirate Florida, at Brest, had been opposed by the maritime Prefect at that port, with the object of preserving the inviolability of the harbor as a military port. Capt. MAYNARD has written a letter to the Paris, denying the assertion made by that journal that the Florida had been seized to satisfy an indemnity claim, and explaining that his vessel was not a privateer, but a regularly commissioned ship in the navy of the Confederate States. The rebel rams were still detained in the Marston, pending further inquiries and until fresh instructions are given respecting them. The London Post is of opinion that the bona fide character of the original construction of the Florida was established, and that eventually they will be released. The news from Japan via Hong Kong shows that the anti-French Demos still continue hostilities. In addition to the attack on the American steamer Pembroke, the French dispatch steamer Kichang had been assailed by batteries and two war vessels while at anchor, and was very nearly being sunk. One of the Demos also made an attack on the Dutch mail-boat Medusa, but that vessel escaped his forts and sunk on armed brig.

## GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship North Star, from Aspinwall Sept. 17, with \$275,000 in treasure on board, arrived Saturday. The feud which has been existing for some time at Panama between the clergy and the Government, because of the refusal of the former to take the oath of allegiance to the new Constitution, has been settled, the priests having complied with what was demanded of them, and all the churches, which were closed while the difficulty existed, are now opened for religious services. A good deal of interest is taken in Panama in the cultivation of cotton, and under the fostering care of the Government it is hoped that before long the isthmian cotton will be quoted in the markets of the United States and Europe.

A great concourse of people assembled in the Broadway Tabernacle last evening, to witness the formal leave-taking of the Rev. J. W. Mason, who came to this country some months ago as the bearer of a fund which he had raised for some time at Panama between the clergy and the Government, because of the refusal of the former to take the oath of allegiance to the new Constitution, has been settled, the priests having complied with what was demanded of them, and all the churches, which were closed while the difficulty existed, are now opened for religious services. A good deal of interest is taken in Panama in the cultivation of cotton, and under the fostering care of the Government it is hoped that before long the isthmian cotton will be quoted in the markets of the United States and Europe.

The following appointments were made to-day by the Commissioner of Penitentiaries:

Dr. D. W. King, Kingston, Colorado Territory.

Dr. J. E. R. L. Lyons, Iowa.

Dr. I. A. H. BARNES, Lansing, Mich.

Government Summer School.

CALIFORNIA, Sunday, Sept. 23.

The steamer Chatham, with a cargo of Government freight, rounded and took her wayward, and miles from the coast, she was wrecked, and although the cargo was not seriously endangered, it is thought her cargo will be lost. The ship is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

ered by the Rev. Dr. A. D. SMITH, ARMITAGE, MARSH, and THOMPSON. Dr. DUBRE read the reply of our clergy to the English address, and the English Bishops, having received the formal farewell of the President in the presence of the entire congregation, pronounced a profoundly impressive benediction and adjourned. A concise report will be found in other columns.

Corner NASSAU held an inquest yesterday at the Twenty-sixth Precinct Station-House, on the body of Wm. N. BROWN, late proprietor of the "Pewee Mug" in Nassau-street, who was killed on Saturday by JAMES H. NIXON, a crippled soldier. The jury rendered a verdict that deceased came to his death by a pistol-shot wound, at the hands of NIXON. When the latter was arraigned and asked the usual questions, he stated that whatever he did was done without malice, and in self-defense. He was committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The officers of the Russian squadron now at anchor in our harbor, on Saturday paid a visit to Mayor FRYE in his office at the City Hall. The party consisted of the Admiral in command and the Captains of the various vessels, who were accompanied and introduced by the Baron Von OSTERMANN, the Russian Consul-General at this port.

A very serious railroad accident occurred on Friday evening between Lawton and Missionville, Mich., causing the instant death of five persons, and the maiming of twenty-two others. Some drunken rowdies cut the bell-rope and drew out a connecting link between the cars, thus dividing the train. Being on a down-grade, the engine did not discover what had been done, and when he stopped at Lawton, the rear portion of the train came at violent speed down the track, and a collision ensued with the above-mentioned deplorable result.

Col. E. G. BROWN is discharging the duties of Provost-Marshal of New-Orleans during the temporary absence of Gen. BOWEN.

The St. Louis Republican of Thursday states that Gen. SMITH's division, of Gen. GRANT's army, left Memphis several days ago, to reinforce Gen. ROSSCORNAN, and that other troops are doubtless en route. A dispatch from Cairo to the Chicago Tribune, dated Sept. 23, states that the Government had taken up eighty steamers for the transportation of troops.

There was much excitement on the Stock Exchange on Saturday by the discovery that the Michigan Southern Company had converted \$1,500,000 of their funded debt into common shares, while the latter were selling above par in August. The first effect was to decline in the latter of 7/8 of 1 cent. The price finally closed at 7 1/2 cent. Other stocks steady. Gold 139 3/4 cent.

## The New Military Aspect.

The battles fought and won in the East and in the West, at the beginning of July, were followed by a period of eleven weeks in which no operations of greater importance were undertaken than those of Gen. GILLMORE in the harbor of Charleston. In that period the army of Gen. MEADE moved from Pennsylvania to the Rapidan; the army of Gen. GRANT was cut up, and detachments of it sent from Vicksburg down and up the Mississippi; the army of Gen. ROSSCORNAN moved from Murfreesboro to the Tennessee River; but none of these movements were interrupted by the rebels.

Our lesser armies, too, had successes and reverses, but no serious actions, if we except one. Gen. STREKE seized the capital of Arkansas; Gen. FRANKLIN was repulsed from Texas; Gen. BURNETT captured Knoxville and Cumberland Gap; Gen. GILLMORE, after a brisk struggle, reduced Fort Sumter and the two works on Morris Island.

During these months of comparative repose, everything military looked bright and hopeful. Rebel armies defeated, strongholds captured, territory occupied, rebel lines contracted, rebel forces demoralized, and the rebel Confederacy apparently in the throes of dissolution. Our armies all strong, well planned, well led, filled with the spirit of victory, and needing only to deal a few more blows upon the enemy, and then fold up their battle-flags and contemplate the glories of the triumph achieved.

The thought of retreat, the idea that the rebellious storm, so high quelled, would again gather force and break in devastation over the land, entered into no man's mind, or, at all events, found no expression. Public confidence has never been as high during the war as in July, August and September of the current year; and there never was such good ground for it. It seemed as if we could almost deary the dawning of the morning of peace over a Union reconstructed, and a nation braced up and made stronger by the bloody hurricane under which it had passed.

In common with all others, we saw the brightening prospect, and gave expression to the universal hope. From time to time we earnestly warned the public not to give way to over-confidence; not to consider the struggle as over while the rebels had hundreds of thousands of men in the field and gave vent only to expressions of defiance. But as things stood a fortnight ago, we certainly considered that, if only our good fortune were maintained, the Confederacy must speedily totter to its fall.

While we still hold our ground firmly, though in Virginia and on the Mississippi, it is in the centre and at the really vital military point that our progress has met with a check and our arms a repulse, whose full measure, we trust, is expressed in the fact that Gen. ROSSCORNAN has fallen back to Chattanooga. While this was the only point at which the rebels could expect to win a success, while it was the most important point at which they could gain a victory, (excepting only Washington,) it was really the last point at which disaster to our arms was looked for by the people of the North. The rebels had never won a single important battle in the central region, and there seemed less prospect than ever of their winning one now. But it was our previous successes that made it possible for them to win. The triumph of Gen. GRANT on the Mississippi River, at which they could never hope to retrieve their fortunes—set loose for other work the rebel troops which had so long been held in that region. The rebel defeat at Gettysburg showed them the impossibility of overcoming the Army of the Potomac, and stimulated them to send their columns to the centre to try their hands on another field. The over-confidence of our military authorities and our people enabled them to play their game adroitly, and with some success. Had the military authorities properly appreciated the situation, apprehended the dangers, and foreseen the inevitable policy and strategy of the rebels, and had the army of Gen. GRANT, after its victory at Vicksburg, been dispatched forth to cooperate

with Gen. ROSSCORNAN, the fate of Chickamauga would never have been fought, or, had it been, it would have resulted in our army next unfurling its banners at Atlanta.

The July how is clear. Our present field of activity is on the Tennessee. Gen. DAVIS has concentrated there his most powerful army, and, in his own words, he is determined to succeed if it cost him all his armies. Our strongest army should confront his. Reinforcements should be hastened forward to Gen. ROSSCORNAN to enable him to maintain his ground and crush his adversary. Of course, at the same time, we must hold a strong line in Virginia, and be watchfullest, changing his programme and seizing his opportunity. Gen. DAVIS order LOOSELY East as quickly as he ordered him West. But from one quarter or another, ROSSCORNAN should have a reinforcement of thirty thousand men even before September glides into October.

## Postal Facilities in New-York—Suggestions for Reform.

We are in the habit of priding ourselves upon being the people of all others in the world the most eager in pursuit of all kinds of material improvement, the readiest to adopt every new contrivance or invention or regulation which promises in the smallest degree either to promote comfort or to save labor. And in everything which is dependent upon individual energy there is abundant evidence that our boasting is well founded. But anybody who had no better proof of it than is afforded by the management of some of our public enterprises would be greatly amused by these pretensions. Our Post-office, for instance, as compared with that of either France or England, has been in most particular, and is still in some, almost medieval in its clumsiness, slowness and uncertainty. It was the rule in the Post-office of both those countries that an unpaid letter should be forwarded to its destination in the regular course, and delivered on payment of double postage, for thirty years before this simple and effective expedient was adopted here. Until this Spring, the practice of our Post-office was the truly Turkish one of retaining the letter in the office in which it was first dropped, writing another letter to the person to whom it was addressed, requesting him to send on a stamp, waiting till his reply came, and then, having secured the stamp, and protected the revenue against all risk, forwarding the letter at last. This was in every way worthy of the Duchy of Posen.

But there was another arrangement which was even more brilliant, and which also survived till the present year—that by which the postage to be prepaid on all City letters was one cent, and the carrier was condemned to collect one cent more on its delivery. By this means we suppose the Government undertook to see that the expense of intramural correspondence was equally divided between the senders and receivers, but one result of it was that the carriers passed two-thirds of their time on door-steps waiting for a cent. Some genius, however, discovered that after all a great deal of labor might be saved by making the prepaid postage on City letters two cents, and as so many years passed before this contrivance was hit upon, and it must have been pretty difficult to devise, the Post-office ought to honor him with at least a bust.

There are still reforms to be made, however. In London and Paris there are deliveries of letters by the carriers every two hours, from eight in the morning till nine at night, and it is consequently possible for persons living in different parts of either of those cities to exchange letters twice or even three times a day. In New-York we are, if we may judge by our past performances, half a century from any such convenience. Our arrangements are all made on the theory that this is a little country town, in which everybody either lives or has a store within a few yards of the Post-office, and can walk over as many times a day as he pleases and peep into his box. There are, we believe, two deliveries a day by the carriers, but there is no means of having a City letter delivered on the day on which it is written, much less an answer received to it. A letter mailed in any town within a hundred miles of New-York, will reach its destination as soon as one written in the City, that is to say, on the following day. In this the country town theory crops out again. The supposition is, we presume, that everybody has a store or an office or a house near everybody else, and if he has anything to say to a friend or neighbor, can walk over and see him, or send his boy or maid with a note; and it is a curious commentary on our "go-aheadiveness," that this hypothesis has for years survived the notorious fact that large portions of the City population live six and seven miles from the General Post-office.

The fact is, that New-York is now the third City in the world in point of size, and is assuming, socially as well as commercially, all the features of a Metropolis. It is every month becoming the abode of larger and larger numbers of persons who have either retired from business or have never had any business, and who come here to enjoy themselves. These people, as well as the tradesmen in the upper parts of the City, who are engaged in the supply of their wants, do not go down town every day, and have not any engagements in Wall-street, but they are as much entitled to the consideration of the Post-office authorities as those who have. Therefore, their letters ought to be handed in at their doors promptly and regularly, just as many times a day as there are mail arrivals. To oblige them to go three or four miles in order to stand in line and ask for their letters at a small hole in the wall of an old church, is not a slight improvement on the Post-office at Stamboul, where everybody who expects a letter sorts the mails himself and pockets as many as he takes a fancy to.

There is one other contrivance so admirably adapted to vex and confuse the public, that we cannot pass it over in silence. In England, and France, there is a certain fixed interval between the closing of the mails at the General Post-office and at all the sub-offices. Consequently, given the hour of closing at the former, one knows at once how much sooner it will occur at the latter.

This rule, we believe, generally, has also as regards domestic mails, but as the departure of an European mail, it is, to be disregarded. The hour of closing at the General Post-office is regularly announced, but this does not furnish the slightest clue as to the hour of closing at the up-town Stations. In order to ascertain the interval which is to elapse between them, you have to visit each Station before each mail, and examine the notice on the board. At Station D, for instance, the mails close at intervals varying from an hour to two hours before the mail in Nassau-street, and the interval is different almost every week, with the most charming irregularity. If it depended on the tide, one could ascertain it on any given day by looking at an almanac, but it seems to have as little apparent connection with any rule as the direction of the wind.

## Gov. Seymour and the Draft.

It is narrated in the Newcomes that Sir Barnes Newcome, having been grossly insulted by his uncle, Col. Newcome, repaired to Gen. Sir George Tufto, to whom he expressed so bitter a regret that his relationship to the Colonel forbade him to demand satisfaction, as to fill that worthy warrior with chagrin that so gallant and admired a gentleman should be banished of his desire. It chanced, however, that Mr. Olve Newcome heard of the disappointment of Sir Barnes, and straightway addressed a note to that fiery baronet, offering to gratify him at once. But when Sir George hastened to congratulate Sir Barnes on this unexpected opportunity, he found that that gentleman's appetite for blood-letting had been suddenly appeased. After striving in vain to bring his man to the scratch, Sir George quitted him in disgust, and, repairing to Bay's Club, did not hesitate to express the conviction that Sir Barnes was afraid to fight—an opinion in which all who heard his story readily concurred.

We have been reminded of this fable by the behavior of Gov. SEYMOUR and his cypreous brethren in other States, regarding the draft. His Excellency, in addressing his "immediate constituency," assumed them that the question of the constitutionality of the enrollment act should be tested in the Courts. In Massachusetts the Democratic Constitutional Club resolved that it should be tested in like manner, and with much flourish of trumpets retained Mr. CALKINS CUSINO and Mr. PAINE for that purpose. Judge CURTIS was expected to give an opinion; and all good Copperheads in newspapers and conventions, went to work and rejoiced, publicly, with thanksgiving, over the great things to be done. The act was clearly unconstitutional; it would be so held; no one doubted it; that good Democrat, JERRY MASON, said so; and the Government was to be brought to great and speedy grief.

Parturient montes; nascitur ridiculus mus. The draft went on. Many hundreds of men were taken by the Provost-Marshal in Massachusetts and sent to camp. In this State the "military press-gangs," as the World delicately calls the Provost-Marshal, "entrapped, imprisoned, and held" many citizens. The Courts were open. The judges sat. But for five weeks no writ of habeas corpus was issued, no injunction was prayed for, no suit for false imprisonment ever commenced. The pretence that the act was unconstitutional was fast dying out, and even the Democratic Convention failed to pay it the equivocal compliment of giving it a place in their platform.

At length, more than two months after the draft was commenced in Massachusetts, and a month after it began here, the President saw fit to suspend the writ of habeas corpus. He may or may not have acted wisely; but of his power in the premises, no respectable lawyer entertains a doubt. And, thereupon, one of our contemporaries charges that the President has broken pledges given by him and by Gen. DIX, that the act should be tested in the Courts.

It is possible that this pretence may impose upon the somewhat cloudy intellects of Gov. SEYMOUR's "immediate constituents," but to an average intelligence, the humbug is transparent. In the first place, the President has given the simplest opportunity to raise the question by habeas corpus before suspending the writ. Nine-tenths of the drafted men were in camp in Massachusetts before the proclamation was issued. Four weeks of uninterrupted drafting had taken place of it. If the malcontents had been in earnest, the question might have been argued and determined before this. The President had a right to think that the intention to bring the act before the Court had been abandoned. And it is no secret that this was the advice of the shrewdest of the Democratic leaders.

Nor is it true that the suspension of the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus has deprived Gov. SEYMOUR of the opportunity to raise the question before the judicial tribunals. Let some drafted man, upon whom notice has been served, apply to a United States Court to enjoin the Provost-Marshal from taking him. The remedy thus afforded would be found, we venture to say, as prompt, as efficient and as easy, at least, as any relief which might have been expected from the writ of habeas corpus.

When Sir George Tufto found that Sir Barnes Newcome had no stomach for the encounter, which CHIV offered to him, he addressed him as follows: "Dash me, Sir, if you don't want me, why the dash do you send for me, dash me. Yesterday you talked as if you would hit the Colonel's head off, and to-day, when his son offers you every accommodation, by dash, Sir, you're afraid to meet him." And thereupon he intruded upon his bed and left him.

President might well embody Sir George's remarks in more decorous language, and apply them to the behavior of Gov. SEYMOUR.

month and his friends, leaving the constitutional question which they once pretended that they could decide concerning the Enrollment act.

Gen. Seymour and Chalmers Diré.

The Southern Confederacy is in very much the condition of the Metropolitan theatres, under their present popular administration. There is a good deal of every play, and stalks across the boards at most inopportune moments, freezing the blood of spectators, and making each particular hair of every of the wigs in the house stand on end. The ghost that haunts the Confederacy is the "domestic traitor." He has left the graveyard for good it seems, and has been showing himself in all parts of the land, in the heart of Confederates. Corporals in conscripting meet and fear him. Generals in the field issue orders against him. Governors in council hurl anathemas upon him. Editors in poetic frenzy consign him to infernal torments. The President in his palace trembles to hear of him as he would to hear of Lucifer at large.

A "mass meeting" of Richmond mechanics, held only one week ago, proclaimed in the hearing of the rebel Administration: "There are men in Richmond to-day who would rather see the gridiron flag of Yankeeedom floating over yonder Capitol than our own glorious ensign." The Richmond Enquirer saw the ghost, but shut his eyes and quaked out: "Treason, if it lurks anywhere, has not dared to show its hideous head, even in this dark day of the cause." Which most likely met the sheeted apparition—the anxious and hunger-driven laboring men, or the paid scribe of unscrupulous power!

In Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi there is no end of ghost-seeing on the part of frantic rebels. "Domestic traitors" infest every town, erook at every cross-road, and skulk from description in every forest. They are kicked at and cuffed at on every hand. They are reviled as renegades. They are threatened with the "deep damnation" of some horrible "taking off," but they pass through all assaults impalpable and unharmed. There seem to be no fewer found wandering in the highways and byways, after all this obnoxious, than before—and foiled Confederates shake with new terror to find it so.

West of the Mississippi there is no less evidence of evil spirits plaguing the Confederacy. The vagabond Governors who met lately at Marshall, Texas, to air their titles and rub up their rheumatism, had fearful second sight of disloyal goblins. "The Press and the clergy" were urged to active labors, under the assurance that their efforts would bring about happy results. "Under the searching eye of a whole people \* \* \* the plots of secret fees will wither in the bud, \* \* \* the selfish trimmer abandon his neutrality, and the vile traitor be cowed into the inaction of despair." Thus the Governors.

The simultaneous and concurrent evidences of "domestic treason" in the Confederacy is what might have been expected. Seed sown in dishonor is producing its natural fruit. He who betrays once will betray again. The rebellion began in treason, inexcusable, gigantic and remorseless. It trampled on oaths, honorable traditions, and a stipendous national glory. At one fatal plunge it fell as deep from heaven to hell. But its votaries and victims are more reckless than fallen angels whose crime they have patterned, for the poet tells us that "devils with devils damned firm concord hold." Not so with the Confederate traitors. They sought a common destiny, and found a common pit; but now, instead of mutual faith and action, they turn and rend each other. So mote it be.

## AMUSEMENTS.

The sale of boxes and season tickets for the coming season of Italian opera prospers so well, that it is confidently expected there will be from this source a regular subscription of several hundred dollars for each night of the first series of performances. The probable amount varies according to the particular individual connected with the Academy of Music that one happens to speak to, and his degree of hopefulness at the moment of estimating it, but there is no doubt that the subscription will be exceptional in its largeness. The boxes are eagerly subscribed for, and we hear already of parties who have procured their season seats in the balcony and parquette. The manager's golden vision of a subscription of five hundred dollars a night, will, it is more than expected, be realized under Mr. MAZZINI's management, in which case we may expect to hear of a halo round that gentleman's pocket, if not of a nimbus over his head. In fact there is no reason why a large subscription should not always be secured. A good, reliable and energetic management is all that the public demands; with this and the certainty that the season will be carried out, there is no doubt that subscribers would always flock in, simply because they have the pick of the house, and are thereby greatly favored without having to pay anything extra for it. There is much confidence in Mr. MAZZINI, and although he has hardly made any stir in the way of advertising, and has only just opened his box-sheet, we are not surprised to hear that the rush of subscribers is greater than was ever known before, and that from this source alone the season will be insured from disaster, and rendered one of the most brilliant on record. "Roberto Davenant" is selected for the opening night, and as the American Institute has closed its fair, the rehearsals will be commenced at once. We are glad to learn that Miss CLARA LOUISA KALLOOS has entirely recovered from her recent severe attack of indisposition, and will make her reappearance in the season.

The artists of Mr. AUSCHUTZ's German troupe have already arrived from Hamburg, and will go to harness on Monday next in Baltimore, where Mr. AUSCHUTZ commences operations. The company will open on the Dec. 1 at the New-York Academy of Music, and play for two or three months. The repertoire is almost entirely new in this country, and will be interpreted by the latest arrived singers by a superb chorus, by a full orchestra, and with the assistance of entirely new scenery and a costly and appropriate wardrobe. There cannot be a doubt of the complete success of the enterprise. The Germans are justly attached to their national opera, and are justly proud to be in point of numbers, the third German city of the world, and in point of diffused wealth far ahead of the two rivals, Vienna and Berlin. It is obvious that the Tenors have both the strength and the means to make their opera a successful institution if they are so disposed. Experience has demonstrated, too, that Mr. AUSCHUTZ has been in the front of the American public, who will gladly support him in his effort to give a cis-Atlantic popularity to the master-works of Germany. An initial performance will be given at the Brooklyn Academy of Music on Thursday evening, for the purpose of introducing the artists to our public. No New-York theatre could be obtained for the purpose, hence the necessity of adjourning to the Grand City.

Mr. WALLACE's theatre opens on Wednesday

next. A new show has been prepared for the occasion. On the following Monday, immediately with the opera, Mr. John Wren will open the Olympic (John Wren's), which has been carefully redecorated. For the present we have Mr. Brown at the Winter Garden, and Mr. Farnham at Niblo's, both of whom play to enormous houses. At the latter establishment Mrs. Farnham will make her debut to-morrow night in an English drama called "Gemma, or the Jewish Mother." At the Park Theatre in Brooklyn, "Natalie's Progress," and "Beauty and the Beast," will be played to-night. At Barnum's Museum a new spectacular drama, called "Eerie, the Deceit," will be produced to-day. "Eerie," the most important part in it. At the New-York Theatre an excellent Ravel performance is produced. We are glad to notice that this establishment is steadily gaining in public favor. It is well conducted and merits patronage.

Mr. BARNARD, of this City, obtained the first prize for piano-fortes at the American Institute. A very superior instrument, made by Mr. Pape, on the plan of S. B. DIXON, secured the second prize.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK's concert, at Irving Hall, are postponed in consequence of a serious illness in that gentleman's family.

## NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Sept. 27.

GEN. ROSSCORNAN'S ARMY.

From what can be ascertained, the latest dispatches from Gen. ROSSCORNAN show the condition of affairs to be more hopeful.

NO FIGHTING IMMINENT.

There is no prospect of a conflict between Gen. MEADE's army and the rebel forces, which accords from the RAPIDAN recently predicted as imminent.

RESIGNATION OF GEN. SLOCUM.

Gen. SLOCUM, commanding the 9th New York corps, has tendered his resignation to the President.

MATERIAL OF WAR.

The Government at the present time has on hand in the different armories throughout the country, some 200,000 rounds of small arms, five hundred thousand of which are effective. The number is rapidly increasing, the Springfield manufacturers alone turning out 25,000 rifle bullets every month. Under the contract made by Secretary CANNON, nearly two years ago, with private parties, for 200,000 rifle arms, only 25,000 have as yet been delivered to the Government—the munitions manufactured by contract costing one-third more than those made at Springfield. There are also on hand about 5,400 24 and 32-pound smooth-bore cannon, which are rapidly being converted into effective guns by the rifling process. By this means the weight of the projectile is increased one-third, and a greater range gained with less waste of powder.

SKULKERS RETURNING.

The statement going the rounds of the Press that 115,000 men were absent without leave from the Army of the Potomac alone—in other words, had deserted—is incorrect. From figures in the Provost-Marshal-General's Office it is ascertained that on the 1st of July, 1863, there were but 92,789 deserters from all the armies in the field. Since the establishment of the Bureau of Deserters over 15,000 of these miscreant "skulkers" have been returned to their regiments.

THE MISSOURI ORKILLATION.

A delegation, sixty-three in number, appointed at the great peace and Emancipation Convention, held at Jefferson on the 3d of September, composed of representatives from all the loyal counties in Missouri, arrived here yesterday. The subject of the delegation is to present an address to the President, setting forth the grievances of loyal Missourians under the Conservative and anti-Administration policy pursued in that Department by Gen. SCOTT, and to demand, on behalf of the loyal people, his immediate removal, and the appointment of Gen. BURNETT in his stead. As Kansas is included in the Missouri Department, the seeds delegates also. The delegation have been tendered and have accepted an invitation from the Union League to attend a demonstration at Cooper Institute, New-York, on their return to Missouri. The delegation is composed largely of members of the Legislature, and nearly all are or have been slave-owners. They are now on a new Convention and immediate abolition of Slavery.

SENTENCES OF MILITARY OFFENSES.

The sentence of death in the case of Private JAMES VANDER, Company E, Thirtieth Ohio Volunteers, convicted of desertion, has been commuted to confinement for three months at hard labor, with forfeiture of all pay and allowances due or to become due until the expiration of his sentence.

In the case of Capt. Wm. WOODWARD, Second Minnesota Volunteers, convicted of using disloyal language and insubordination, the sentence of dismissal from the United States service has been commuted to forfeiture of three months' pay.

First Lieut. MARTIN HIXON, Fourth Kentucky Volunteers, and Capt. ADAM HARTMAN, Company G, Twelfth regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, have both been cashiered the service—the former for being absent without leave and the latter for embezzling public property.

Private DAVIS McCARTY, Company B, Twenty-third Illinois Volunteers, having been convicted of a deadly assault upon a fellow soldier and violently assaulting his Sergeant, has been sentenced to be shot, and the sentence has been approved by the President.

Capt. OLIVER CORTEZ, Fifth New-York artillery, convicted of fraud in the matter of musters, has been dismissed the service.

SERIOUSLY WOUNDED BY GUERRILLAS.

Lieut. H. WILLIAMS, Company D, Fourteenth Brooklyn Volunteers, while riding yesterday toward Roxbury, was attacked by two guerrillas in civilian dress, and shot through the leg so severely that it is feared that amputation will become necessary. This affair happened on the west side of the Rapidan, eight miles from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac.

CIVILIANS EXCHANGED.

All civilian prisoners paroled and delivered at City Point previous to the 6th of May last have been declared exchanged.

The General Land Office is engaged in the issue of patents for a number of large ranches in California.

NATIONAL BANKS.

The following National Banks have been organized since the 10th of September:



### The Prisoner Committed to the Tombs

where they appear now.

James M. Hays testified as follows: I am a resident of Kansas, married to the Twenty-sixth Precinct, about 4 P. M. on Saturday, I was standing in the Park by the Moll of Records; I saw a crowd gathered in front of the Police Mug; I then started to go over; as I was going over I heard one shot fired; then I heard over the air as I was crossing the car; I saw a crowd of people gathered around the car; I saw the crowd the third was fired; by whom I do not know; I did not see it; I got through and saw a man deceased lying on the steps of the Sunday Times office; I entered who had done it and somebody told me that the person was inside; I then took the person

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father, aged 6 months and 15 days;  
 The relatives and friends of the family, and the members  
 of Merrimack Lodge L. O. O. F. N. are respectfully  
 invited to attend the funeral of the deceased, the  
 parents, George and Eliza, on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock,  
 without further invitation.  
 MARKED BY ORDER OF THE LODGE.  
 The friends of the family, and of the brother, Thomas  
 E. Morgan, are invited to attend his funeral, which his  
 late residence, No. 90 West Street, on Tuesday afternoon,  
 at 3 o'clock.  
 MARKED BY ORDER OF THE LODGE.  
 The friends of the family, and of the brother, Thomas  
 E. Morgan, are invited to attend his funeral, which his  
 late residence, No. 90 West Street, on Tuesday afternoon,  
 at 3 o'clock.  
 MARKED BY ORDER OF THE LODGE.

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ment, as he has shown in many cases that skill and knowledge which have helped him to win great a reputation. He is entirely prepared to protect health that is most likely to be recommended all customers from **GERHARD OESTERHAGEN** and **SOREN THORP** to apply to come to Dr. Von Kneuberg with a possibility of being cured.

**FREDERICK WEBER, No. 26 Du-**  
**chaine Street, New York City**

Dr. Von Kneuberg's Office

**DR. VON KNEUBERG'S OFFICE**  
140 N. 4TH ST. PHILADELPHIA, PA.

**COLORIFIC-COLORIFIC.**  
No longer keep secret. These handsome mountebanks and phishers on Broadway, and other parts of C. C. City, are selling a cheap and worthless preparation of "Colorific Color," and others have sold it. Colorific color has beautiful. No waste, preparation, or trouble. Will not burn or crisp your hair. Leaves it soft and glossy with condition. It guarantees it. Best and most. Buy it and try it. Will use no other. Spinners for ladies. Applied without entangling. General agent, FURNSTON & SCOFFIELD, No. 22 John St., New-York.

**SUBSTITUTIONS WANTED. AN ACCEPTANCE**  
Also substituted. And what is it. Substitution will be paid.



**PUBLIC NOTICES.**

[illegible]

CHAS. WARD Nos. 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, in block No. 223; Ward Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, all in One Hundred and Fourteenth street, between Third-avenue and Avenue A.  
 A. B. McNeil, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795,

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to recommend that milk delivered to stores on the same day be purchased for 10 cents per quart, and that the price of half pints be per quart, during the same period.

On behalf of the Milk Producers' Association, JAMES M. HOGAN, President, Rockland County Milk Association, and J. C. CHANCEY SMITH, Isaac B. Caryl, Pokenam Brothers, Committee.

**THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS** will meet every Tuesday at 10 o'clock, at the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 10 o'clock P. M. Parties having business to bring before the committee are requested to attend.

Alderman **TERENCE BLEY,**  
Alderman **FRANK MITCHELL,**  
Alderman **JOHN T. HENRY.**

Alderman **FREDERICK OTT,**  
Alderman **JOHN D. OTTWEILL,**  
Councilman **WM. JOYCE,**  
Councilman **ROBERT WEBSTER,**  
Councilman **JOHN McCONNELL,**  
Councilman **ALICE BRANDON,**  
Councilman **JOHN McFARLAND.**

**SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE** appointed to make arrangements to receive and entertain the delegates of the National Association of Manufacturers, now lying in our harbor, will hold a meeting

on MONDAY, the 24th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, to make the necessary arrangements for their reception.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.  
T. D. FOLEY, Mayor.  
ANDREW F. KONTZ,  
CHARLES H. HALL,  
Committee on Public Safety.  
JAMES J. CONNELLEY,  
PATRICK KEENAN,  
MICHAEL MURRAY,  
JOHN MCNEVIN,  
Committee of Board of Councillors.

**SPECIAL MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS.**  
The committee will hold on MONDAY, the 24th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, for the purpose of considering the various petitions to erect a suitable monument to the War Veterans of all periods, and to make such recommendations as they may deem proper.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS.  
TERENCE F. FARLEY,  
PETER MITCHELL,  
JOHN T. HEALY,  
F. A. BOOLE,  
JOHN W. OTT,  
Committee on National Affairs.

**THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN** will meet on WEDNESDAY, the 25th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. A full attendance is requested.

for the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,  
GEO. A. JENNINGS, } Committees on Police.  
CHAS. H. HALL.

**THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS**

The Board of Councilmen will meet FRIDAY  
MORNING, at 9 o'clock, in the hall of the  
COMMONS, No. 9 CITY Hall, for the purpose of investigating  
the petition of JOHN W. MURPHY, relative to the  
improvement of the lamps used in the city.  
The committee requested to appear before the Committee  
on the subject further are:

ALEX. BRANDON,  
JAMES MURRAY, } Committee on  
THOMAS O'BRIEN, } Lamps and Gas.

**THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH**

The Board of Aldermen will meet on Monday  
evening, City Hall, on THURSDAY next, at eight o'clock, at two  
o'clock, for the purpose of considering the report of the  
committee on the petition of the citizens of the city  
relative to the action of the Committee are re-  
quested to attend.

JACOB M. LANG,  
JOHN D. OTTILIE, } Citizens.

**THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILD-**

ings of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every  
WEDNESDAY, in the hall of the COMMONS, at one  
o'clock, for the purpose of considering the petition of such

Members. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

**PETER MASTERTON,** Committee on  
**JOSEPH FOX,** Public Buildings.  
**LEWIS S. RYER.**

**THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE**  
**CITY OF ALDERMEN** will meet every **WEDNESDAY**  
at **seven o'clock** at the **Public Buildings**, for the  
purpose of receiving the reports of the  
various parties interested in any matter before the Committee will  
have an opportunity of being heard.

**GEORGE A. JEREMIAH,**  
**TERENCE FARLEY,**  
**CHARLES H. HALL,**  
Committee on Sewers.

**THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE**  
**CITY OF ALDERMEN** will meet every **FRIDAY**, at two  
o'clock, at the **Public Buildings**, for the purpose of  
receiving the reports of the various parties  
interested in matters pending the action of the  
Committee, are invited to attend.

**TERENCE FARLEY,**  
**JACOB M. LONG,**  
**PETER MASTERTON,**  
Committee.

**THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPART-**  
**MENT** of the **City of Aldermen**, will meet every  
**THURSDAY**, at a board of aldermen's Room,  
at **seven o'clock**, for the purpose of receiving the  
reports of the various parties interested in  
any matter before the Committee will have an  
opportunity of being heard.

**JOHN MCCOOL,**  
**JOHN MCCOOL,**  
Committee.

**LEGAL NOTICES.**

**SUPERIOR COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK—ROBERT S. HARTWIG, Plaintiff, vs. EDWIN D. MORGAN, Jr., (summons for a money debt and contract).—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned to appear before the undersigned at this office, at the City of New York, at No. 1 Broadway, in the City of New York, within twenty days after the date of the service of this summons on you, and to answer the said complaint filed the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action is entitled to recover the sum of twenty-three dollars and twenty-five cents and twenty-three cents, and to recover the costs of this action, and twenty-five cents, parcel thereof from the seventh day of September, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine dollars and ninety-six cents, other parcel thereof from the seventh day of November, one**

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MANHATTAN, N. Y. (U.S. Customs' report) -  
 100 to 200 tons per load, and in quantity in all kinds  
 of food, jobs and news papers from the  
 coast. U. S. CUSTOMS' new establishment, No. 13  
 and now arrived in the Adair House.



## AMUSEMENTS.

**RINGOLD GARDEN.**  
Landscape Manager. Mr. W. A. Wessley  
THE HOUSE CROWDED HIGHLY  
ON MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 22,  
THE HOUSE WAS FULL OF THE BEST PART.  
THE LAST NIGHT OF THIS SEASON OF  
EDWIN FORREST.  
He has grand impersonations of  
in the series of Shakespeare's plays, of the last  
name. He will be supported by  
A SLENDID CAST,  
including  
MR. J. MACDONALD,  
MR. J. G. LAMBERT,  
MR. J. W. COLLIER,  
MR. E. T. KINGGOLI,  
MR. F. PONSIS,  
MR. J. H. ALLAN and  
MRS. GRATTAN  
Conductor. Harry B. Dowd  
Mr. Wessley has the honor to announce to the public  
that he has arranged to give a series of lectures with  
MILK VESTIBAL.

THE  
 GREAT LYRIC SINGING  
 who will make her debut upon the English scene.  
 On TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 28, 1903,  
 in the first and portable theatre.  
 GEMMA - OF THE JEWISH MOTHER.  
 ENTIRELY NEW MUSIC.  
 NEW SCENERY.  
 NEW APPOINTMENTS.  
 On WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 29, 1903,  
 POSITIVELY FOR THE ONLY TIME  
 during his present engagement.  
 EDWIN FORREST  
 will appear as  
 DAMON  
 in Danna's celebrated play DANAMON AND PYTHIAS.  
 Seats may be secured at the Box Office  
 THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE.  
 WALLACE'S.  
 Mr. Wallack..... Proprietor.  
 Mr. Lester Wallack..... Stage Manager.  
 It is respectfully announced that the Theatre will  
 OPEN  
 FOR THE FALL AND WINTER SEASON

repeated, refigured and newly decorated.  
AN ENTIRELY NEW DRAWA,  
In live acts, will be presented on the  
SCENERY, ALL NEW, APPROPRIATE  
and of the most elegant appointment. A list of  
THE COMPANY,  
will include the names of:  
MR. JACOB WALZACK, MR. JOHN GILBERT  
MR. O. FISHER, MR. MARK SMITH  
MR. ROSE RAND, MR. YOUNG, MR. FLOTT  
JOHN BOLTON, MR. DAVID  
MR. MOORE, MR. BROWN, MR. WILLIAMSON  
MRS. LARKINS, MR. POPP, MISS MARY ANN  
MRS. HOE, MISS MARY ANN  
MRS. VERNON, MISS M. HENRIQUE  
MISS MORAN, MISS JOHN SEFTON  
MISS HURKE, MISS JENNIE  
(Her first appearance here.) (Her first appearance here)  
MISS M. BARRETT, MISS GREEN, MISS CAMBARI  
MISS M. MILLER, MISS JENNIE  
MR. MOLLENHAUER  
has been engaged as  
ORCHESTRA OF FIRST-CLASS PERFORMERS.  
MR. H. IRERWOOD, MR. OHAR. INGALLS,  
MISS M. MILLER, MISS JENNIE  
BOX-BUOK

Open on Monday, 26th, from 8 till 6 o'clock.  
Treasurer, Mr. Moser.

**WINTER GARDEN.**

The Management desires to announce that, owing to the BOOTH'S engagement in the present season, the present season's series of performances limited to four weeks. It will be unable to repeat his several great rôles as usual. A series of characters in which he has been engaged during the winter season the nights on which particular characters will be represented, the Management announces a list of the several characters in which he has been engaged during the winter season and nights devoted to each character:

|                |                  |
|----------------|------------------|
| MONDAY.....    | OTHELLO.         |
| TUESDAY.....   | DAVID LAGO.      |
| WEDNESDAY..... | LAGO.            |
| THURSDAY.....  | HAMLET.          |
| FRIDAY.....    | BOOTH'S benefit. |
| SATURDAY.....  | RICHARD III.     |

**NEW-YORK THEATRE.**

Late Wallack's, cor. Broome-st. and Broadway.  
In consequence of repeated demands at the box-office the magnificent Pantomime of the  
**THE GREAT ROYAL WHITE KNIGHT,**  
will be performed a few nights longer, in addition

which the beautiful spectacular ballet of the  
COLORED PEOPLE  
will be given, with grand exotic dances and  
A FINE TRAPPAZ.  
The most beautiful and artistic display  
of the Artist being brought before the curtain each evening  
of its rendition to receive the plaudits of the house.  
In addition to the above will be given the new  
TIGHT-ROPE AND SINGLE TRAPPAZ.  
Charles Jacobs, Tight-rope and Dress Circle 50 cents  
Family Circle 25 cents.

**PARK THEATRE.**  
Lance and Manager—Mr. Gabriel Harrison  
Stage Manager—Mr. B. A. Harris  
**THE MUSICAL EXTRAVAGANZA**  
THE GREAT TRIUMPHANT  
FULL AND FASHIONABLE HOUSES—  
MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 28, 1893.  
MAJAL ENGAGEMENTS.  
Mr. G. H. ANDREWS.  
Mr. WALTER LENNOX.  
Mr. DEWMON GRACE.  
MISS HENRIETTA IRVIN  
BEAUTY AND THE BEAST.  
Beauty—Miss Mary Ellen  
John Quill. Mr. Walter Lennox.

Beat  
 Sir Aldgate  
 NEW SCENERY  
 BEAUTIFUL MUSIC.  
 Doors open at 7; begin at 8.

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**THE TURF.**

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**FASHION COURSE.**

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TROTTING.  
 TUESDAY, Sept. 29, at 2 o'clock P. M.  
 Match at 1000.  
 Mlle beats, 2nd 3 to 5 to harness.  
 H. Woodruff names; G. S. Somerville.  
 H. P. Jones names; G. M. Fanny Allen.  
 J. CROCHERSON,  
 Manager.

---

**UNION COURSE. L-L TROTTING-ON MON-**  
 DAY, Sept. 29, at 2 P. M. a purse and stakes of  
 \$400, made money for the race. Hirs-  
 Woodruff names; G. GEN. McCLAREN; John G.  
 Beer names; H. M. SUNNYSIDE; Sam McLaughlin  
 names; H. L. L. L. Police and W. H.  
 Hamsburg. Further every fifteen minutes for 15

New-Tex., and South  
Western, and the  
spot is even.

Ferry at 1 P. M., connecting with  
the New York and New England  
SHAW & WHITE, Proprietors.

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## LECTURES.

**LITERARY SOCIETIES WISHING TO**  
Lecture, in connection with the undersigned for the  
suing lecture courses will please address him at the  
care of DAVID MARTIN, Esq., London Bible War  
house, No. 426 Broadway, New-York City.

L. F. TASTRO

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## MEETINGS.

**TWELFTH WARD PUBLIC MEETING.**  
The A. B. Railroad to Harlem River, Queens and pro  
erty owners are invited to attend a meeting at the  
Hotel, Lenox Brewery, corner of 166th st. and 8th av. at  
SUNDAY EVENING, the 29th inst. at 7 1/2 o'clock.  
By order of  
THOS. MANSON, President  
A. N. LEWIS, Secretary.  
D. H. KNAPP.

**BOARDING AND LODGING**  
**BOARDING**—A FAMILY WITHOUT CHILDREN of a few single gentlemen, can be accommodated with a small family, references required. Apply at No. 200 West 53rd st.

**BOARD WANTED** IN A CHEERFUL NEIGHBORHOOD, by a lady, her daughter and a female servant, requiring a pleasant, airy, comfortable, a bedroom and hall bedroom, communication with the street, having good accommodations, and furnishing a good table, need apply. Apply to F. B. G., No. 1 East 124th st.

**BOARD WANTED**—IN A RESPECTABLE HOME, a brave family up town, for two young men, clerks in a City; one was a furnished house, and the other a small, modern, which can be named in answer to this ad. Box No. 953 Post-off.

**BOARD WANTED**—WITH A RESPECTABLE, cheerful family, for a gentleman, and his wife, and two adjoining rooms, references required; satisfactory references given. Address, with location and terms, S. Box No. 1366 New-York Post-Office.

**ROOMS WANTED.—A FAMILY CONSISTING** of five, including servants, who furnished rooms in the Windsor, private family preferred; telephone any address. Address—**W. L. M. Box 124, Times Office.**

**ROOMS WANTED FOR SEVERAL SINGLES** residing near the Windsor, all from \$3 to \$6 per week. Address, setting terms; Box No. 4,628 Post office.

**NO. 17, 17E EAST 14TH-ST.—A ROOM** for a single gentleman, and a room for two single gentlemen, with bath, and a room for two single gentlemen, with bath. Rent, \$10.00 per month. References required.

**FOUR FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET** in a new building, with central heat. References required. Apply at No. 22 West 20th-st., near 9th av.

**WANTED.—A FURNISHED ROOM UP TO** be let by a very small quiet family; terms must be moderate. Address L. M. Box No. 194 Times Office.

**TO LET.—FURNISHED APARTMENTS TO LET** in a new building, with central heat. References required. Apply at No. 22 West 20th-st., near 9th av.

**COUNTRY BOARD.**  
**DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD CANE.**  
 Approved for the January and Fall seasons, in a com-  
 modious country residence, surrounded with shade trees,  
 beautiful scenery, and handsomely located among the  
 hills. Air is pure, healthy and cool. Liberal table, new  
 furniture and piano. Reference required. Address R. H.  
 Keopae, Ulukou County, N. Y.

**MACHINERY.**  
**STEAM ENGINE, BOILER AND CRAFTING**  
 For sale or to be made to order. Prices made. Inquire of  
 J. H. Keopae, Ulukou County, N. Y.















## INSTRUCTION

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COLLEGE.**  
NO. 321 FOURTH-AV.  
GEORGE W. BACON, A. M., LL. B.  
R. S. BACON, A. M., LL. B., V.  
Best improvements the fullest  
preparing students for college  
business. Instruction is given

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mercial law, bookkeeping, c  
osophy, rhetoric and logic,  
the ordinary English bran  
ght without extra charge of an  
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the instruction imparted: P

and Dwight, of Columbia College, New York, and  
 corner. Circulars at the bookstall.

**COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE**  
**FOR YOUNG LADIES.**  
 Formerly "The Springler Institute."  
 CORNER PARK-AY, AND 11th ST.

Session will commence W  
GORHAM D. ABBOT  
**KEY LOCK INSTITU**  
outh Williamstown. Berksh  
fourth semi-annual session w  
ty pupils. Terms \$300 per

**BENJ. F. MILLS, A. M.**  
**FRANCIS FRENCH INSTITUTE**  
10 East 24th-st., near Madison  
Boarding and Day School. Pre-  
sident, the Navy School, College  
pupils obliged to learn and speak  
English in their other studies.

PROF. ELIE CHARLIE  
 KIR INSTITUTE.—BOA  
 Pool for Young Ladies, No. 16  
 Sept. 15. C. H. GARDNEE

**LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.**  
 Highway, between 21st and 22nd streets, gives a limited number of places in the building of the Principal. Last year, previous year, still attending school at that was filled. Refers to the following year:  
 Under. Geo. Deforest. Pro

|     |                     |       |
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| er. | Edmund Dwight.      | H. J. |
| ld. | Parker Handy.       | D. J. |
|     | Alex. Knox.         | Robt. |
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**HE MISSES HOWLAND**  
 Take into their family six children, eleven and 14, whom they will take care of morally and physically.

**ONE HOWLAND** will contribute

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.  
 IRLAND will also receive a  
 a few hours of each day for  
 English branches and in the Fre  
 For circulars and other in  
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**THE COMMERCIAL CO**

No. 516 Broadway, New Y

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e popular works on Book-keep  
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g and Business Affairs. Circ

**FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL**  
NO. 224 MADISON-AVE.,  
will be reopened on THURSDAY,  
the above address will always

**MRS. LEVERETT'S**  
**FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING**

**AY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG**  
No. 32 West 18th-st.  
on TUESDAY, Sept 15th.  
at the above address.

**SWOOD MILITARY A**  
BOY, N. J., two hours from  
Ferry and Railroad, at 7 and  
the School now in full operati  
WEDNESDAY, P. M. Cats  
place. MARCUS SPRING

**MRS. AND MISS STEE**  
FRENCH AND ENGLISH  
d Day-School for young ladies  
reopen September 21.  
Leonard's class for young ladies  
the opening of school.

**MRS. MACAULAY**  
AND ENGLISH BOARDING

**SCHOOL.**  
No. 253 Madison-av.,  
reopen on WEDNESDAY, 8  
ars or further particulars, p

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**SING SING**  
**FEMALE SEMINARY**  
REV. S. N. HOWELL, A. I  
PRINCIPAL.

**BENJAMIN MASON**  
SOCIAL AND MILITARY B  
SCHOOL, Yockers, N. Y.  
boys intelligent, healthy, C  
3 Nassau-st. and No 574 B

**WASHINGTON COLLEGE**  
INSTITUTE, on Washington-square  
of McCoaugal-st., (GEORGE  
r.) Pupils of all ages, prep  
ge, come daily to this Insti-  
-York and the adjacent citie  
cc., had at the Institute, (u  
ats are invited to visit.) at

**AD FEMALE INSTITUTE**  
ge Co., N. Y.—Hon Wm. H.  
ter term of five months will  
ultion in English and French  
ul, Miss MARY E. HOTCHK  
i, No. 218 West 31st-st., the 22d  
ember. Circulars can be obtained  
e. 593 Broadway and of Ivis

**MISSISS BUCKNALL'S**  
Each Boarding and Day School  
West Thirty-seventh-st., second  
will reopen Sept. 15. The  
assisted by Professors of emilo  
Department little girls are  
the preparatory studies.

**TEACHING AND NAUTICAL**  
No. 30 Cooper Union, N. Y.  
Hempstead, N. Y.—Thorough Academic.

**REALLY EDUCATED** (within seven miles of New-  
adles into his family to instr  
Address EDUCATION, Box  
Office.

**WESLEYAN SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.**  
**WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16.**  
**MISSES OAKLEY'S**  
 for Young Ladies (strictly limited)  
**MONDAY, Sept. 14, at No. 98 M.**  
**HALL—YOUNG LADIES**  
 PL., at Jamaica, L. I., will receive  
 September. P. A.  
**ALLOW'S ENGLISH**

**CON SPA ACADEMY,**  
Terms, \$160 per Annum. Ad-  
mission for a circular to Rev. JAS. G.  
**WEEKER'S BOARDING**  
for young ladies will reopen  
No. 32 West 40th-st.

**MISS MASON'S SCHOOL**  
Ladies will reopen Sept. 21.  
**MARY SEDGWICK'S**  
open 15th September, at 49 East  
**MISS FRASER'S SCHOOL**  
Sept. 15, at No. 167 West 47th-st.

**DANCING.**  
J. H. SEARING'S  
WATE DANCING ACADEMY  
No. 292 4th-av., near 23d-st.  
**WORTH'S DANCING**  
Place at No. 204 5th-av. on 8th-  
at No. 137 Montross-st.

Oct. 6,   
**IVERS' BROOKLYN**  
 175, No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., cor.  
 fashionable dances taught in  
 application may be made from  
 6. Classes are now forming.  
**RO'S DANCING ACADEMY**

No. 83 West 141st St., has been the corner of 22d St. The Academy at 10. Particulars in future.











## MEDICAL

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life and "essential remedy ever offered to the public, and  
the greatest benefit to the human race."  
with the greatest success."  
LONDON, England, and sold by their Agents, WEILS &  
Co., Franklin-st., New-York.  
The undersigned have authorized the  
sale of this medicine at the following prices:—  
Wholesale and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 228 Strand,  
London, England." The medicine is sent in convenient  
boxes, and each box of the genuine medicine.

**MANHOOD AND REVIVOR OF YOUTH**  
restored in three days by the use of the medicine. A  
man who had been a confirmed bachelor, and whose  
most shattered constitution, radically cured; and  
restored to his former state of health, and to his  
marriage partner; Nervousness, Mental and Physical  
debility, and all the symptoms of a weak and  
exhausted system, were cured in one week  
by the use of this medicine. The medicine  
is taken by all about to marry, as its effects are perma-  
nent and lasting, and you can see the  
benefits of this medicine in the following  
testimonials. Dr. POWERS  
discovering the essence in a never-failing cure. Sold by  
all the Druggists and Chemists in the United States and  
Foreign. New-Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

**IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND**  
**SINGLE.** Dr. J. C. POWERS, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just pub-  
lished a new and valuable book, entitled "THE MEDICAL  
MANFOLION," greatly indebted to those whose health  
and happiness are improved by the use of this medicine.  
Price \$1. Sold at his office, No. 121 Liberty-st.,  
New-York.

**DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS.** In the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, restore the exhausted system to its normal condition, and never be retarded or debilitated. To the non-married or single persons, it is especially recommended. The medicine is earnestly recommended to a complete restoration of the system, and to the cure of all diseases of the blood and the organs. Sent free of postage, to any address on receipt of the price. **DR. WARD, No. 10, Lispenard Street, New York.**

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**MRS. MAXWELL, M. D. NO. 6 GREENE**  
services to the ladies who are suffering from Irregularities, Suppression, &c. from whatever cause produced. She has a large house, regardless of expense, and filled it up as a large hall, and all the comforts of home in a sick room may be had, and at the same time the best price, \$1. And here the children can always be adopted.

**DR. HUNTER'S LEDD DROF RESTORER**  
is the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunter, who has a great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. Price, 25 Cts. per bottle.

3. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance.

**SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY—DR.**  
WARD, A Great Female Benefactor of Golden Rule Dispensary, Phila. Distributor, has a large stock of medicine, and is prepared to give all advice, from whatever cause, and they will be given free of charge. His Dispensary is located in a splendid hall, near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted.

**DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY**  
be consulted with confidence on private diseases. His thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee a cure in all cases. He has a large stock of medicine, and has been aided by quick advertisements, nostrums, &c.

**LADIES: ARE YOU SICK? CONSULT DR. DOWNEY.** He has studied your complaints for you, and he can cure them. Write him at once, so that he may consult health. All consultations will be strictly confidential. Send no money now. Address: Dr. Downey, P.O. Box 112 A M., and from 1 to 5 P. M.

**DRUGS TO LADIES.—IN ALL CASES** where infallible medicines are desired, a mode of procuring them is given. Write to  
**DR. J. H. REAT,** Professor of Diseases of Women, author of "The Female System," and other works, who will send you the most valuable complaints exclusively. Office 10 Liberty St.

**IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF THE UTERUS AND OVARIAN SYSTEM.** Write to  
Dr. J. H. REAT, 127 Broadway, (near 9th st.) New York. Send a red stamp for ladies' circular and escape quackery. Board of Health.

**PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER** has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of the female system. In which he has treated no less than 60,000 cases. He has discovered a new and certain remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROPS, cures certain cases of leucorrhoea; it cures without bleeding or restriction in the habits of life, and restores the system to its original state. It is superior to all other remedies; cures in new cases in less time than any other medicine. It does not contain any deleterious effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous matter which accumulates about the uterus. Consultation free.

that is what he claims for it, and what no other will acknowledge. He has been successful in his efforts to make dentistry, as a scientific men in every department of medicine and knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes without some one writing him or calling upon him, and no physician in regard to some pitiful malady who has been unable to obtain relief from the regular medical profession will appear. Its popularity is so great that there is scarcely a day that does not bring him letters, and still the demand for them will increase. The book is written by a man who has seen and when they find their lines are not so easily swallowed, they may pretend to believe that the book is not intended for them, but it is. It is a book for all dentists, whether at home or abroad.

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COLON  
DENTAL ASSOCIATION

continue to extract teeth without pain by the Nitrous Oxide Gas. Dr. Colton, the original maker and demonstrator of the gas, has been successful in making it safe and pleasant in person. Dentist instructed and furnished with the apparatus at \$10.00 per set.

G. C. COLTON, JOHN ALLEN & CO.  
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**TEETH POSITIVELY EXTRACTED**  
without the aid of any kind of nitrous oxide gas.  
By DR. B. F. ADAMS. 387

Dr. Adams, having a perfect knowledge of this

**PAIN POSITIVELY DONE AWAY WITH**  
 In extracting teeth by using my new chemically per-  
 fected chloroform, guaranteed perfectly harmless in every  
 respect. Gold sets teeth, \$30; vulcanite, \$25; gold fill-  
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 WAIT, No. 28 4th-av., opposite 11th-st.

**REMOVAL.—G. J. EAGLETON, DENTIST, NO**  
 38 Clinton-place, near University, 4th-st., New-York



## AMUSEMENTS.

**NIBLO'S GARDEN.**

Mr. Westvahl began by saying that he was glad to see that he has engaged for this season, the celebrated artist.

**Mlle. VESTVAIL.**  
We have pursued for several years in the English theatre the SH STAGE.

Mlle. VESTVAIL has long sustained the reputation of being the best actress in the theatre, and it can be but little doubt that her career upon the English stage will be no less brilliant as it has been upon the Italian and French.

Mlle. VESTVAIL will make

**THE PRINCE OF PEARCEANCE**  
ON TUESDAY, SEPTE 23, 1863.

is the new and powerful Drama, translated and adapted from "La Traviata" by Madama Hervé, name—

**GAMEA: OR, THE JEWISH MOTHER.**  
This drama was produced in Paris some three years ago, where it met with unbounded success, and ran for several months. It is now translated into English, in addition to its own merits, was probably due, in some measure, to the fact that it was produced in the French theatre.

world. Its authorship was nominally given to Victor Seghers, but it was actually written by the play producer, the pen of M. Moogard, Secretary to the Emperor.

The incidental music is written by the celebrated composer, ROBERT STOEPEL.

The scenery will be perfectly new, and the drama will be placed upon the stage with all the advantages of this magnificent theatre. The drama will be produced with the following fine cast:

Gamara (the Jewish Mother).....M<sup>lle</sup>. Vestrali  
Sylvia (the adopted child of the Duchess).....M<sup>lle</sup>. Biondi  
Martha (a Christian Nurse).....M<sup>rs</sup>. J. H. Allen  
Rutchen (an attendant).....M<sup>rs</sup>. M. St. Morris  
Rutchen (a Fisherman).....M<sup>rs</sup>. L. H. Shevell  
The Emperor.....M<sup>r</sup>. W. G. Collins  
Fishermen, Market Women, &c., &c., by Corps de Ballet.  
Paeolus.....The Baptism.

There will be a Fortune Teller.

SCENE 4<sup>th</sup>—The Scar upon the Heart.  
TANIA ADORNED—The Lost One Found.  
FURNACE ARI—The Lost One Found.  
"Faith destroyed—love shall unite us."

THE BRILLIANT  
The Prologue takes place in Genoa, 1778. The following Acts take place in Genoa, 1745.

ACT I.....GENOA.....1745.

The Mother's Prayer ..... Ventrall  
The Cradle Song ..... Ventrall  
London—Said It Was Mine ..... Ventrall  
Gondelier's Barcarole ..... Chorus  
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 30, 1953,  
POSITIVELY FOR THE ONLY TIME  
during his engagement,  
will appear as  
EDWIN FORREST  
in Bannin's celebrated play, DAMON and PYTHIAS.  
Seas may be secured at the Box-office  
FIVE DAYS IN ADVANCE.

**WALLACK'S.**  
Proprietor  
Mr. Lester Wallack, ..... Stage Manager  
It is respectfully announced that the Theatre will  
be  
OPEN  
FOR THE FALL AND WINTER SEASON  
UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF  
A COMPLETELY NEW DRAMA,  
entitled  
ROSEDALE;

**SCENERY.** Will be produced on the occasion.  
COSTUMES. APPOINTMENTS,  
ALL NEW  
and of the most elegant description. A list of  
**THE COMPANY**  
will include the names of  
MR. LESTER WALLACE. MR. JOHN GILBERT  
MR. C. FISHER. MISS MARY SMITH  
MR. GEO. HOLLAND. MR. YOUNG. MR. FLOYD.  
MR. JOHN SEFTON. MR. DAILY. MR. MORTON  
MR. JAMES BRADY. MR. FRANK LANGBORN  
MR. PARKES. MR. POPE. MR. PALMO.  
MISS BOKY. MISS MARY GANNON  
MISS MONA. MISS MRS. HUGHES  
MISS MORANT. MISS JOHN SEFTON  
MISS IONIA BURKE. MISS LENA SEXTON  
MISS EDNA BURKE. (Her first appearance here)  
MISS M. BARRETT. MISS GREEN. MISS CARMAN.  
MISS ELLIOTT.  
MR. MOLLENHAUER  
has been engaged, and will conduct the  
OCCUPATIONS OF THE PERFORMERS.  
MR. H. ISERWOOD. MR. CHAS. INGALLS,  
Scenic Artists.  
BOX-BOOK  
Open on Monday, 26th, from 8 till 4 o'clock.  
Treasurer, Mr. Moses.

Lessee and Manager.....Mr. George Harrison.  
 Stage Manager.....Mr. B. A. Baker.  
 THE MUSICAL EXTRAVAGANZA.....  
 STILL TRIUMPHANT.  
 FULL AND FASHIONABLE HOUSES.  
 TUESDAY EVENING.....  
 NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS.  
 Mr. G. H. ANDREWS.....  
 MR. WALTER LENNOX.....  
 MR. DELMON GRACE.....  
 Miss HENRIETTA IRVING.....  
 BEAUTY AND THE BEAST.....  
 Miss Mary Shaw.....  
 John Quill.....Mr. Walter Lennox.....  
 See.....Mr. F. R. Res.....  
 Sir Aldgate.....Mr. G. H. ANDREWS.....  
 NEW SCENERY.....  
 BEAUTIFUL MUSIC.  
 Doors open at 7; begin at 8.  
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 NEW-YORK THEATRE,  
 Late Wallack's, cor. Broome-st. and Broadway.  
 In consequence of repeated demands at the box-office,  
 the management have been obliged to engage  
 GREEN MONSTER and WHITE KNIGHT.  
 will be performed a few nights longer. In addition to  
 the above, the following new pieces will be presented

will be given, with grand scenic effects, dances and  
 THE TROTTING.  
 of the most beautiful and exciting description.  
 The Artists being brought before the curtain each evening  
 of their rendition to receive the plaudits of the house.  
 In addition to the above will be given a performance on the  
 TIGHT-ROPE AND SINGLE TRAPEZE.  
 Family Circles 25 cents. **Managers.**  
 Charming Gents. **RAILROADS.**  
 Façade 25 cents.

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**THE TURF.**

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**FASHION COURSE.**

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**TROTTING.**  
 TUESDAY, Sept. 22, 2 o'clock P. M.  
 Match for \$1,000.  
 Mlle. brack, best 3 in 5, to harness.  
 H. F. Woodruff names B. C. Somerville.  
 H. F. Jones names B. M. Fanny Allen.  
 J. CROCHERON.

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**RAILROADS.**

**Hudson River Railroad—FOR ALBANY.** Trains leave Troy, THE NORTH AND WEST. TRAINS TO NEW YORK CITY.  
FROM CHAMBERS-ST., FROM THIRTIETH-SP.  
Express, 7 and 10 A.M., and 122, 122 A.M. and 3.38 P.M.; Albany, 6.45 and 9.15 A.M., and 12.15, 1.15, 2.15 and 3.38 P.M.  
Troy and Albany, with 10.15 P.M.  
**SUNDAYS,** at 5.25 P.M., from 30th-st.  
Tickets may be procured at all of the offices of Washington & New-York and Brooklyn and bargain checked at the place at all points on the road, and Saratoga Springs.

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**LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—FALL ARKRAMENT** Leaves Jamesville and South-Ram stations, and 3.30 P.M. Express train, stopping at Stations, Mineola, Jericho, and all station east as follows:  
Leaves Jamesville at 5.00 P.M. For Forest Rosset, 8 and 11 A.M. and 4.30 P.M. For Hempstead at 12.15 P.M.

**ERIE RAILWAY-PASSENGER TRAINS:**  
6:30 A. M.—*M.R.* daily, for Oilville.  
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.  
1 P. M.—*M.R.* daily, for Newburgh and West-  
bury.  
7 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo,  
Rochester, Canandaigua and principal stations. The  
train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not  
stop at Dunkirk.  
7 P. M.—Emigrant train, for Buffalo.  
**MINOT, DELAWARE BAY EXPRESS AND**  
**BARTON AND DELAWARE BAY MAIL**  
ROAD—On after Thursday, Sept. 10, before  
leaving New York at 10:40 A. M., and Long Branch at  
11:10 A. M., will be the *Delaware Bay*, and after Mon-  
day, Sept. 11, the *Minot*. The *BEERS* will leave New  
York at 8:40 A. M., connecting with trains for all stations,  
and at 3 P. M. for Manchester, Toms River and Interme-  
diate points.  
**MEMPHIS AND KANSAS RAILROAD CO.**

trains on this road will arrive and depart from foot of Barclay-st., New York, via Hoboken. Important changes in running times will be made soon.

J.B. RASSINGER, Supt.

**NEW-YORK, HARTLEM AND ALBANY**  
RAILROAD-For Albany, 10:30 A.M.; for Dover Plains, 10:45 A.M.; for Hartford, Conn., 9:15, 10:30 A.M.; 4 P.M. For other trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

**NORTHERN N.J. OF NEW-JERSEY-TRAIN**  
LEaving New York at 7:30 A.M. for Trenton, 8:15 A.M.; 9:15 A.M.; 11:15 P.M.; 4:30 P.M.; 6:30 P.M. and 8:30 P.M. Arrive at Trenton at 8:15 A.M.; 9:15 A.M.; 11:15 P.M.; 4:30 P.M.; 6:30 P.M. and 8:30 P.M.

TED W. DEMAREST, Supt.

**EXCURSIONS.**

**TO THE COAL FIELDS OF TENNESSEE.**  
TICKETS for the Coal Excursion are now being sold by the CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY of NEW JERSEY, foot of Cortlandt-st., New York. For description of the route, call on Mr. E.H.F. BALDWIN, General Ticket Agent, No. 26 Wall-st.

**MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE IN**  
the City to purchase cheap and well-finished **MANT-**  
**ELS** is at A. KLAEBER'S Marble Manufactory, No. 128  
East 10th-st., near 2d-st., New York. Call this week.



WHELAN & WILSON'S HIGHEST PREMIUM

**LOCK STITCH**

SEWING-MACHINE.

"The Favorite for Families of Wealth and POOTE'S PATENT UMBRELLA LOCK-STANDS No. 806 Broadway."

**DR. WISTAR'S**

**BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY**

This well-known preparation has effected so many cures, and restored so many sufferers to health, that it is cherished by all who have experienced its virtues, as

**THE INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR THE INSTANT RELIEF AND CERTAIN CURE OF COUGHS, COLDS, WHOOPING COUGH, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING, ASTHMA, HOARSENESS, SORE THROAT, CROUP, AND EVERY AFFECTION OF THE THROAT, LUNGS AND CHEST.**

Discovered by a distinguished physician. Containing no mineral or deleterious ingredient, but everything agreeable, it has by the wonderful cures it has effected, been constantly appreciating in public favor, and is now firmly established as the

**GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY**

for every form, however severe, of

**PULMONARY COMPLAINT,**

not excepting even that most fatal of all diseases, CONSUMPTION.

From Jesse Smith, Esq., President of the Morris County Bank, Morris-towns, N. J.

"Having used Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY for almost thirty years, and having realized its beneficial results in my family, it affords me great pleasure in recommending it to the public as a valuable remedy in cases of weak lungs, cold, coughs, &c., and a remedy which I consider to be entirely innocent, and may be taken with perfect safety for the most delicate in health."

From Miss Ann E. Hulbert, Deer River, N.Y.

"Although averse to this kind of notoriety, I owe it to truth to say that I have received very great benefit from the use of Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. At a time when my recovery from a very severe cough and illness was extremely doubtful, As I am confident that it was instrumental to my restoration, possibly in saving my life, I heartily recommend it to others who require a cough medicine."

From J. H. Jackson, Esq., of Croton, N. Y.

"About six years since my wife was attacked with the difficulty of the lungs and stomach, spitting of blood, &c., accompanied by great soreness, and was thought by all to be in a dangerous condition. She was under the care of a skillful physician for more than a year, and afterward tried many of the most popular cough remedies, but she received no permanent relief until WISTAR'S BALSAM was used. A few bottles of this restored her to her usual health. I would add that this BALSAM had been used by other members of my family, and I can truly say that I know of no other cough remedy in which I have so much confidence. I would recommend WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY to all in need of a safe and reliable cure for coughs, colds or any other diseases of the throat and lungs."

From Simeon Marquart, Esq., of Owego, N.Y.

"Some years since I was attacked with a severe and distressing cough, and consequent spitting of blood, which alarmed me from what I had heard of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. I concluded to give it a preparation trial, which I did, and by its use obtained immediate and permanent relief. Again, about a year since, I was again attacked with a severe cough, accompanied with pain in the chest and side, tickling in the throat, etc., which so reduced my health and strength as to unfit me for attending to my ordinary business. I applied to well-known physicians and used their prescriptions without any perceptible benefit; when, after having been confined to my room for several months, I again had recourse to WISTAR'S BALSAM, and, to my great joy, restored me to perfect health, and two bottles restored me to perfect health."

Be WISE TO-day!

Neglect not a Cough—Dress Not the Use of a Plaster—It is Reached At!

None genuine unless signed "I. BUTTS" on the wrapper.

For sale by

J. P. DUNSMORE, No. 491 Broadway, New-York.

SETH W. FOWLE & CO., No. 15 Tremont-Boston, and by all druggists.

**DR. STERLING'S AMBROSIA FOR THE HAIR.**



SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY AND GENTLEMAN.

AMBROSIA is a stimulant of every extract of roots, bark and herbs. It will cure all diseases of the scalp and itching of the head, entirely eradicate dandruff, prevent the hair from falling out or falling prematurely, causes it to grow thick and long. Beware of imitations. None genuine but Dr. Sterling's.

READ AND SEE  
READ AND SEE  
READ AND SEE

WHAT DR. H. H. STERLING'S  
WANT TO OBTAIN  
WHAT DR. H. H. STERLING'S  
WANT TO OBTAIN

AMBROSIA WILL DO  
AMBROSIA WILL DO  
AMBROSIA WILL DO

IN EIGHTEEN MONTHS.  
IN EIGHTEEN MONTHS.  
IN EIGHTEEN MONTHS.

CAUTION.

This is to certify that about a month ago, I commenced using STERLING'S AMBROSIA. My hair was short, thin, and rapidly falling out. I had tried many Hair Tonics, Invigorators, &c., without receiving any benefit. Soon after using the Ambrosia, my hair ceased falling out and commenced growing so rapidly as to astonish me. Now my hair is thick, soft and glossy, and it five feet from the crown of my head, and I again had recourse to the floor. This wonderful result I attribute solely to the use of STERLING'S AMBROSIA, as since I have commenced using it I have applied nothing else to my hair.

MRS. LUCY A. BROWN.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.  
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.  
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

NONE GENUINE BUT DR. H. H. STERLING'S.  
NONE GENUINE BUT DR. H. H. STERLING'S.  
NONE GENUINE BUT DR. H. H. STERLING'S.

Put up in a box containing two bottles. Price \$1.  
Sold by all druggists.

DR. H. H. STERLING, Sole Proprietor.  
Depot, No. 493 Broadway.

**ISAAC SMITH'S**

**UMBRELLAS**

**BY THE**

**THOUSAND**

**OR**

**SINGLE ONE**







20 ..Liverpool.....New-York.

|               |           |    |              |           |
|---------------|-----------|----|--------------|-----------|
| Great Eastern | Sept. 30. | 1. | Liverpool.   | New-York. |
| Atlas         | Oct. 3.   | 3. | Liverpool.   | Boston.   |
| Hammam        | Oct. 6.   | 6. | Southampton. | New-York. |
| Tenista       | Nov. 7.   | 3. | Southampton. | New-York. |
| Borsalia      | Nov. 11.  | 7. | Southampton. | New-York. |

**For New-Orleans.**

|              |          |     |           |              |
|--------------|----------|-----|-----------|--------------|
| Creole       | Oct. 3.  | 3.  | New-York. | New-Orleans. |
| Morning Star | Oct. 10. | 10. | New-York. | New-Orleans. |
| Evening Star | Oct. 17. | 17. | New-York. | New-Orleans. |

**For Havana and the West Indies.**

|        |          |     |           |                    |
|--------|----------|-----|-----------|--------------------|
| Creole | Oct. 3.  | 3.  | New-York. | Havana.            |
| Corica | Oct. 12. | 12. | New-York. | Havana via Nassau. |
| Corica | Nov. 8.  | 8.  | New-York. | Havana via Nassau. |
| Corica | Dec. 5.  | 5.  | New-York. | Havana via Nassau. |

**For California.**

|            |         |    |           |             |
|------------|---------|----|-----------|-------------|
| Illinois   | Nov. 1. | 1. | New-York. | Sacramento. |
| North Star | Oct. 3. | 3. | New-York. | Panama.     |

**European Mails.**

The mails for Europe by the *America*, via Quebec, close on Thursday, at 12½ P. M.

The mails for the United Kingdom and the Continent by the *City of Washington*, close on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

The mails for Hamburg and the German States by the *Emvoro*, will close on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

**For New-Orleans.**  
The mails by the *Parkersburg* close on Wednesday, at 11 P. M.

The mails by the *Crode* close on Friday, at 2 P. M.  
The mails by the *Morning Star* close on Saturday, at 2 P. M.

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**For Havana.**  
The mails for Havana and the West Indies by the *Yazoo*, close on Saturday, at 2 P. M.

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**For the South Pacific and Central America.**  
The mails by the *North Star*, via Panama, close on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

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**Departure of Domestic Mails.**

|                              |                            |                |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------|
| North Mail close at .....    | 5 A. M.                    | and 3.30 P. M. |
| South Mails close at .....   | 5 A. M., 1.30 and 10 P. M. |                |
| Western Mails close at ..... | 5 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.     |                |
| Eastern Mails at .....       | 5 A. M., 1 and 6.30 P. M.  |                |

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1.30 P. M.

---

**SITUATIONS WANTED.**

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**FEMALES.**

**A** Experienced waitresses, housemaids, nurses, seam-

stresses and general houseworkers. Ladies desirous of securing positions as cooks, waitresses, etc., in the homes where references are to the first families in Brooklyn may be immediately employed at MANNING'S spacious restaurant, 100 West 42d Street, near 7th Avenue, in the Low's Building, established under the most distinguished patronage. W. M. MANNING, Proprietor.  
Formerly of the Military Academy.

**AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED.** BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as cook; is a good washer and ironer; no objection to go a short distance in the country. References given. Call at No. 201 13th St., near 2d Av., first floor, back room.

**AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY COMPETENT** woman as first-class cook in a private family; can do all kinds of family cooking, French, English and Italian. References given. Call at No. 100 West 42d St., very best place; can give this best of City references as to character and ability. Call or send to No. 160 East 36th St.

**COOK.—WANTED, A NEAT PROTESTANT** young woman to cook, wash and iron, for a family of three persons. References given. Call at No. 115 West 4th St., who can bring a good reference. Can have a good home and liberal wages. Apply at store No. 100 West 42d St.

THE ASTOR, LENOX AND TILDEN FOUNDATION

**A WOMAN SITUATION WANTED.** BY TWO HUSBANDS IN all his branches. Can be seen for two days at No. 378 Broadway, between 9th and 10th sts. Best of references given.

**AS COOK, WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN.** I made a mistake as to the country and could not get to it. I am a Protestant; have no children; have a City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the New York Employment Agency, No. 123 4th-st., between 12th and 12th 1/2 sts.

**AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER—A** respectable woman wants a situation as good cook, washer and ironer, and to do general housework, and to go out on home, in the old country, for 9 years. Name need apply but a gentleman's family. Best City reference.

**AS COOK AND LAUNDERER, OR AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID—**A well recommended, English, Protestant, single woman, with 10 years' experience in the country, in the above capacity; is a good cook and baker and an excellent washer and ironer; has the best of references.

**AS COOK WANTED. SITUATION BY**

**AS FIRST-CLASS COOK:** can do all kinds of pastries and jellies; has objection to assist with washing and ironing; has no objection to doing the housework; can be trusted for two days. At No. 219 West 26th-st.

**AS COOK—A RESPECTABLE YERLOW WOMAN,** Mrs. Probst, with one child, at No. 11 or City, can give the best of City reference. Apply at No. 77 West 27th-st, first floor.

**AS COOK—WANTED, BY A COLORED WOMAN.** As a situation as first-class cook, understands all kinds of meats, soups, pastry, etc., has good reference from her last place. Apply at No. 219 West 26th-st.

**AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.** A situation wanted by a Protestant girl to cook, wash and iron, and do general housework in a small family. Apply at No. 219 West 26th-st.

**AS COOK—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE** American woman, a situation as cook; has no objection to assist with washing; has the best of reference. Can be trusted for two days; at No. 425 2d-st, between 26th and 27th sts.

**AMERICAN COOK—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE** American woman, a situation as cook, or would go as housemaid. Inquire at No. 207 3th-st., second floor, back room.

**AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED AS COOK** by a colored woman, who has had experience in all kinds of cooking, and can do all the housework. Apply at No. 219 West 26th-st.

dress; best of City reference. Apply at No. 257 9th-av., second floor, front room.

**AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.**—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman, experienced in all housekeeping, ironing, or to take care of children and do sewing, wash, and mending. Apply at No. 10 East 11th street, between 5th and 6th, for three days at No. 12 1/2th st., Room No. 11.

**AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.**—A respectable young woman, experienced in all housekeeping, ironing, or to take care of children and do sewing, wash, and mending. Apply at No. 10 East 11th street, between 5th and 6th, for three days at No. 12 1/2th st., Room No. 11.

**AS CHAMBERMAID AND PLAIN SEWER.**—A situation is desired by a very experienced and capable person, of all the above capacities; is of very pleasant disposition, and a competent, trustworthy and obliging servant. Please send her last place. Apply at No. 10 East 11th street, Brooklyn.

**AS CHAMBERMAID—A SITUATION WANTED.**—A respectable young woman, experienced in all housekeeping, ironing, or to take care of children and do sewing, wash, and mending. Apply at No. 10 East 11th street, between 5th and 6th, for three days at No. 12 1/2th st., Room No. 11.

**AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRES.**—A respectable young woman, experienced in all housekeeping, ironing, or to take care of children and do sewing, wash, and mending. Apply at No. 10 East 11th street, between 5th and 6th, for three days at No. 12 1/2th st., Room No. 11.

**AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.**—A situation is desired by a very experienced and capable person, of all the above capacities; is of very pleasant disposition, and a competent, trustworthy and obliging servant. Please send her last place. Apply at No. 10 East 11th street, Brooklyn.

**A WANTED**, a situation by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid, to be engaged for two days at the residence of her former employer, No. 94 Madison-av., where she has lived several years.

**AS CHAMBERMAID.** **AND.** **WANTED.** A situation by a Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and to do plain sewing or waiting in private families. She is well educated, and herself generally useful. Has good City references. Call at No. 223 10th st.

**AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.** **WANTED.** A situation by a respectable Protestant girl, as chambermaid and waitress, to apply at No. 5 White-st. for two days. Good City reference.

**AS CHAMBERMAID AND FIRE.** **WANTED.** A Protestant young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and fire, to be engaged for two days, at a respectable network and light waiting; best City reference. Can be seen at No. 241 1st-av., corner of 12d-st., for two days.

**AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.** **WANTED.** A respectable girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, to be engaged for two days, at a respectable network and light waiting; best City reference. Call at No. 129 st. Mark's place, sub-second floor, back room.

**A S CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED.** A respectable young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in washing and ironing, or to do the housework of a small family; has good references. Call at No. 41, Little-ock, University-place, between Little-ock and 12th sts.

**A S CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED.** A respectable young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in washing and ironing, or to do the housework of a small family; has good references. Call at No. 41, Little-ock, University-place, between Little-ock and 12th sts.

**A S CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESSES.** A respectable young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in washing and ironing, or to do the housework of a small family; has good references. Call at No. 41, Little-ock, University-place, between Little-ock and 12th sts.

**A S CHAMBERMAID—AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED.** A respectable young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in washing and ironing, or to do the housework of a small family; has good references. Call at No. 41, Little-ock, University-place, between Little-ock and 12th sts.

**A S CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED.** A respectable young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in washing and ironing, or to do the housework of a small family; has good references. Call at No. 41, Little-ock, University-place, between Little-ock and 12th sts.

**A S CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESSES.** A respectable young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in washing and ironing, or to do the housework of a small family; has good references. Call at No. 41, Little-ock, University-place, between Little-ock and 12th sts.

**A CHAMBERMAID AND PLAIN SEWING.**—A situation wanted by a young girl as chambermaid and would do plain sewing in a small private family. Has the best of City reference from her last place where she lived six years. Call at No. 196 East 13th-st. near 2d-av.



















## ENTREPRENEURS

WALLACK'S.

Mr. Wallack, of the Wallack Theatre, New York, has been informed that the following persons are to appear in the new production of "The Merchant of Venice" at the Wallack Theatre, New York, on Wednesday, Sept. 23, 1896, and on the following nights:

A list of

THE COMPANY.

MR. JESTER WALLACK, MR. JOHN GILBERT, MR. C. FISHER, MR. MARK SMITH, MR. T. O. HOWARD, MR. J. H. CONNOR, MR. JOHN SEFTON, MR. DALY, MR. MORTON, MR. MOORE, MR. BROWN, MR. WILLIAMS, MR. WILSON, MR. POPE, MR. PALMO, MRS. HUNT, MRS. H. G. GANNON, MRS. VERNON, MRS. H. B. BRIDGES, MISS MORANT, MRS. JOHN SEFTON, MISS H. B. BRIDGES, MISS JENNINGS, MISS A. M. GANNON, MISS M. BARRETT, MISS GREEN, MISS C. A. M. GANNON, MR. EDWARD MULLENBACH.

has been engaged, and with constant  
 success, has been performing  
 MR. H. IREBERWOOD, MR. CHAS. INGLIS  
 THIS EVENING will be given  
 (NEVER AGAIN HERE)  
 An entirely new and a first class entitled:  
 ROSA DALE;  
 THE RICE BALL.  
 SCENERY, COSTUMES, APPOINTMENTS  
 and of the most elegant descriptions.  
 The new scenery by Messrs. Isherwood and  
 Inglis, the costumes and appointments and  
 dances arranged by Miss Grant. The entire  
 cast of Messrs. I. and C. are as follows:  
 Ellor Gray. The stage appointments by Mr. Timothy  
 Elliot Gray ..... Mr. Lester W.  
 Miles ..... Mr. John  
 Matthew Leach (a village doctor) ..... Mr. Charles  
 Dunberry Kobb ..... Mr. George E.  
 Miles ..... Mr. William  
 Sir Arthur May ..... Miss Emma L.  
 Mr. Kobb (a slip) ..... Mr. J.  
 Farmer Green .....

|      |                                                    |              |
|------|----------------------------------------------------|--------------|
|      | Corporal Dunn (of the Lancers).....                | Mrs. Maud    |
|      | Dorothy.....                                       | Miss Mary    |
| MR.  | Robert.....                                        | Mr. Robert   |
|      | Rose May (niece of Sir Arthur).....                | Miss Rose    |
|      | Tabitha Stork (housekeeper to Matthew).....        | Mrs. Tabitha |
|      | Thomas.....                                        | Mr. Thomas   |
|      | Sarah Byrke (Matthew's servant).....               | Mrs. John    |
|      | Princess (lady's maid).....                        | Miss Mary    |
|      | The incidental music by Mr. E. Kollenhausen.       |              |
| cus  | by Mrs. H. R. Fawcett, Miss Fawcett, and Mr. C. S. |              |
|      | Stare Appointments by Mr. H. Finlay.               |              |
|      | The mechanical portion by Mr. H. Beckett.          |              |
| W-   | The New Secretary will perform the following:      |              |
|      | ACT I.                                             |              |
|      | Rosedale Manor House, with park and grounds only.  |              |
| #Hil | Gothic Apartment in the Manor House.               |              |
|      | Interior of Madhav Lajla's Cottage in the Village. |              |
| No,  | ACT II.                                            |              |
| by   | Scene 1—Reception Room at Rosedale Manor House.    |              |
|      | Scene 2—The Gipsy's Bell by starlight.             |              |
| Hil  | ACT III.                                           |              |
|      | Scene 1—Mother Lode in the Gipsy's Camp.           |              |

[illegible]

**ON THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, Sept.**  
will appear in his powerful character of  
**DAMON**,  
in Bazin's celebrated Drama of  
**DAMON AND PYTHIAS**  
FOR THE ONLY TIME THIS SEASON,  
supported by a  
**MAGNIFICENT CAST,**  
including  
MR. J. McCULLOUGH as \_\_\_\_\_ PT.  
\_\_\_\_\_ as \_\_\_\_\_ DION  
MR. E. CUMMINGS as \_\_\_\_\_ HERB  
MR. G. DEAN as \_\_\_\_\_ HENRY  
MRS. J. M. ALLEN as \_\_\_\_\_ CAROL  
CONDUCTED BY MR. HARVEY B. CALDWELL  
**THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 1**  
in consequence of numerous requests which have  
been made at the Box Office, we will upon this  
evening present  
**EDWIN FOREST**  
who once more appear in his powerfully embodied  
character of the  
**CARDINAL DUKE,**  
in Balzer's splendid Drama of  
**RICHELIEU**  
**SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 3**

GAMMA: A JOE THE JEWISH MOTHEE,  
when MIMMY THE VESTALI  
will make her  
SECOND APPEARANCE  
upon the English stage in the part of Gamme,  
Socis must be seen  
THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE.

WINTER GARDEN.  
The Management desire to announce that  
BOOTE'S engagement at this Theatre for the evening  
of MONDAY, 17th, has been extended to FOUR  
it will be unable to repeat his several great rôles as usual  
on Monday, 17th, but he has been so graciously  
honor the rights on which particular characters are  
represented. Let it be known that the audience  
of MONDAY, 17th, will be presented to the  
and be obliged to devote to each character:  
JACOBO, the Italian, the Italian, the Italian, the Italian,  
FRIDAY, (7th-night), the Italian, the Italian, the Italian,  
THURSDAY (Mr. Booth's benefit), the Italian, the Italian,  
and the Italian, the Italian, the Italian, the Italian,  
Mr. Booth will be sustained by  
and a powerful company.

**PARK THEATRE-BROOKLYN.**  
Fulton-st., opposite City Hall.  
Lenses and Magnifying Glasses.  
WONDERFUL LENS EVENING. DR. J. M. DAVIS.  
M. G. H. AND THE NAVAL KNIGHTHOODS.  
MRS. WALTER LENOX. Mrs. G. G. F.  
MISS HELEN KATHA IRVING. Mrs. G. F.  
Beauty..... BEAUTY AND THE BEAST. Miss Mary  
Doors open at 7; begin at 8.

**ARTEMAS WARD**  
NIBLO'S SALOON.  
This distinguishes the company who will  
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 30,  
deliver  
A NEW COMIC ORATORY,  
and engage in a deadly struggle for  
the prize of \$100,000. THE GHOST.  
During which period he will raise various and  
madness (ghosts, both imported and of native man-  
ufacture and a pleasing variety of other things  
be incoherently laid out and dissected, ASSURED

Seals secured at 40 cents.  
Admission, 10 cents.  
Seals secured at 40 cents. Bear & Schirmer's (Luis and his wife). Broadway, without extra charge.  
No free list.  
No gold, either in large or small quantities, is taken at the door.

**A CARD.**

Mr. ROBERT GOLDBECK, the Pianist, begs from his pupils and the public in general, that he be not troubled with the presence of the persons who dress to Messrs. Bear & Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway Scharfencberg & Luis, No. 704 Broadway.

**PROGRAMME OF ARRANGEMENTS  
FOR THE RESCUPTION OF  
REAR-ADMIRAL LESOFITSEV,  
AND OFFICERS OF THE  
RUSSIAN NAVAL FLEET.**

The Committee of the Consular Council appointed to tender the hospitality to the Russian war Admiral Lesofitsev and officers of the Russian war fleet, has the honor to announce that on Friday, Thursday morning, Oct. 1, at 11 A. M. the Russian

East River, and proceeded up the North River to the  
City Hall, where the Mayor and the members of the  
Common Council will be present to the A. B.  
Admiral Fremont, Chairman of the Senate.  
Admiral Leach and the officers will, with the  
military band, proceed to the Battery, where  
a salute will be fired under the direction of Brig-  
adier General Wood.

Carriages will be in attendance to convey the  
grated visitors, together with the members of the  
Army and Navy, to the City Hall, where, at a  
formal reception, will await them the Mayor and  
the Common Council, and they will be  
conducted to the Battery, where the salute will  
be fired.

The entire First Division of the National Guard,  
under the command of Major General Wood, will  
be in attendance with the following:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION N. Y. S. N. G.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 14.—The Division will  
assemble at the Battery at 10 o'clock, and on the  
first day of October meet, to receive with the A. B.  
Admiral Fremont, Chairman of the Senate, the A. B.  
Admiral Leach and suite of the British  
Ambassador.

The Division will be formed on 2nd A. B.

[illegible]



# IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

## Reports from Chattanooga to Friday Last.

From the Richmond Examiner, Tuesday, Sept. 29.

The Richmond Examiner, of the 26th instant, says:

"After two distinct efforts for the recapture of Chattanooga we have now the intelligence that the enemy is still in possession of that stronghold, and strengthening its works. While events linger in Tennessee the situation in Northern Virginia has become critical. The enemy is preparing for a general attack on the line of the Rapidan and making his forces at Culpeper. He is also recruiting and arming a new militia and the river, and indicates a determination to fight."

REPORTS FROM ATLANTA.

ATLANTA, Ga., Saturday, Sept. 29.

Several trains with wounded and prisoners have arrived.

Reports of the condition of affairs above are conflicting. We are inclined to believe that the enemy are fortifying Chattanooga. Our lines are within four miles of that place. There was no fighting yesterday.

Gen. ROBERTSON has sent in two flags of truce, asking permission to bury their dead, and relieve their wounded. Gen. BAGO rejected both of them.

FROM NEW HUNG.

The Examiner has this paragraph:

"Spencer Kallioo was hung as a deserter and spy at Camp Lee yesterday."

## FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

St. Louis, Tuesday, Sept. 29.

A special dispatch to the Democrat from Leavenworth from Washington to the effect that Kansas will be made a separate department, under Gen. Curtis.

Five days' later advice from Western Arkansas says the rebels Correll and Hays are on the march from Cowanville, with 1,000 men. Kiser Smith is at Ardmore, with the main body of the rebel army, which is said to number 25,000 men. Gen. Correll, with Texas troops and Arkansas conscripts, has joined him.

A powder-mill at Arkadelphia, containing upward of 100,000 lbs. of powder, exploded on the 16th. This loss is regarded as fatal by the rebels.

Great dissatisfaction exists with Kiser Smith. Gen. Correll is regarded as the best man in the State.

Gen. Smith is at Fort Scott organizing new Kansas regiments, which he expects to lead into Texas in a few days.

Negroes are arriving here in large numbers to join Kansas-colored regiments.

## FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Fortress Monroe, Tuesday, Sept. 29.

The day-off from the boat New York, is charged of Maj. Munroe, arrived from City Point this evening, with 300 Union soldiers.

The news in the Richmond papers appears to be meagre and of minor importance. The editors are hopeful; but urge the most strenuous exertions to retake Chattanooga and repel the expected advance of Meade.

Arrest of Disloyal Editors at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Sept. 29.

The proprietors and editors of the Gazette, formerly known as the Exchange, and the New Star, were ordered to be arrested to-day for the publication of disloyal sentiments. A general warrant to seize the establishment. Only one of the proprietors (Mr. EDWARD CARTER) was found there, who was arrested. Mr. NELSON was not found. Mr. Wm. H. CARTER, editor of the paper, was also absent, and neither have yet been arrested.

The following parties were also arrested by the military to-day: MICHAEL KELLY and N. B. PIERCE, of the firm of HANSEN & PIERCE. The charge is selling the publication entitled "Forty Months' Experience in the American Battle," by FRANCIS KEY HOWARD.

Personal.

St. Louis, Tuesday, Sept. 29.

The Democrat's Springfield special says it was stated and believed among the army men there that Maj. Gen. PORR was to be assigned to the command of the Department of Missouri.

Gov. YATES leaves to-night for Ohio, where he will speak to the Union men.

Gen. PORR is now in St. Louis.

From Missouri.

LEAVENWORTH, Tuesday, Sept. 29.

Gov. GAMBLE having authorized Col. MOSS, of Liberty, Mo., to arm men in the Platte and Clinton Counties, he has armed mostly returned rebel soldiers and men under bonds, and his men are now driving Union men out of Missouri. Over 100 families crossed the river to-day. Many of the wives of our Union soldiers have been compelled to leave, and four or five Union men have been murdered by Meade's men.

The Columbia County Fair.

Hudson, N. Y., Tuesday, Sept. 29.

The fair of the Columbia County Agricultural and Horticultural Association opened to-day with extra success. The entries were very creditable in all the departments. The attendance has been larger than on the first day of any previous Fair of the Association, the total receipts amounting to more than \$1,500. There is every prospect of fine weather the next two days and of corresponding success to this truly prosperous Association.

The Draft in Albany—Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Sept. 29.

The draft in this city was completed to-day—1,443 names having been drawn. Those for the remainder of the county and part of Schoharie County will be drawn to-morrow.

The following is the calendar of the Court for to-morrow (Wednesday):

No. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14.

## LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM. No. 9 preferred, Nos. 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

The Secretary of State called upon to defend himself.

SUPREME COURT—CHANCERY.

Sept. 29.

George W. Jones vs. William H. Howard.

This action was commenced by the plaintiff a short time after the recovery of damages for an alleged libel and an arbitrary arrest against the defendant in his capacity as Secretary of State.

The plaintiff was formerly United States Minister to Bogota, and afterward Senator from Iowa. He was arrested and held in custody by the plaintiff when the arrest was made and under which the plaintiff was then acting as Secretary of State.

The Hon. George W. Jones, late Minister to Bogota and late Senator from Iowa, leaves for New York to-day. He is expected to arrive here to-morrow.

A motion was made by the plaintiff to remove the case to the United States Circuit Court under the recent act of Congress.

It was argued in opposition to the motion that the act of Congress directing the State Courts of jurisdiction of cases arising within their jurisdiction was unconstitutional, that no act of Congress could deprive a State Court of its rights to entertain jurisdiction in such cases, and that such act was unconstitutional in its nature.

The Court reserved.

James P. Brady and W. C. Thompson for the plaintiff.

John McLean for the defendant.

# MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, Sept. 29, 1863.

|                 |     |     |     |
|-----------------|-----|-----|-----|
| U. S. 5's, 1867 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| U. S. 5's, 1868 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| U. S. 5's, 1869 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| U. S. 5's, 1870 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| U. S. 5's, 1871 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| U. S. 5's, 1872 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| U. S. 5's, 1873 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| U. S. 5's, 1874 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| U. S. 5's, 1875 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| U. S. 5's, 1876 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| U. S. 5's, 1877 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| U. S. 5's, 1878 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| U. S. 5's, 1879 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| U. S. 5's, 1880 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| U. S. 5's, 1881 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| U. S. 5's, 1882 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| U. S. 5's, 1883 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| U. S. 5's, 1884 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| U. S. 5's, 1885 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| U. S. 5's, 1886 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| U. S. 5's, 1887 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| U. S. 5's, 1888 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| U. S. 5's, 1889 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| U. S. 5's, 1890 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| U. S. 5's, 1891 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| U. S. 5's, 1892 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| U. S. 5's, 1893 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| U. S. 5's, 1894 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| U. S. 5's, 1895 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| U. S. 5's, 1896 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| U. S. 5's, 1897 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| U. S. 5's, 1898 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| U. S. 5's, 1899 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| U. S. 5's, 1900 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

SECOND BOARD.

|                 |     |     |     |
|-----------------|-----|-----|-----|
| U. S. 5's, 1867 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| U. S. 5's, 1868 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| U. S. 5's, 1869 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| U. S. 5's, 1870 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| U. S. 5's, 1871 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| U. S. 5's, 1872 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| U. S. 5's, 1873 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| U. S. 5's, 1874 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| U. S. 5's, 1875 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| U. S. 5's, 1876 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| U. S. 5's, 1877 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| U. S. 5's, 1878 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| U. S. 5's, 1879 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| U. S. 5's, 1880 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| U. S. 5's, 1881 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| U. S. 5's, 1882 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| U. S. 5's, 1883 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| U. S. 5's, 1884 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| U. S. 5's, 1885 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| U. S. 5's, 1886 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| U. S. 5's, 1887 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| U. S. 5's, 1888 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| U. S. 5's, 1889 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| U. S. 5's, 1890 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| U. S. 5's, 1891 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| U. S. 5's, 1892 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| U. S. 5's, 1893 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| U. S. 5's, 1894 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| U. S. 5's, 1895 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| U. S. 5's, 1896 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| U. S. 5's, 1897 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| U. S. 5's, 1898 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| U. S. 5's, 1899 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| U. S. 5's, 1900 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

PUBLIC BOARD—P. M.

| PUBLIC BOARD—3 P. M. |                 |    |     |         |       |
|----------------------|-----------------|----|-----|---------|-------|
| 50                   | Cuma. Coal.     | 23 | 300 | Kris R. | 1     |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 1867 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 1868 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 1869 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 1870 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 1871 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 1872 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 1873 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 1874 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 1875 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 1876 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 1877 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 1878 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 1879 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 1880 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 1881 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 1882 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 1883 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 1884 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 1885 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 1886 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 1887 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 1888 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 1889 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 1890 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 1891 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 1892 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 1893 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 1894 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 1895 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 1896 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 1897 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 1898 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 1899 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 1900 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 1901 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 1902 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 1903 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 1904 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 1905 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 1906 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 1907 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 1908 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 1909 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 1910 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 1911 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 1912 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 1913 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 1914 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 1915 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 1916 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 1917 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 1918 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 1919 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 1920 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 1921 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 1922 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 1923 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 1924 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 1925 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 1926 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 1927 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 1928 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 1929 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 1930 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 1931 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 1932 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 1933 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 1934 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 1935 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 1936 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 1937 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 1938 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 1939 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 1940 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 1941 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 1942 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 1943 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 1944 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 1945 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 1946 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 1947 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 1948 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 1949 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 1950 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 1951 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 1952 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 1953 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 1954 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 1955 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 1956 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 1957 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 1958 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 1959 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 1960 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 1961 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 1962 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 1963 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 1964 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 1965 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 1966 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 1967 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 1968 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 1969 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 1970 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 1971 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 1972 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 1973 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 1974 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 1975 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 1976 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 1977 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 1978 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 1979 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 1980 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 1981 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 1982 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 1983 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 1984 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 1985 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 1986 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 1987 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 1988 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 1989 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 1990 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 1991 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 1992 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 1993 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 1994 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 1995 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 1996 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 1997 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 1998 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 1999 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 2000 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 2001 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 2002 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 2003 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 2004 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 2005 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 2006 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 2007 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 2008 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 2009 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 2010 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 2011 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 2012 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 2013 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 2014 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 2015 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 2016 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 2017 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 2018 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 2019 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 2020 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 2021 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 2022 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 2023 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 2024 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 2025 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 2026 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 2027 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 2028 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 2029 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 2030 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 2031 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 2032 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 2033 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 2034 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 2035 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 2036 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 2037 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 2038 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 2039 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 2040 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 2041 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 2042 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 2043 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 2044 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 2045 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 2046 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 2047 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 2048 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 2049 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 2050 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 2051 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 2052 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 2053 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 2054 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 2055 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 2056 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 2057 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 2058 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 2059 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 2060 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 2061 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 2062 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 2063 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 2064 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 2065 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 2066 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 2067 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 2068 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 2069 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 2070 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 2071 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 2072 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 2073 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 2074 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 2075 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 2076 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 2077 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 2078 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 2079 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 2080 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 2081 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 2082 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 2083 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 2084 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 2085 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.   |
| 50                   | U. S. 5's, 2086 | 23 | 100 | do.     | a5.</ |











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Rose of Clifton Dale, songs "M. M. Gentle Annie,"  
duet "The Glowing Star of Gentle Evening," duet "Eva-  
nescence," duet "The Dawn of Law," "The  
Christ Will Live for Nether Son," by J. F. W., "Eva-  
nescence," song by Brother Jonathan, price 25 cents each.  
John H. Ford, publisher, 100 N. 2d-st., price 1 cent.  
"Let all the People Praise Thee, O God," an anthem, by  
J. H. Ford, publisher, 100 N. 2d-st., price 1 cent.

[illegible]

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 Full and rich tones, overstrung bass, &c. — Two for cash. G. DAVIES & CO. 407 Broome-st., west of Broadway.

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## LECTURES.

**“THE ADAMIC ORIGIN OF THE NEOPROTEROZOIC.”**—The Adj. Prof. of Westminster College, Oxford, will deliver a lecture on the above subject, on **THURSDAY**, March 12th, at 11 in the 7th St. U. Pres. Club, New York. The subject is of great scientific interest, and to which the lecturer has devoted much of his life. Tickets, 25c, may be obtained at the lecture.

**M. GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL SOCIETY.**—A paper will be read at the meeting of the Society, on **THURSDAY**, the 1st. October, at 8.15 p.m., at the Lecture Hall, American Institute, by **W. L. HURSBY**, Jr., on the *Statistics of Consumption in the United States*. **WADDELL**, *Sec. Sec.*

**THE POLYTECHNIC ASSOCIATION OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE** will meet at its rooms in the Lecture Hall, American Institute, on **WEDNESDAY**, Oct. 1, at 7.30 o'clock. Subject—*Novelities of the Late Fair*. The meetings of this Association are held on alternate days.

**SAMUEL D. TILMAN**, Chairman.

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**A GRAND MASS MEETING**  
IN HONOR OF THE  
MISSOURI DELEGATION,  
will be held under the auspices of the  
NATIONAL CLUB,  
on FRIDAY, Oct. 2, at 8 o'clock P. M.,  
in the large hall of the  
COOPER INSTITUTE.

The following emcee speakers will address the meeting:

|      |                                   |              |
|------|-----------------------------------|--------------|
| ing. | HON. HENRY HENNING                | } of Missour |
|      | HON. CHAS. F. JOHNSON,            |              |
|      | HON. EMIL PRATORIOUS,             |              |
|      | HON. BEN L. LUN,                  |              |
|      | MAI CHAS. D. DRAKE,               |              |
|      | HON. JIM LANE, of Kan.            |              |
|      | W. C. BRYANT, of Ark.             |              |
|      | F. SCHUBT,                        |              |
|      | CHARLES GOEPP, of Mo.             |              |
|      | THE COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.    |              |
|      | THEODOR C. GLAUBERSALE, CHAIRMAN. |              |

**TWENTY-SECOND WARD.—THE BOOK OF THE TWENTY-SECOND WARD will be open on THURSDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS, from 7 to 9 o'clock, Oct. 1 and 2, at No. 633 1/2 S. 4th. All Union town residents, who desire to be recorded as subscribers to the roll of the Association, by order of**

ADNA H. UNDERHILL, President

ROBERT PATENSON, Secretary.

**DEAFNESS, CATARRH  
AND DISEASES OF THE  
EAR AND THROAT.**

Dr. LIGHTHILL, author of "A Popular Treatise of Deafness," "Letters on Catarrh," &c. &c., can be consulted on *Deafness, Catarrh, Discharges from the Ear, Noises in the Head*, and all the various acute and chronic

diseases of the *Ear and Throat*, at his office, No. 34 S. Mark's-place, (22d-st., between 2d and 3d av.,) from 9 A. M. till 3 P. M.

Reference to parties of the highest respectability ears of Deafness, Catarrh, &c., &c., residing in this City and elsewhere, can be obtained on application.

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CLOTHING.  
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FALL AND WINTER  
GOODS  
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| Lester Wallack.....                         | Stage Manager      |
| It is respectfully announced that The       |                    |
| OPEN                                        |                    |
| <b>FOR THE FALL AND WINTER SEASON,</b>      |                    |
| repeated, repaid and newly decorated.       |                    |
| <b>EVENING.</b> (Second N.E.) will be given |                    |
| (SECOND T.ME)                               |                    |
| on Saturday night, to five acts, entitled   |                    |
| ROMANCE;                                    |                    |
| OR,                                         |                    |
| THE KIDNAP                                  |                    |
| AND COSTUMES                                |                    |
| ALL NEW.                                    |                    |
| The following are the appointments:         |                    |
| Miss Kennedy.....                           | Mr. Lester Wallack |
| William C. Kennedy.....                     | Mr. John Gilbert   |
| Lawrence Leigh (a village doctor).....      | Mr. Charles Fisher |
| John M. Kennedy.....                        | Mr. George H. Day  |
| Dr. Cavendish May.....                      | Mr. H. Daly        |
| Mr. Arthur May.....                         | Miss Emma Le Brun  |
| Cornelius Robt (a figure dancer).....       | Mr. John Schen     |
| James Green.....                            | Mr. Brown          |
| Corporate Law (of the Lancers).....         | Mr. Parker         |

John (brother of Sir Arthur) Mrs. Heyes  
 Edna Leigh (mother of Sir Arthur) Miss Mary Gannon  
 Abitha Stork (housekeeper to Matthew) Mrs. Vernon  
 John Stork (brother to Robert) Mrs. Mary Mervel  
 Annan Byrke (Matthew's servant) Mrs. John Stork  
 Winifred Lady's maid) Miss Mary Barrett  
 Robert (John's son) Mr. J. H. Barrett  
 The incidental Music by Mr. E. Mollenhauer.  
 The Scenery by Mr. H. Isherwood and Mr. C. Ingalls.  
 The Scenery painted by Mr. J. H. Barrett.  
 The mechanical portions by Mr. H. Beckett.  
 The New Scenery will consist of  
 Roedeale Manor House, with park and grounds adjoining.  
 A Gothic Apartment in the Manor House.  
 Interior of Mathew Leigh's Lodgings in the Village.  
 ACT 4.  
 Scene 1—Reception Room in Roedeale Manor House.  
 Scene 2—The Glypsid in the Nighting.  
 ACT 5.  
 Scene 1—Mother Leigh's Cottage.  
 Scene 2—The Conservatory at Roedeale.  
 Scene 3—The Conservatory at Roedeale furnished and  
 lighted for a ball.  
 The new Value Gates, composed by Mr. A.

roses, will be danced by the principal characters and all corps of efficient auxiliaries.

For the confusion of the enemy, the band has been selected with the strictest regard to correctness of detail—the rifle volunteers, artillery volunteers and lancer volunteers being the main body, and the militia and militia reserve appointments furnished from the establishment of Mr. Portman, Maiden-lane.

The play will be repeated to-morrow, (Friday and Saturday).

Doors open at 7½; orchestra commences 7¼; the curanto to rise precisely at 8 o'clock.

Box-book open at 7 o'clock. Treasurer Mr. Moss.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle and Parquet, 50 scts. Orchestra Stalls, 1s; Private Boxes, 2 s. Family Circle, 2 s.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager Mr. Wm. Wheatley.

THE HOUSE CROWDED NIGHTLY IN EVERY

THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, Oct. 1,  
in compliance with the general desire,  
EDWIN FORREST will, UPON THIS OCCASION  
repeat his powerful rendering of the  
CARDINAL DUKE,  
in Balwer's romantic Drama of the  
RICHIEUX,  
when he will be supported by a  
MOST SUPERB CAST,  
including  
MR. J. McCULLOUGH, .. DE MAUPRAT  
MR. R. SHEWELL, .. BARADAS  
MR. J. J. BURNETT, .. JOSEPH  
MRS. J. H. ALLEN, .. JULIA  
MR. H. H. HARRIS, .. ROBERT

FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 2.  
ONLY FOR THREE NIGHTS.  
EDWIN FORREST  
will appear in his celebrated character of  
SPARTACUS.  
Dr. Sird's great Tragedy of  
THE GLADIATOR.

---

In consequence of the pronounced success of  
M.L.E. VESTALI

**THE JEWISH MOTHER,**  
It will be repeated on  
**SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 3.**  
Seats may be secured at the Box-office  
**THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE.**

---

**BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.**  
GERMAN OPERA.

Director **CARL ANSCHUTZ.**  
The Director has announced that the  
new Artists appeared in, during the farthing

ons in New-York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, and  
have arrived, and that prior to his departure for his in-  
augural performances in Baltimore and Washington, he  
will give

**ONE GRAND REPRESENTATION**  
at the  
**BROOKLYN AUDITORIUM OF MUSIC.**  
**ON THURSDAY EVENING, OCT. 1.**

for the purpose of introducing his new Company to the  
Metropolitan Musical public prior to their departure;  
on which occasion will be presented Weber's *chef*

with the following unequalled distribution:

|         |                                                                     |
|---------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|
| OTTOKAR | Herr HAIMKE<br>(From Vienna, his first appearance in America.)      |
| UNO     | Herr GRAFF                                                          |
| GATHE   | Mme. HIMMER-FREDERICI                                               |
| FRANZ   | Herr HILF                                                           |
| FRANZEN | Mme. CANISSA                                                        |
| CASPAR  | Herr WEINLICH<br>(From Brunswick, his first appearance in America.) |
| MAX     | Herr HABELMANN                                                      |

from Vienna, his first appearance in America.  
CONDOR, by J. H. VAN SCHUETZ.  
The costumes and mise en scene will be entirely new.  
The Box Book will open this (Tuesday) morning, at the  
Academy, at 9 A. M., for securing seats; also at Beer &  
Schlurmer, in New York. Prices of admission: General  
admission, 31 Secured seats, 50 cts extra. Family  
Circle, 64 cts Amphitheatre, 25 cts.  
Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 P. M.

cease and Manager..... Mr. Gabriel Harrison  
 LAST NIGHT BUT TWO  
 of the  
 GREAT MUSICAL EXTRAVAGANZA.  
 CROWDED HOUSES.  
 RAPTUREOUS APPLAUSE  
 THURSDAY EVENING, OCT. 1.  
 DUMB BELLE.  
 Miss H. Irving, Mr. Gordon, Mr. Gran. Gourlay, &c.  
 BEAUTY AND BEAST.  
 Beauty..... Miss Mary Shaw

Beautiful Music, Scenery, &c.  
In accordance with the wishes of many families the  
lay of  
**BEAUTY AND BRAST.**  
will commence the evening's entertainment.  
**VOCAL MUSIC IN CLASSES.—MR F. H.**  
**NASH** will instruct classes in Vocal Music this  
Friday. Music Classes can may wish to improve  
the singing in their congregations. Address me at No.  
Bible House. I can commence at once.  
**F. H. NASH.**

### BUSINESS CHANCES.

**WANTED IMMEDIATELY—AN ACTIVE OR** silent partner, who can command \$15,000 to \$16,000, in a safe and permanent manufacturing business, which is very lucrative and already well established. The sole object of the advertisers is the instant use of additional capital to realize large immediate results, and the interest offered is valuable. Address, with name and refer-

**WANTED—A GENTLEMAN OF BUSINESS** ability and influence, with means or credit, to join a party having the same, with view of increasing a safe commission business already established, principally in metals and other staples. Address, with all particulars, Box No. 4,902 New-York Post-office.

**PARTNERSHIP.—\$3,000 to \$5,000—WANTED!** I, immediately, an active business man in an established manufacturing and jobbing business in this City: sales

**A BUSINESS MAN, WHO UNDERSTANDS** how to drive trade and make business, wishes to connect with a party who has the goods to sell. He is ready to take this tide. He is well known. Address ADJ., Box No. 201 Times's Office.

**DRUG STORE FOR SALE CHEAP**—EIGHT miles from the City, doing a good business; no drug store within a circle of a mile; 6,000 inhabitants. Inquire

**WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF ENERGY AND**  
**good address, with a small capital, to engage in a**  
**safe and pleasant occupation. Apply at No. 139 Broad-**  
**way, Room No. 22, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.**

**LANCY GOODS STORE FOR SALE—AT**  
**No. 149 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn. Fine location and**  
**well established. Stock, fixtures, &c., will be sold for**  
**\$500.**

[illegible]

\$1,000; No. 930, one certificate, \$1,000, is \$1,000; Nos. 88 and 999, two certificates, each \$1,000, is \$2,000; Nos. 11 and 172, two certificates, each \$1,000, is \$2,000. Total thirteen certificates, making \$4,500. Any information of the above will be thankfully received by M. J. BEN-RIQUES, No. 11 West 34th-st., New-York.

**LOST—MISSING FROM THE EFFECTS OF**  
Charles Burrall, late of Hoboken, deceased, and  
therefore supposed to be lost or mislaid, \$26,000 United  
States Certificates of Indebtedness, as follows:  
No. 83, one certificate, \$1,000, is \$1,000; Nos. 11 and 172, two certificates, each \$1,000, is \$2,000; Nos. 88 and 999, two certificates, each \$1,000, is \$2,000; Nos. 11 and 172, two certificates, each \$1,000, is \$2,000. Total thirteen certificates, making \$4,500. Any information of the above will be thankfully received by M. J. BEN-RIQUES, No. 11 West 34th-st., New-York.

No. 20,986, dated March 7, 1863—5.00.  
No. 20,987, dated March 7, 1863—5.00.  
No. 20,912, dated March 7, 1863—5.00.  
The public are cautioned against purchasing the above  
certificates, as payment of the same will be stopped.  
GEO. L. BROWN, Executor, &c., No. 11 Wall-st.  
**LOST—ON FRIDAY, 25TH INST.—A BANK-BOOK**  
on the Seamen's Bank. Depositor's name, E. G.  
USTIN.  
**REWARD—LOST, ON SATURDAY, 19TH**

**FOR SALE—A HANDSOME COUNTER, TWENTY**  
feet long, nearly new and painted, will be sold cheap.  
only at No. 22 Welling-st.



[illegible]











100,000. These "Five-Twenty's" cannot be taxed by States, cities, towns or counties, and the Government tax on them is only 1 1/2% on the amount of income, when the income exceeds six hundred dollars per annum. Income from all other investments, such as mortgages, railroad stocks, bonds, etc., must pay from 3 to 5% on the income.

The New York Stock Exchange paid a graceful compliment this morning to our distinguished Russian guests by adjourning over until Friday morning, after half a day's business. The members of the Public Stock Board followed the Exchange. All the Brokers were thus afforded the opportunity of witnessing the civic and military procession.

The market for Gold and Exchange this morning fell of 1/2 cent. from last night's rate, making the fall since Tuesday 1 1/2 cent. The sales at the Morning Board were at 140 1/2 cent. After the adjournment the rumors of Tuesday about disaster or extreme danger to the army of Boskruens were renewed on the Street, and confidently asserted to be well founded. And these created the price of Gold rapidly up again to 143 1/2 cent. The final price on the Street was 142 1/2 cent. Exchange on London was unsettled again by these sudden changes, and we have heard of no business in the day. The early sales were at 155 1/2 cent. on the basis of 140 1/2 cent. for Gold. The market for Money is easy at 6 1/2 cent.

There was an improved demand for Stocks to-day. The sales of the Popular Loan at par by private subscription amounted to \$1,043,000. The old Loans of 1861-62 brought 106 1/2 to 107 1/2 cent. The Railway Stocks on Michigan Southern and Reading. The latter sold as high as 12 1/2 cent. About 5,000 shares were taken at the Board at 120 1/2 cent. on orders from Philadelphia. Letters from that city this morning advise that the management of the road are about to advance the freight upon Coal to the extent of 20 cents a ton, making the whole advance since the last of July 90 cents a ton. Nine weeks of Coal traffic remain to the present fiscal year (ending 30th of November) of the Company. The contest on the Street between Bull and Bear on Michigan Southern continues sharp and to the extent of very large daily sales. The other Western Stocks sympathized to some extent in the rise to-day, and nearly all the New York Roads were also higher. On the Street in the afternoon the advanced rates were well maintained, and the market closed about as follows, compared with Wednesday night. There was a further rise of 2 1/2 cent. on Michigan Southern.

The City Bank shares are generally held for higher prices. The following bids were made to-day:

|               |     |                             |     |
|---------------|-----|-----------------------------|-----|
| New York      | 100 | Am. Exchange                | 108 |
| Chicago       | 100 | Wich. Central               | 121 |
| St. Paul      | 100 | Mich. Southern              | 124 |
| St. Louis     | 100 | Ill. Central                | 125 |
| San Francisco | 100 | St. Paul & Northern Pacific | 126 |
| Portland      | 100 | St. Paul & Northern Pacific | 126 |
| Seattle       | 100 | St. Paul & Northern Pacific | 126 |
| Spokane       | 100 | St. Paul & Northern Pacific | 126 |
| Butte         | 100 | St. Paul & Northern Pacific | 126 |
| Helena        | 100 | St. Paul & Northern Pacific | 126 |
| Great Falls   | 100 | St. Paul & Northern Pacific | 126 |
| Missoula      | 100 | St. Paul & Northern Pacific | 126 |
| Bozeman       | 100 | St. Paul & Northern Pacific | 126 |
| Butte         | 100 | St. Paul & Northern Pacific | 126 |
| Helena        | 100 | St. Paul & Northern Pacific | 126 |
| Great Falls   | 100 | St. Paul & Northern Pacific | 126 |
| Missoula      | 100 | St. Paul & Northern Pacific | 126 |
| Bozeman       | 100 | St. Paul & Northern Pacific | 126 |

The following bids were made for the Railway Mortgages:

|                        |     |              |     |
|------------------------|-----|--------------|-----|
| N. Y. C. & N. H. R. R. | 107 | Ill. Central | 121 |
| N. Y. C. & N. H. R. R. | 107 | Ill. Central | 121 |
| N. Y. C. & N. H. R. R. | 107 | Ill. Central | 121 |
| N. Y. C. & N. H. R. R. | 107 | Ill. Central | 121 |
| N. Y. C. & N. H. R. R. | 107 | Ill. Central | 121 |
| N. Y. C. & N. H. R. R. | 107 | Ill. Central | 121 |
| N. Y. C. & N. H. R. R. | 107 | Ill. Central | 121 |
| N. Y. C. & N. H. R. R. | 107 | Ill. Central | 121 |
| N. Y. C. & N. H. R. R. | 107 | Ill. Central | 121 |
| N. Y. C. & N. H. R. R. | 107 | Ill. Central | 121 |
| N. Y. C. & N. H. R. R. | 107 | Ill. Central | 121 |
| N. Y. C. & N. H. R. R. | 107 | Ill. Central | 121 |
| N. Y. C. & N. H. R. R. | 107 | Ill. Central | 121 |
| N. Y. C. & N. H. R. R. | 107 | Ill. Central | 121 |
| N. Y. C. & N. H. R. R. | 107 | Ill. Central | 121 |

The finances of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Road of Missouri have recently been reorganized, and the new securities admitted to dealings at the Stock Exchange. The following report of the standing Committee of the Stock Board will best explain the present position of the Share Capital and Bonded Debt of the concern:

|                                                                                                                                                                               |  |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|
| Committee on Securities, New York Stock Exchange                                                                                                                              |  |
| 1. That more than three-fourths of the Original Bonds and Stocks have been surrendered for exchange into the new Securities, and the position of the remainder is as follows: |  |
| 2. That all rights of priority and security under the Original Bonds and Stocks have been assigned to the new Securities, and the position of the remainder is as follows:    |  |
| 3. That the position of the Company when the reorganization was completed is as follows:                                                                                      |  |
| 4. That the position of the Company when the reorganization was completed is as follows:                                                                                      |  |
| 5. That the position of the Company when the reorganization was completed is as follows:                                                                                      |  |
| 6. That the position of the Company when the reorganization was completed is as follows:                                                                                      |  |
| 7. That the position of the Company when the reorganization was completed is as follows:                                                                                      |  |
| 8. That the position of the Company when the reorganization was completed is as follows:                                                                                      |  |
| 9. That the position of the Company when the reorganization was completed is as follows:                                                                                      |  |
| 10. That the position of the Company when the reorganization was completed is as follows:                                                                                     |  |

The following is the first quarterly report of the First National Bank of New York, County of New York and State of New York, on the 30th day of September, 1863, made to the Department at Washington:

|                                                                       |           |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| Loans and Discounts                                                   | \$207,927 |
| Bonds deposited with Treasurer of United States to secure circulation | \$307,927 |
| Specie and Legal Tender Notes                                         | 64,278    |
| Due from Banks                                                        | 1,116     |
| Due from Merchants                                                    | 1,710     |
| Due from Other Sources                                                | 1,710     |
| Total                                                                 | \$307,927 |
| Capital Stock                                                         | \$200,000 |
| Deposits on Demand                                                    | \$120,417 |
| Deposits on Time                                                      | \$120,417 |
| Total                                                                 | \$307,927 |

We are requested to call the attention of capitalists to an advertisement in the real estate column, offering a property for sale worth \$500,000.

Wheat, 1863-64, 100 bushels, 1.10; 1864-65, 1.10; 1865-66, 1.10; 1866-67, 1.10; 1867-68, 1.10; 1868-69, 1.10; 1869-70, 1.10; 1870-71, 1.10; 1871-72, 1.10; 1872-73, 1.10; 1873-74, 1.10; 1874-75, 1.10; 1875-76, 1.10; 1876-77, 1.10; 1877-78, 1.10; 1878-79, 1.10; 1879-80, 1.10; 1880-81, 1.10; 1881-82, 1.10; 1882-83, 1.10; 1883-84, 1.10; 1884-85, 1.10; 1885-86, 1.10; 1886-87, 1.10; 1887-88, 1.10; 1888-89, 1.10; 1889-90, 1.10; 1890-91, 1.10; 1891-92, 1.10; 1892-93, 1.10; 1893-94, 1.10; 1894-95, 1.10; 1895-96, 1.10; 1896-97, 1.10; 1897-98, 1.10; 1898-99, 1.10; 1899-00, 1.10; 1900-01, 1.10; 1901-02, 1.10; 1902-03, 1.10; 1903-04, 1.10; 1904-05, 1.10; 1905-06, 1.10; 1906-07, 1.10; 1907-08, 1.10; 1908-09, 1.10; 1909-10, 1.10; 1910-11, 1.10; 1911-12, 1.10; 1912-13, 1.10; 1913-14, 1.10; 1914-15, 1.10; 1915-16, 1.10; 1916-17, 1.10; 1917-18, 1.10; 1918-19, 1.10; 1919-20, 1.10; 1920-21, 1.10; 1921-22, 1.10; 1922-23, 1.10; 1923-24, 1.10; 1924-25, 1.10; 1925-26, 1.10; 1926-27, 1.10; 1927-28, 1.10; 1928-29, 1.10; 1929-30, 1.10; 1930-31, 1.10; 1931-32, 1.10; 1932-33, 1.10; 1933-34, 1.10; 1934-35, 1.10; 1935-36, 1.10; 1936-37, 1.10; 1937-38, 1.10; 1938-39, 1.10; 1939-40, 1.10; 1940-41, 1.10; 1941-42, 1.10; 1942-43, 1.10; 1943-44, 1.10; 1944-45, 1.10; 1945-46, 1.10; 1946-47, 1.10; 1947-48, 1.10; 1948-49, 1.10; 1949-50, 1.10; 1950-51, 1.10; 1951-52, 1.10; 1952-53, 1.10; 1953-54, 1.10; 1954-55, 1.10; 1955-56, 1.10; 1956-57, 1.10; 1957-58, 1.10; 1958-59, 1.10; 1959-60, 1.10; 1960-61, 1.10; 1961-62, 1.10; 1962-63, 1.10; 1963-64, 1.10; 1964-65, 1.10; 1965-66, 1.10; 1966-67, 1.10; 1967-68, 1.10; 1968-69, 1.10; 1969-70, 1.10; 1970-71, 1.10; 1971-72, 1.10; 1972-73, 1.10; 1973-74, 1.10; 1974-75, 1.10; 1975-76, 1.10; 1976-77, 1.10; 1977-78, 1.10; 1978-79, 1.10; 1979-80, 1.10; 1980-81, 1.10; 1981-82, 1.10; 1982-83, 1.10; 1983-84, 1.10; 1984-85, 1.10; 1985-86, 1.10; 1986-87, 1.10; 1987-88, 1.10; 1988-89, 1.10; 1989-90, 1.10; 1990-91, 1.10; 1991-92, 1.10; 1992-93, 1.10; 1993-94, 1.10; 1994-95, 1.10; 1995-96, 1.10; 1996-97, 1.10; 1997-98, 1.10; 1998-99, 1.10; 1999-00, 1.10; 2000-01, 1.10; 2001-02, 1.10; 2002-03, 1.10; 2003-04, 1.10; 2004-05, 1.10; 2005-06, 1.10; 2006-07, 1.10; 2007-08, 1.10; 2008-09, 1.10; 2009-10, 1.10; 2010-11, 1.10; 2011-12, 1.10; 2012-13, 1.10; 2013-14, 1.10; 2014-15, 1.10; 2015-16, 1.10; 2016-17, 1.10; 2017-18, 1.10; 2018-19, 1.10; 2019-20, 1.10; 2020-21, 1.10; 2021-22, 1.10; 2022-23, 1.10; 2023-24, 1.10; 2024-25, 1.10; 2025-26, 1.10; 2026-27, 1.10; 2027-28, 1.10; 2028-29, 1.10; 2029-30, 1.10; 2030-31, 1.10; 2031-32, 1.10; 2032-33, 1.10; 2033-34, 1.10; 2034-35, 1.10; 2035-36, 1.10; 2036-37, 1.10; 2037-38, 1.10; 2038-39, 1.10; 2039-40, 1.10; 2040-41, 1.10; 2041-42, 1.10; 2042-43, 1.10; 2043-44, 1.10; 2044-45, 1.10; 2045-46, 1.10; 2046-47, 1.10; 2047-48, 1.10; 2048-49, 1.10; 2049-50, 1.10; 2050-51, 1.10; 2051-52, 1.10; 2052-53, 1.10; 2053-54, 1.10; 2054-55, 1.10; 2055-56, 1.10; 2056-57, 1.10; 2057-58, 1.10; 2058-59, 1.10; 2059-60, 1.10; 2060-61, 1.10; 2061-62, 1.10; 2062-63, 1.10; 2063-64, 1.10; 2064-65, 1.10; 2065-66, 1.10; 2066-67, 1.10; 2067-68, 1.10; 2068-69, 1.10; 2069-70, 1.10; 2070-71, 1.10; 2071-72, 1.10; 2072-73, 1.10; 2073-74, 1.10; 2074-75, 1.10; 2075-76, 1.10; 2076-77, 1.10; 2077-78, 1.10; 2078-79, 1.10; 2079-80, 1.10; 2080-81, 1.10; 2081-82, 1.10; 2082-83, 1.10; 2083-84, 1.10; 2084-85, 1.10; 2085-86, 1.10; 2086-87, 1.10; 2087-88, 1.10; 2088-89, 1.10; 2089-90, 1.10; 2090-91, 1.10; 2091-92, 1.10; 2092-93, 1.10; 2093-94, 1.10; 2094-95, 1.10; 2095-96, 1.10; 2096-97, 1.10; 2097-98, 1.10; 2098-99, 1.10; 2099-00, 1.10; 2100-01, 1.10; 2101-02, 1.10; 2102-03, 1.10; 2103-04, 1.10; 2104-05, 1.10; 2105-06, 1.10; 2106-07, 1.10; 2107-08, 1.10; 2108-09, 1.10; 2109-10, 1.10; 2110-11, 1.10; 2111-12, 1.10; 2112-13, 1.10; 2113-14, 1.10; 2114-15, 1.10; 2115-16, 1.10; 2116-17, 1.10; 2117-18, 1.10; 2118-19, 1.10; 2119-20, 1.10; 2120-21, 1.10; 2121-22, 1.10; 2122-23, 1.10; 2123-24, 1.10; 2124-25, 1.10; 2125-26, 1.10; 2126-27, 1.10; 2127-28, 1.10; 2128-29, 1.10; 2129-30, 1.10; 2130-31, 1.10; 2131-32, 1.10; 2132-33, 1.10; 2133-34, 1.10; 2134-35, 1.10; 2135-36, 1.10; 2136-37, 1.10; 2137-38, 1.10; 2138-39, 1.10; 2139-40, 1.10; 2140-41, 1.10; 2141-42, 1.10; 2142-43, 1.10; 2143-44, 1.10; 2144-45, 1.10; 2145-46, 1.10; 2146-47, 1.10; 2147-48, 1.10; 2148-49, 1.10; 2149-50, 1.10; 2150-51, 1.10; 2151-52, 1.10; 2152-53, 1.10; 2153-54, 1.10; 2154-55, 1.10; 2155-56, 1.10; 2156-57, 1.10; 2157-58, 1.10; 2158-59, 1.10; 2159-60, 1.10; 2160-61, 1.10; 2161-62, 1.10; 2162-63, 1.10; 2163-64, 1.10; 2164-65, 1.10; 2165-66, 1.10; 2166-67, 1.10; 2167-68, 1.10; 2168-69, 1.10; 2169-70, 1.10; 2170-71, 1.10; 2171-72, 1.10; 2172-73, 1.10; 2173-74, 1.10; 2174-75, 1.10; 2175-76, 1.10; 2176-77, 1.10; 2177-78, 1.10; 2178-79, 1.10; 2179-80, 1.10; 2180-81, 1.10; 2181-82, 1.10; 2182-83, 1.10; 2183-84, 1.10; 2184-85, 1.10; 2185-86, 1.10; 2186-87, 1.10; 2187-88, 1.10; 2188-89, 1.10; 2189-90, 1.10; 2190-91, 1.10; 2191-92, 1.10; 2192-93, 1.10; 2193-94, 1.10; 2194-95, 1.10; 2195-96, 1.10; 2196-97, 1.10; 2197-98, 1.10; 2198-99, 1.10; 2199-00, 1.10; 2200-01, 1.10; 2201-02, 1.10; 2202-03, 1.10; 2203-04, 1.10; 2204-05, 1.10; 2205-06, 1.10; 2206-07, 1.10; 2207-08, 1.10; 2208-09, 1.10; 2209-10, 1.10; 2210-11, 1.10; 2211-12, 1.10; 2212-13, 1.10; 2213-14, 1.10; 2214-15, 1.10; 2215-16, 1.10; 2216-17, 1.10; 2217-18, 1.10; 2218-19, 1.10; 2219-20, 1.10; 2220-21, 1.10; 2221-22, 1.10; 2222-23, 1.10; 2223-24, 1.10; 2224-25, 1.10; 2225-26, 1.10; 2226-27, 1.10; 2227-28, 1.10; 2228-29, 1.10; 2229-30, 1.10; 2230-31, 1.10; 2231-32, 1.10; 2232-33, 1.10; 2233-34, 1.10; 2234-35, 1.10; 2235-36, 1.10; 2236-37, 1.10; 2237-38, 1.10; 2238-39, 1.10; 2239-40, 1.10; 2240-41, 1.10; 2241-42, 1.10; 2242-43, 1.10; 2243-44, 1.10; 2244-45, 1.10; 2245-46, 1.10; 2246-47, 1.10; 2247-48, 1.10; 2248-49, 1.10; 2249-50, 1.10; 2250-51, 1.10; 2251-52, 1.10; 2252-53, 1.10; 2253-54, 1.10; 2254-55, 1.10; 2255-56, 1.10; 2256-57, 1.10; 2257-58, 1.10; 2258-59, 1.10; 2259-60, 1.10; 2260-61, 1.10; 2261-62, 1.10; 2262-63, 1.10; 2263-64, 1.10; 2264-65, 1.10; 2265-66, 1.10; 2266-67, 1.10; 2267-68, 1.10; 2268-69, 1.10; 2269-70, 1.10; 2270-71, 1.10; 2271-72, 1.10; 2272-73, 1.10; 2273-74, 1.10; 2274-75, 1.10; 2275-76, 1.10; 2276-77, 1.10; 2277-78, 1.10; 2278-79, 1.10; 2279-80, 1.10; 2280-81, 1.10; 2281-82, 1.10; 2282-83, 1.10; 2283-84, 1.10; 2284-85, 1.10; 2285-86, 1.10; 2286-87, 1.10; 2287-88, 1.10; 2288-89, 1.10; 2289-90, 1.10; 2290-91, 1.10; 2291-92, 1.10; 2292-93, 1.10; 2293-94, 1.10; 2294-95, 1.10; 2295-96, 1.10; 2296-97, 1.10; 2297-98, 1.10; 2298-99, 1.10; 2299-00, 1.10; 2300-01, 1.10; 2301-02, 1.10; 2302-03, 1.10; 2303-04, 1.10; 2304-05, 1.10; 2305-06, 1.10; 2306-07, 1.10; 2307-08, 1.10; 2308-09, 1.10; 2309-10, 1.10; 2310-11, 1.10; 2311-12, 1.10; 2312-13, 1.10; 2313-14, 1.10; 2314-15, 1.10; 2315-16, 1.10; 2316-17, 1.10; 2317-18, 1.10; 2318-19, 1.10; 2319-20, 1.10; 2320-21, 1.10; 2321-22, 1.10; 2322-23, 1.10; 2323-24, 1.10; 2324-25, 1.10; 2325-26, 1.10; 2326-27, 1.10; 2327-28, 1.10; 2328-29, 1.10; 2329-30, 1.10; 2330-31, 1.10; 2331-32, 1.10; 2332-33, 1.10; 2333-34, 1.10; 2334-35, 1.10; 2335-36, 1.10; 2336-37, 1.10; 2337-38, 1.10; 2338-39, 1.10; 2339-40, 1.10; 2340-41, 1.10; 2341-42, 1.10; 2342-43, 1.10; 2343-44, 1.10; 2344-45, 1.10; 2345-46, 1.10; 2346-47, 1.10; 2347-48, 1.10; 2348-49, 1.10; 2349-50, 1.10; 2350-51, 1.10; 2351-52, 1.10; 2352-53, 1.10; 2353-54, 1.10; 2354-55, 1.10; 2355-56, 1.10; 2356-57, 1.10; 2357-58, 1.10; 2358-59, 1.10; 2359-60, 1.10; 2360-61, 1.10; 2361-62, 1.10; 2362-63, 1.10; 2363-64, 1.10; 2364-65, 1.10; 2365-66, 1.10; 2366-67, 1.10; 2367-68, 1.10; 2368-69, 1.10; 2369-70, 1.10; 2370-71, 1.10; 2371-72, 1.10; 2372-73, 1.10; 2373-74, 1.10; 2374-75, 1.10; 2375-76, 1.10; 2376-77, 1.10; 2377-78, 1.10; 2378-79, 1.10; 2379-80, 1.10; 2380-81, 1.10; 2381-82, 1.10; 2382-83, 1.10; 2383-84, 1.10; 2384-85, 1.10; 2385-86, 1.10; 2386-87, 1.10; 2387-88, 1.10; 2388-89, 1.10; 2389-90, 1.10; 2390-91, 1.10; 2391-92, 1.10; 2392-93, 1.10; 2393-94, 1.10; 2394-95, 1.10; 2395-96, 1.10; 2396-97, 1.10; 2397-98, 1.10; 2398-99, 1.10; 2399-00, 1.10; 2400-01, 1.10; 2401-02, 1.10; 2402-03, 1.10; 2403-04, 1.10; 2404-05, 1.10; 2405-06, 1.10; 2406-07, 1.10; 2407-08, 1.10; 2408-09, 1.10; 2409-10, 1.10; 2410-11, 1.10; 2411-12, 1.10; 2412-13, 1.10; 2413-14, 1.10; 2414-15, 1.10; 2415-16, 1.10; 2416-17, 1.10; 2417-18, 1.10; 2418-19, 1.10; 2419-20, 1.10; 2420-21, 1.10; 2421-22, 1.10; 2422-23, 1.10; 2423-24, 1.10; 2424-25, 1.10; 2425-26, 1.10; 2426-27, 1.10; 2427-28, 1.10; 2428-29, 1.10; 2429-30, 1.10; 2430-31, 1.10; 2431-32, 1.10; 2432-33, 1.10; 2433-34, 1.10; 2434-35, 1.10; 2435-36, 1.10; 2436-37, 1.10; 2437-38, 1.10; 2438-39, 1.10; 2439-40, 1.10; 2440-41, 1.10; 2441-42, 1.10; 2442-43, 1.10; 2443-44, 1.10; 2444-45, 1.10; 2445-46, 1.10; 2446-47, 1.10; 2447-48, 1.10; 2448-49, 1.10; 2449-50, 1.10; 2450-51, 1.10; 2451-52, 1.10; 2452-53, 1.10; 2453-54, 1.10; 2454-55, 1.10; 2455-56, 1.10; 2456-57, 1.10; 2457-58, 1.10; 2458-59, 1.10; 2459-60, 1.10; 2460-61, 1.10; 2461-62, 1.10; 2462-63, 1.10; 2463-64, 1.10; 2464-65, 1.10; 2465-66, 1.10; 2466-67, 1.10; 2467-68, 1.10; 2468-69, 1.10; 2469-70, 1.10; 2470-71, 1.10; 2471-72, 1.10; 2472-73, 1.10; 2473-74, 1















## AMUSEMENTS.

**WALLACKS.**  
at 7½; overture at 7½; curtain rises at 8  
and Manager. Mr. Wallack  
agent. Mr. Wallack  
Particular Notice.  
revision of the  
HUMPHREY'S SUCCESSFUL PLAY  
added to the fact that since the first performance  
the machinery works with increased precision and  
the management has the assurance that the  
INCLUDE BEFORE ELEVEN O'CLOCK.  
FRIDAY, Oct. 2, 1893.  
and an  
ENTIRELY NEW DRAMA,  
2, entitled  
ROSEDALE;  
or  
THE RIFLE BALL.  
COSTUMES, APPOINTMENTS, ALL NEW  
Mr. Lester Wallack  
Anna (a returned convict) Mr. John Gilbert  
desires to village doctor Charles Fisher  
Kob. Mr. George Holland  
dish man Mr. H. Daly  
Mr. E. E. E.

(On a pipey)..... Mr. John Seton  
 (Enter..... Mr. Brown  
 (Enter..... Mr. Pope  
 (Enter..... Mr. Perkes  
 (Enter..... Mr. Palm  
 (Enter..... Mr. Loery  
 (Enter..... Miss Mary Gannon  
 (Enter..... Mrs. Vernon  
 (Enter..... Miss Fanny Horast  
 (Enter..... Mr. John Seton  
 (Enter..... Miss Mary Gannon  
 (Enter..... Mr. E. Mollenheuser.  
 (Enter..... Mr. H. Ingersoll  
 (Enter..... Mr. C. Ingalls.  
 (Enter..... Mr. Timothy  
 (Enter..... Mr. H. Becroft.  
 Scenery will consist of  
 ACT 1  
 A Manor House, with park and grounds adjoining.  
 ACT 2  
 A comfortable Apartment in the Manor House.  
 ACT 3  
 A Cottage of Mathew Leach's, in the Village.  
 ACT 4  
 A Reception Room in Rosedale Manor House.  
 The Gipsy's Tent, in the Forest.  
 ACT 5

Mother Leigh's Cottage.  
 A note-room adjoining the Conservatory.  
 The Conservatory at Rosedale festooned and  
 a lawn.  
 Drawing-room Yeise Galon, composed by Mr. A.  
 be danced by the principal characters and  
 of the most auxiliary.  
 In this play have been selected with the  
 the costumes, the dancing, the music, the val-  
 uable volunteers and lancer uniforms being  
 those imported for the purpose. The military  
 music furnished from the establishment of Mr.  
 Maiden-lane.

---

**NIBLO'S GARDEN.**  
 Manager, J. M. WHEATLEY, Mr. Wm. Wheatley.  
 FRIDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 11, 1895.  
 PART.  
 FRIDAY EVENING, OCT. 1, 1893,  
 for the first time this season.  
 EDWIN FORREST

---

**SPARTACUS.**

The greatest American Actor of  
 THE GLADIATOR  
 to be placed upon the stage with  
 ADVANTAGE OF COSTUME AND  
 SCENERY.  
 Directed by  
 AN EXCELLENT CAST,  
 W. McCULLOUGH.  
 Mr. J. W. COLLIER.  
 Mr. J. G. BURNETT.  
 Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD.  
 Mr. J. MARTIN.  
 Mr. C. KINGSLAND.  
 ALLEN and  
 TOR.....MR. HARVEY B. WOODWORTH  
 sequence of the prominent success of  
 MILLER, VESTALI  
 "Gaiety" in  
 MEA: OR, THE JEWISH MOTHER,

produced on  
SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 3, 1883.  
may be secured at the Box-office  
THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE.

---

WINTER GARDEN.

NOTICE.—Doors open at 6½; performance  
commences at 7½ o'clock.  
THIS EVENING (Friday), Oct. 2.  
EDWIN BOOTH,  
highly received by houses crowded from parquette  
to top of boxes, presented a  
MOST INTELLECTUAL AND REFINED AU-  
DIENCES  
warmest expression of enthusiasm and delight.

---

HIS FIRST APPEARANCE  
in his  
GREAT ROLE  
OF  
MAGNETO

**RICHARD III.**  
**LAUGHING GAS.**  
TON will have the pleasure of giving a Free  
for Ladies and Children of 4 Cooper Institute  
**SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Oct. 3.**  
adies will inhale the gas. Children must be  
led by parents to secure admission.  
en at 2; to commence at 3 o'clock.

---

**DRY GOODS.**

---

**CHEAP GOODS! CHEAP GOODS!**

open this morning  
Several large invoices of Goods,  
purchased at the Great Auction Sale of  
Tuesday and Wednesday,  
for private special attention.

**BLACK SILKS' BLACK SILKS!**  
**FILED**, at 68, 64, 74, 66, 92, and 105, per yard,  
 The best value in New York!  
 Also,  
 A Look Lins to Dress Goods.  
 At 22, 26, 30c, 32c, 35c, to 50c, per yard.  
 Also, a full stock of  
**MERINOS, POPLINS, ARMURES, EM-  
 CLOTHS, PINGLOINS, SATENS, CRAPES,  
 BROUCHE VELOURS, ALPACAS,  
 CLOTHS, BOUZAINES, DELAINES, &c.  
 Shawls, Scarves, &c.**  
 Square Broche, Cashmires, India, Camels Hair,  
 Tippet, Zephyr and Woollen Shawls.  
**GRAND CHOIX DE ROBES DE PARIS!**  
 The choicest assortment ever offered,  
 At \$2, \$2 25, \$2 50, \$3 75 and upward.  
 Also,  
**ALL THE LATEST "PARIS STYLES"**  
**SKIRTS, WRAPPERS, CIRCULARS & SACQUES,**

Stock of Cloaking Cloths, Blankets, Flannels,  
Linen, Demers, Napkins, &c.  
Also,  
DRE, ALEMAND, BAJOUC and JOUVIN  
KID GLOVES  
W. K. PEYTON,  
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

---

**MACY**  
WILL OPEN THIS MORNING,  
FIVE O'CLOCK!  
SHAWLS!  
SHAWLS!  
LONG AND SQUARE,  
ALL THE DESIRABLE STYLES,  
will sell cheaper than any other house in the  
City.  
BALMORA SKIRTS!

MORAL SKIRTS FOR \$1.50.  
Half a dollar under the regular price.  
MORAL SKIRTS FOR \$2.75.  
Seventy-five cents under the regular price.  
MORAL SKIRTS FOR \$4.00.  
One dollar under the regular price.  
splendid stock of  
ALEXANDRA BALMORALS.  
New style, of our own importation.  
LADIES' UNDERWEAR  
complete. Goods made to order in this De-  
partment.  
Dressed LADIES' FRENCH CORSETS,  
light, now opening, at the low price of \$1.25 a  
pair.  
and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.  
HOW SHADES.  
WHITE.  
BLUE.  
GREEN.  
HALL AND

AND BLUE BOLAND, GOLD  
AND FRESQUED SHADES,  
PRAYS,  
PUTTAM'S,  
BAILEY'S  
PATENT PICTURES,  
AT G. L. & J. B. KELLY'S,  
Window Shade Manufacturers,  
No. 359 Broadway.

FOULARD SILKS, Second Mourning Silks. Also, various other goods desirable for House-keeping Dresses.  
Families can and have everything required at as prices as reasonable as any in the City.  
J. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,  
11 Broadway, between Spring and Princess.

**FALL AND WINTER SEASON.**—James VIRFOLEY, No. 5 Clanton-place, has the honor to announce to their customers that they have received from Paris a choice selection of new goods to the season. Goods made in Paris specially adapted to their house.

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**MILLINERY.**

---

**MODES DE PARIS.**

**MME. WALTON, No. 600 Broadway.**

Between Amity and 4th sts.

Constantly receiving the latest and most approved of Parisian fashions and her facility for manufacturing will give to the Ladies of New-York and vicinity opportunity of selecting from her varied















**INSTRUCTION.**  
**LAMAR SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA**  
**COLLEGE.**  
**NO. 37 FOURTH-A.**  
BY GEORGE W. BACON, A. M., LL. B., Vice-Principal.  
B. B. BACON, A. M., LL. B., Vice-Principal.  
Through recent improvements in the course of instruction, the school is well  
equipped for preparing students for college, scientific  
pursuits or business. Instruction is given in Latin,  
Greek, mathematics, French, German, Spanish, physi-  
cal, chemical, law, book-keeping, stenography and  
mental philosophy, rhetoric, logic, drawing and  
mechanics, and in all the ordinary English branches. All the  
above are taught without extra charge of any kind. The  
wing names of the examiners are a guarantee for the  
quality of the instruction imparted: Prof. Anthon,  
Jr., Peck and Dwight, of Columbia College, and Drs.  
Clegg and Turner. Circulars at the bookstore.

**GREY LOCK INSTITUTE.**  
 orators, South Williamstown, Berkshire Co., Mass.  
 twenty-four semi-annual session will commence  
 Oct. 1. Thirty pupils Terms \$300 per annum. For  
 particulars, address  
**BENJ. F. MILLS, A. M., Principal.**  
 OPEN OCTOBER 1.  
**MRS. PLUMBS'**  
**ACADEMY OF FINE CULTURE,**  
 No. 2, West 44th-st.  
 class exercise and instruction in  
**LIGHT OR PASTOR GYMNASTICS.**  
 For particulars, send for Circulars to Mrs. P. 34 P.  
 Ladies and gentlemen, 5 P. M. For circulars, write  
 care, 24 P. M. to the Academy.  
 R. C. J. BOLDWIN, M. D., student of Dr. Lewis' Insti-  
 tute, and a former United States agent, will assist Mrs.  
 Plumbs in conducting the evening classes, and give special  
 instruction in vocal gymnastics.

**OCUTION—FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.**

**A NEW FEATURE.**

Prof. C. P. RIVINS' new school for reading teaching as follows: First Night class commences on 6, and continues every Tuesday and Friday, 7 to 8 P. M. for 12 weeks, and continues every Wednesday and Saturday, at 4 1/2 P. M. for 12 weeks.

**A NEW FEATURE.**—Arrangements made with associations and families for a full course of twenty-four lessons, so as many of their friends as they desire and meet there please. Circulars and further information at 23 Cooper Institute, from 10 to 4.

**SEWARD INSTITUTE**  
FOR BOYS.  
FLORIDA, GRADUATE COUNTY, N. Y.  
Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, President.  
Numbers of the Institute are limited. For advantage—  
Next session opens Oct. 18. Terms \$140 per year.

Catalogues at Mr. J. P. WARRICK, No. 226  
 principal may be seen at the National Hotel, Corland-  
 between 12 M. and 1 P. M.  
 T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

**MR. VAN NOIRMAN'S**  
 FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARD AND  
 DAY SCHOOL  
 Young Ladies and all who wish to attend, will  
 open on THURSDAY, Sept. 17. For full information  
 apply for circular to the Principal or his associate, MRS. NEWTON, will  
 at home during the summer vacation.

**MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S**  
 CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,  
 No. 264 4th-av., corner 26th-st. Opens Sept. 9.

**MRS. JOHN W. BRIGHT'S**  
 Morning and Day School, for twenty young ladies, No.  
 West 43-st.

[illegible][illegible]

**WANTED TO SEND A YOUNG LADY TO**  
 ENGLISH BRANCHES ARE WELL TAUGHT, AND THE PRICES OUT

**TEACHERS.**  
ALL WANTING TEACHERS OR SCHOOLS,  
OR LOSS OF PLACES, especially invited to  
write to the NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE,  
100 Broadway, New York, for a circular and  
prospectus free throughout the country. Schools, also to  
specimen sheets of our "ADDRESS AN FRENCH  
SCHOOL," No. 110 Broadway, New York.

**TEACHING TUTOR.**—A GENTLEMAN OF UNIVERSITY education and of experience as an instructor, desires a few engagements as visiting tutor. Bore fitted for the instruction of students in the sciences, languages, branches, specialties—history, literature, practical meteorology. Excellent City references given. Address *Mr. J. H. Sargent, 100 Madison St., Chicago.*

**A GERMAN LADY, (PROTESTANT), OF** superior education, desires a representation as a regular teacher in a private school, or as a special teacher of course of instruction comprising the (exceptional) languages, French, Music and Drawing. (Acceptable) City references. Address *Post-Box No. 1125 Post-office.*

**A RESIDENT OR DAILY GOVERNESS,** with previous experience in the instruction of children in all the higher branches of an English education, with musical and drawing engagements. Address *Post-office, Union-square.*

**AN ACCOMPLISHED TUTOR, OF SEVEN**  
**YEARS' experience in gentlemen's families in**  
**the city of New York, is now vacant; the**  
**best references furnished. Address D. Box No. 132**  
**Price.**

**WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY CONSENTS**  
**to teach drawing and the primary English branches**  
**for four hours daily. Salary \$100 per forty weeks.**  
**Apply immediately, at No. 132 Broadway.**

**WANTED.—THREE, YOUNG GERMEN**  
**who has studied German for several years, wishes to**  
**receive instruction in German, Latin and French. Address**  
**D. B. D. Box No. 132 Times Office.**

**STATIONERY.**

**THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.**  
**AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, does not**  
**dry, and does not corrode. Sold at 5¢ of Ludlow-st., and at**

stationers generally. JESSIE K. REES,  
 PAPER AT LESS THAN MANUFACTUR-  
 ERS' PRICES. No connection with the combina-  
 tion. MONOPOLY FOR HIGH PRICES.  
 I am selling Note Paper from 10¢ to 15¢ up. A  
 large stock of Paper at 10¢. 10¢. 10¢. Much less than  
 elsewhere. Letter \$1.50 up, and Cap 2¢ up, and every  
 description of Paper at less than the paper dealer's  
 price. Orders by mail promptly filled.  
 J. K. REES, Wholesale Paper Dealer,  
 No. 44 Beekman-st., N. Y. The Old Stand.

**ACCOUNT BOOKS AND STATIONERY—**  
 A full supply constantly on hand. Orders by  
 mail or by business men are invited to mail at the old stand.  
 HOWE & FERRY, No. 76 Bowery.

**PRINTING.**  
**THE LATEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD.**

**BOOKS, BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, \$1 per 1,000. Billheads, \$3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 60 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOKS, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equal cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 15**



## The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1863.

## Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—STOCK AND WINDING-UP OF THE GREAT WAR.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES. GAST, & CO., at 7 1/2 o'clock P.M. Curiousities at all hours.

WALLACK'S.—ROSSINI, OR, THE RIFLE BALL.

KIBLER GARDEN.—GAY, OR, THE JEWISH MOTHER.

WINTER GARDEN.—ROMANCE III.

ALHAMBRA PAVILION.—THE REDUCTION OF AFRICA.

PARK THEATRE.—(BROOKLYN)—THE CITY AND THE BEAST.

FOR SALE.—A Times house in Brooklyn for sale, over 100 subscribers. Inquire of Subscription Clerk at this office.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

## THE REBELLION.

Advice from Gen. ROSSIGNOL to the 1st inst. have been received at Washington. He states that his position at Chattanooga is perfectly satisfactory, and that there is no prospect of BRAGG's advance to the attack. The report from the rebel papers that Gen. BRAGG had evacuated Jonesboro, East Tennessee, and retired to Knoxville, is pronounced to be false.

Gov. BOREMAN, of Western Virginia, has issued a proclamation announcing that he has information that the rebel Generals, IMBOMEN, JACKSON, and IMBOMEN, contemplate a movement of their forces through the mountains into that State for the purpose of devastating and laying waste the country and robbing, plundering and murdering the people. He, therefore, calls upon all officers of the militia and all persons subject to military duty within the State to have their arms in order and be ready to assemble at their usual places of rendezvous at a moment's notice, and to move to any point when their services may be required. The *Washington Intelligence* says the proclamation has occasioned considerable excitement among the people, who are already vigorously preparing to meet with arms in their hands, any enemy who may appear.

The Richmond *Sentinel* of the 29th ult. states the "House of Delegates, yesterday, in the most summary manner, disposed of a resolution for inquiring into the tone and temper of the people of the United States, on the subject of peace, with a view to repudiating it, as applicable. The House knew, what everybody knows, that such resolutions are both idle and unwholesome; for they will only be taken by our enemies as evincing more or less readiness on our part for reconstruction. The House by a unanimous vote put its foot on the resolution and without a word of discussion or a moment of delay. In this they but fairly represented the manliness and the unanimity of our people."

## FROM EUROPE.

Advices from Europe, three days later, have come by the steamship *Saxonia*, which passed Cape Hatteras yesterday. The truth of the rumor that MASON, the rebel envoy, intended to withdraw from Great Britain, in consequence of the readiness to which he has been persistently subjected, is confirmed. He has officially notified Earl Russell of his withdrawal, in obedience to instructions from the rebel Government. The London *Times* editorially admits that the late of Charleston is decided, its fall being simply a question of time. The *Florida* has completed her repairs at Bristol, and was to leave port on the 23d ult. Two United States war vessels had come from Madeira to watch the pirate's movements. One of these vessels, the *Albatross*, was at the mouth of the Florida Strait, and the other, the *Albatross*, was at the mouth of the Florida Strait. The statement is made that the commander of the *Albatross* intended to offer the first battle, while her colleague remained at Bristol under the pretext of being in France that Great Britain has engaged to acknowledge the usurpation in Mexico as a just and legitimate claim. The *Albatross* has been persistently subjected to the attentions of the Crown. Several engagements are reported to have taken place between the *Albatross* and the *Albatross*, in which the latter were defeated. No commercial advices have been received.

## GENERAL NEWS.

A mass meeting was held at Cooper Institute last evening to welcome the Missouri Delegation, who recently visited the President on matters connected with their State. The meeting was under the auspices of the National Club, was large in number and enthusiastic in feeling.

Havana dates to the 26th ult. have come to hand. The latest accounts from San Domingo state that the insurrection was not yet suppressed, but that the rebels were in a state of retreat. A Spanish force of 2,000 men under Gen. SANTANA was sent to San Domingo on the 15th ult. for La Vega, where the insurgents are said to be strongly fortified. Gen. SANTANA was accompanied by Gen. ROSA, Military Governor of San Domingo, who, according to one account, was driven out of the city with his troops, and the rest of his starting with the expedition to La Vega. It is also stated that the rebels are in a state of retreat, and that the Spanish forces are in a state of retreat. The character of the statements is confused and unsatisfactory. Reinforcements for the Spanish army were still being sent from Havana and Puerto Rico.

A gentleman who has just returned from England, after a prolonged tour in that country, informs the Boston *Traveler*, that the United States Consul at Liverpool felt confident of being able to accumulate sufficient testimony to justify the course of the English Government in declining the rebel arms, but that the order of the Government was making before the order of detention was received to man the vessels with British sailors, preparatory to their departure for the coast of the United States.

The Anti-Slavery Convention on the passage of the Missouri question, recently held at Cleveland, discovered a Lieutenant-Colonel of Missouri regiment intoxicated, and behaving in a most shameful manner. The General told him he had disgraced the service, tore off his shoulder straps, put him under arrest, and dismissed him from the service.

E. F. CARTER, editor of the Baltimore *Gazette*, has had a partial hearing before FOX PIATT. He was remanded to prison. One offence charged against the whole concern is the publishing a secret edition of their paper for the Southern latitude, which was clandestinely sent South to injure and misrepresent our Government, whilst the said articles were omitted in the Baltimore edition.

There was an active business in stocks yesterday, generally at firm prices. The sales of Government Bonds were \$2,000,000 of the popular 5-20 year 6 per cent. Loan, and \$100,000 of the 7-30 per cent. Treasury Loan of 1861-64. The Railway Shares were steady in price at the close of the day. Active heavy trading in Reading, Michigan Southern, Illinois Central, &c. Gold closed about the same as on Thursday night—142 1/2 per cent.

Breadstuffs were more active yesterday, at advanced prices. Pork, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Tallow, Whisky, Cotton, Hay, Hides, Leather, Wool, Tobacco, Currants and Fish Oils were more sought after, at rising rates. A fair demand prevailed for Fish, Lard, Lime, Hops, Sugars, Linseed Oil, Salt, Seed and Spices. Freight rates were rather more active.

A RUMOR OF RECOGNITION.—Europe is troubled with sensation rumors as well as our own country. Among the most recent was one prevailing at Paris that MAXIMILIAN I., Emperor elect of Mexico, had recognized the independence of the Confederate States. But this rumor was pronounced improbable, from

the fact that MAXIMILIAN had not yet been formally offered the crown by the deputation from Mexico charged with the duty of tendering it. This does seem a bar sinister to the report that has doubtless been given much joy in Dixie.

But really, if recognition is to come to the rebels, there is no more fit source than the one indicated. An unannounced and unannounced Emperor, four thousand miles removed from the throne he is expected to fill—having no knowledge of the people he is to govern, no home in their affections, and no title to his proposed station—himself yet waiting to be "recognized" by the Power that has never yet brooked the intrusion of European dynasties on this Continent—MAXIMILIAN alone, of all rulers present and prospective, could give a recognition to the Confederates that would be absolutely senseless and devoid of moral power against the United States, and yet most calculated to excite the jealousy, sting the pride, and arouse the energies of the North American people.

## England and the Rebel Rams.

We trust the British Government is in earnest in its purpose to prevent the departure from its ports of war vessels for the rebel fleet. It is quite time that the responsible rulers of that country began to realize that they have something to do in this matter beside splitting hairs and lamenting the looseness of acts of Parliament. They can scarcely expect to dwell and deal in sophistries forever. The obligations of neutrality do not rest solely on the requirements of municipal law. Whether it be forbidden by British statutes or not, it is clearly an act of hostility toward this country to lend aid to its enemies in their war upon it. Whether the British Government can or cannot prevent its citizens from doing so, is a matter of purely domestic concern. If it can, it will consult its own interests by doing so. If it cannot, we have no alternative but to do it ourselves.

The rams now building in British ports have nothing uncertain about either their character, their destination or the service they are designed to render. There is not a man of common sense on either side the sea who doubts for one moment that they are designed to prey upon American commerce. It may be convenient, possibly for domestic purposes it may be necessary, that Earl Russell and the law officers of the British Government should be ostentatiously fastidious in requiring proof of this fact, as a condition of their taking action. They may make themselves liable in damages to some of their subjects if they seize the vessels without full legal warrant. But they have to decide whether to risk this payment of damages or to make the more offensive because of its stealthy and deceptive character. And we shall be surprised if our Government does not instruct our naval officers, in case they are allowed to go to sea, to chase them into any British port and destroy them there, without the slightest regard to the neutrality of British waters.

An evening journal has called attention to a British precedent which would almost warrant the destruction of these vessels before their departure, if there are good grounds for anticipating that event. The steamer *Caroline*, while Canada was in rebellion against Great Britain, was filled with munitions of war in an American port, and was destined for the service of the provincial rebels. Without waiting for proof of the fact,—without relying in the least on the action of the American Government to prevent this violation of its own neutrality laws, a British force cut the vessel out of the neutral port in which she was sheltered, and destroyed her. The British Government justified the act on the ground of necessity; and Lord Ashurst, the British Minister, thus laid down the principles by which all such cases should be decided.

If Great Britain, America, or any other country suffer their people to fit out expeditions to take part in distant warfare, such conduct may, according to the circumstances of each case, be justly subject of complaint; and perhaps these transactions have generally, in late times, been too much overlooked or connived at. But the case we are considering is of a wholly different description, and may be best determined by answering the following questions: Supposing a man standing on ground where you have no legal right to follow him has a weapon long enough to reach you, and is striking you down and endangering your life, how long are you bound to wait for the assistance of the authority having legal power to relieve you? Or, to bring the fact more immediately home to the case, if cannon are moving and setting up in a battery which can reach you, and are actually destroying life and property by their fire, if you have remained for some time without effect, and see no prospect of relief, when begins your right to defend yourself, should you have no other means of doing so than by seizing your assailant on the verge of a neutral territory?

We should be sorry to see the precedent thus set and justified, followed by our Government. We applaud its forbearance in trusting rather to the slow-returning sense of justice and of good policy on the part of the British Government. We trust that reliance will not prove to have been misplaced. If it does, we shall look for very prompt and effectual measures of redress on the part of our Government.

INTERFERING THE GOVERNMENT.—The "Missouri delegation" who lately made an irritation, one hundred strong, upon the White House and set forth a programme which they required Mr. LINCOLN to pursue, have broken up into squads and commenced a series of popular appeals in different parts of the land in behalf of their schemes.

They obtained a hearing in our City, last night,—but if the tone of the speeches delivered and of the resolutions adopted is the measure of their loyalty and respect for the established authorities of the Nation, the President will be held excused from paying any further attention to their demands.

Insubordination breathes throughout all

they say or do—and their purpose would seem to be to ruin the Administration if they cannot rule it.

THE HONORS PAID TO THE RUSSIAN NAVAL OFFICERS.—The cordial welcome extended by our citizens to the Russian naval officers now in the country, has been as gratifying to them as honorable to us. It cannot fail to impress most favorably the rulers of the great Empire in whose service these officers are engaged. It was a graceful and timely recognition of the friendly relations which have long existed between the two countries, and will add, doubtless, in rendering them of longer duration.

Just in proportion as we value these demonstrations of international courtesy, are we unwilling to see them made the occasion for differences with other nations. The Mayor of Baltimore, we observe, recommends to the Common Council that the Russian officers be invited to that City, expressly on the ground that the friendly conduct of Russia toward this country stands in striking contrast with that of England and France. We doubt very much whether these gentlemen would feel honored by a compliment, the declared motive of which is to insult two great nations with which both Russia and the United States maintain the most friendly relations. It certainly is not becoming the dignity of any municipal corporation, nor is it conducive to the public welfare, to invite distrust and justify hostility which hitherto we have done nothing to incur.

Nothing during the very critical period through which we are passing has been more marked or more honorable to the Government of the United States, than the steady fidelity with which, under circumstances of the greatest possible provocation, it has discharged all the requirements of justice and of courtesy in its intercourse with foreign Powers. It has by this action not only averted the perils of foreign war, but it has maintained the dignity of the country in a manner which cannot fail to command permanent and universal respect. We should be very sorry to see anything done, in any official quarter, calculated to impair the salutary results of the policy thus far most successfully pursued. The visit of Russian vessels of war to our waters is an event sufficiently rare to warrant its commemoration by municipal ceremonies; we hope nothing will be done, here or elsewhere, to convert it into an occasion of needless offence with other Powers. Whatever complaints we may have against them can best be urged by the Government through the ordinary channels of communication, and without needless irritation from any quarter.

MASON AND SLIDELL.—The Confederate emissaries, MASON and SLIDELL—MASON in England and SLIDELL in France—have met with very different treatment from the respective Governments to which they were accredited. SLIDELL has been on the most intimate terms with members of the Emperor's Cabinet—has maintained the closest semi-official relations with the French Government—has hobnobbed with the Emperor, and followed him up in all his trips and tours—has even got on the best footing with the Empress, and had long interviews with her Majesty. He lives in splendid style, gives grand banquets, drives unapproached horses, has plenty of money, and the only thing lacking to his happiness is that he should be known in Paris by his Louisiana title of the "Duke of Iloouma."

But with poor MASON it has been all different. His circumstances, reception and treatment in England have been the very opposite of SLIDELL's in France. And the attitude of the British Government in regard to him and his labors has been such that the Confederate organ in London, the *Index*, indicated lately his early recall, and it is announced in the foreign news this morning that MASON has actually sent to Earl Russell a notification that he has been instructed by the Richmond Government to withdraw from England. The London *Herald* lately discussed the rumored recall, and said "it is in consequence of the systematic rudeness with which he has been treated by Russell," and further hinted that it is "through the suggestion of Mr. ADAMS that MASON has been excluded from official intercourse with the British Government." Of course, all this at the hands of British Abolitionists must have made the choleric old Virginian feel perfectly horrible; and we do not wonder that he has left England in disgust, particularly since the decision in the ram question is likely to be adverse to the Confederacy. As MASON will surely try to come back to this country, we hope our cruisers and blockaders will keep a sharp lookout for the ship on which he may sail or try to enter the South.

We may have as good luck in catching him this time as we had on a previous occasion, and we may not have the same impediments in the way of administering to him justice.

CHICKAMAUGA.—The Richmond *Examiner* remarks that there is very little rejoicing at the South over their victory at Chickamauga, for, though certain defensive ends are served, such as the temporary salvation of Georgia and Alabama, "the enemy hold Chattanooga and East Tennessee, which were the prizes of the battle." This is perfectly true, and JEFF. DAVIS himself expressed the idea with equal force, if with less elegance, when he said before the battle that his purpose was to "snatch Tennessee from the clutch of the Abolitionists." Failing to obtain a foothold in that State, BRAGG's victory was a disaster, and the fact that, though a fortnight has elapsed since the battle, no renewed attempt has been made to carry out the design, would indicate that JEFF. DAVIS will soon again have to make the mournful confession he made eighteen months ago, that the Confederacy "has undertaken more than it has the means of achieving."

STRATEGY.—On Monday last, as we learn from the Richmond *Examiner*, Gen. LEX sent an official dispatch to JEFF. DAVIS, announcing that the "Eleventh and Twelfth corps of the Army of the Potomac had been sent to reinforce ROSSIGNOL." The public have not

yet been informed from Washington whether or not Gen. LEX's information was perfectly accurate, or whether the War Department had succeeded in putting him off the scent. But, in a hundred years from now, when the history of this war shall be written, and it will be safe to reveal the movements of regiments and divisions, if it should be found that LEX knew when we were sending regiments from his front, where we were sending them to, and what regiments we were sending, it may be asked why our authorities did not know when LEX was sending reinforcements to BRAGG, and what number of regiments he was sending. If, then, however, it shall be seen that LEX was misinformed, and acted upon his misinformation, some of our Generals or functionaries may be credited by the historian with a wonderful deal of shrewdness.

## THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

Interesting Views of an American Abroad.  
Extract of a Private Letter from an American Gentleman in Europe.

BRISTOL, (FRANCE), Tuesday, Sept. 1, 1863.  
\* \* \* You are not cheerful on the subject of the war; you are too near the details, and short-comings, and blunders, and allow them, perhaps, too much consideration. In spite of all that, great progress is made, and the war seems to me to go on as fast as the slow revolution and reformation of political and social opinions in the North will admit. We must not forget that the North was unprepared for the altered conditions which must inevitably result from the suppression of the rebellion, and that the war cannot be brought to an end till public opinion is revolutionized and ready to accept all the issues and results. Some of us desire in brief to push on, and to arrest the course of events and stop where we are, and others have made up their minds to push on and accept all the future may produce. But we cannot return to Egypt, in the wilderness of the promised land; we must try in the wilderness till we are prepared to go forward together and accept the whole future.

This transition state of public opinion, which is reflected by the Executive, I think the chief cause of delay and even of bad management of the war. Neither Mr. LINCOLN nor the great masses with his high inspirations had strength enough to pre-mature and until the public mind; it is subject to a slow which operates slowly, and we must be patient—built does move.

As to outside affairs, I think with you that our chief danger is from France. Since Vicksburg and Gettysburg, however, things have changed. The conquest of the Mississippi and the repulse of LEX are external events. The Emperor acknowledges the mastery of events and studies and follows them; he is also cautious and even timid, and when he ventures, he ventures slowly.

His Mexican views and hopes are not changed, but as regards the South he is all a-buck, and we may keep him in stays till he changes his course. As to England, no sensible person fears her. She talks worse than she acts. She won't dare to let out our secrets, and she has no power to do so. But what is really essential to know and appreciate is the state of his stomach. His life depends on office—not, he can't live three months; as, he may last years. Peace is the only condition on which he can stay in, and he will stay in. Outside affairs look well enough, and I expect to hear of the completion of the draft, which will make things look better inside, and for the rest we must accept the slow operation of natural causes.

But I confess to one source of uneasiness—the finances. We can carry a debt of two or three or four thousand millions, but in order to do so or anything of the sort it is necessary to study and understand the science of taxation. The crude and rude system we have improvised and inaugurated is inadequate to the increasing necessities, and the more the crisis draws the less the net will bring in. The sole consideration of prosperity and strength in a house of corruption or a nation is not wealth but a sound sound finance. With all that is strong and without it all is weak, whether rich or poor. Mr. CHASS has begun well, but the great and permanent work is yet to go. I have no doubt of his ability to learn and to go along, and in the end to work out and establish a sound and practical system that would take care of a debt of two to four thousand millions without distress or much more than a healthy grumbling. But Mr. CHASS will go out by or before he is master of the situation, and be followed by one who knows but little about it. As to the people or Congress on this subject, don't speak of it. Even in a mercantile house of half-a-dozen partners, one can see the finances where all would spoil them. If you will let Mr. CHASS, or Mr. FOLIN, or Mr. GRANVILLE, or any man of real ability and judgment to study the sources and subject of revenue and keep him at it, he will understand it much better than others that, with the aid of an honest Congress, the finances, and the Commerce, and the industry of the country will all prosper, and taxes will be little felt where property is so distributed and everybody so well off as with us. Then change your man and bring in a politician, and your finances will soon be a prey to interests seeking protection, exemption or favor—revenue will fall short, and what then? Markets up, depreciation of values, and everything in confusion. I believe in the political instincts of the people and have faith in their honesty, but they can't manage great finances, and there is our danger.

The subject indicates one of these changes in our system which the new Republic will require; but what confusion and distress must we go through before we adopt the remedy?

## Loss of the Hood Eliza—Safety of the Crew.

The British bark *Winkport*, Capt. MOUTON, from Matamoros, arrived at this port last evening. She reports that on Sept. 21, last, 30° 25' N. 78° 40' W. a vessel was seen with a flag of distress flying. The bark *Winkport* was ordered to go to the aid of the vessel, and she found her to be the bark *Hood Eliza*, of Nassau, with mast and rudder gone, and in a sinking condition. Took off the Captain and crew, and brought them to this port. The Captain, TOS. (GO. MOLO, of the *Eliza*, reports that he sailed from Green Turtle Key Aug. 29, bound to Key West, with a cargo of pineapples—sailed, and on the 9th September, off the Great Bahama Bank, in a gale from southeast and east-southeast, was blown off and lost rudder; tried to get inside the northwest part of Matanzas Reef on the 10th, but it was blowing so heavy from east-southeast and southeast was compelled to seek before the wind. At 5 P.M. cut away the mast, then blowing very heavy from east-southeast, he was blown off and lost rudder; tried to get inside the northwest part of Matanzas Reef on the 10th, but it was blowing so heavy from east-southeast and southeast was compelled to seek before the wind. At 5 P.M. cut away the mast, then blowing very heavy from east-southeast, he was blown off and lost rudder; tried to get inside the northwest part of Matanzas Reef on the 10th, but it was blowing so heavy from east-southeast and southeast was compelled to seek before the wind. At 5 P.M. cut away the mast, then blowing very heavy from east-southeast, he was blown off and lost rudder; tried to get inside the northwest part of Matanzas Reef on the 10th, but it was blowing so heavy from east-southeast and southeast was compelled to seek before the wind. 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## FINANCIAL.

### SEVENTY-TWO BOND.

OFFICE OF FINE & HATCH,  
NO. 35 WALL-ST.

The Government are now delivering the SEVENTY-TWO BOND as rapidly as they can hereafter be prepared to fill orders without delay hereafter be prepared.

We will endeavor to keep a supply of all commodities on hand for immediate delivery.

We also buy and sell at market rates:

U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS OF 1911.

U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES.

U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.

U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS.

U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, and all GOVERNMENT issues.

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made on TREASURY, STOCKS, BONDS and Gold bought and sold on commission.

**FINE & HATCH,**  
BANKERS AND DEALERS  
IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,  
NO. 35 WALL-ST.

**VERMILY & CO.,**  
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.

Will continue to handle:

U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BOND.

to be issued by the Government, at par and interest.

To Banks and Bankers the usual Commission allowed.

The Department at Washington having filled all back orders for these Bonds, are now prepared to furnish them without delay hereafter be prepared.

PER CENT. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

7-30 TREASURY NOTES.

PER CENT COUPON BONDS OF 1911.

Per sale at market rates.

The Coupon for November interest on Five-Twenty Bonds received, and credited to the account of the holder.

**VERMILY & CO.,**

**THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN**

**EXCHANGE BANKING CORPORATION,**

Established under the Act of 1893, with limited liability.

Authorized Capital, \$1,000,000.

Already issued, \$500,000 of 200 each.

Directors: Charles Gordon, Esq., Chairman of the Board; Bank Corporation, London.

Chairman in London: Robert Gillespie, Esq., Esq., of the City of London.

Chairman in Liverpool: Harold Littlejohn, Esq., Esq., of the City of Liverpool.

Chairman in New York: William Wood, Esq., Esq., of the City of New York.

Chairman in San Francisco: William Wood, Esq., Esq., of the City of San Francisco.

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## FINANCIAL.

### BANK OF NEW-YORK.

Bankers and Exchange Dealers.

Capital, \$100,000,000.

Reserve, \$10,000,000.

Assets, \$110,000,000.

Liabilities, \$100,000,000.

Profit, \$1,000,000.

Dividend, \$1,000,000.

Interest, \$1,000,000.

Commission, \$1,000,000.

Brokerage, \$1,000,000.

Exchange, \$1,000,000.

Transfer, \$1,000,000.

Collection, \$1,000,000.

Deposit, \$1,000,000.

Loan, \$1,000,000.

Discount, \$1,000,000.

Advance, \$1,000,000.

Refund, \$1,000,000.

Rebate, \$1,000,000.

Commission, \$1,000,000.

Brokerage, \$1,000,000.

Exchange, \$1,000,000.

Transfer, \$1,000,000.

Collection, \$1,000,000.

Deposit, \$1,000,000.

Loan, \$1,000,000.

Discount, \$1,000,000.

Advance, \$1,000,000.

Refund, \$1,000,000.

Rebate, \$1,000,000.

Commission, \$1,000,000.

Brokerage, \$1,000,000.

Exchange, \$1,000,000.

Transfer, \$1,000,000.

Collection, \$1,000,000.

Deposit, \$1,000,000.

Loan, \$1,000,000.

Discount, \$1,000,000.

Advance, \$1,000,000.

Refund, \$1,000,000.

Rebate, \$1,000,000.

Commission, \$1,000,000.

Brokerage, \$1,000,000.

Exchange, \$1,000,000.

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Discount, \$1,000,000.

Advance, \$1,000,000.

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Rebate, \$1,000,000.

Commission, \$1,000,000.

Brokerage, \$1,000,000.

Exchange, \$1,000,000.

Transfer, \$1,000,000.

Collection, \$1,000,000.

Deposit, \$1,000,000.

Loan, \$1,000,000.

Discount, \$1,000,000.

Advance, \$1,000,000.

## AUSTRIAN SALES.

### VALUABLE COLLECTION OF PAINTS.

BY MRS. BURDITT BURDITT.

By MRS. BURDITT BURDITT.

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## AMUSEMENTS

WALLACK'S,  
 now open at 734; overture at 7; curtain rises at 7.  
 Soprano and Manager. Mr. Wallace  
 Particular Notice. Later Wallace  
 A careful selection of  
 IMMENSELY SUCCESSFUL PLAY  
 now acting, added to the fact that since the first perfor-  
 mance the management have not met with a more  
 successful, enables the management to announce that the  
 performance  
 WILL CONCLUDE BEFORE ELEVEN O'CLOCK  
 THIS EVENING.  
 AND EVERY NIGHT UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.  
 entirely new drama. In five acts. THE  
 ROMANCE!  
 OR,  
 THE FINE BALL.  
 COSTLY PRODUCE.  
 ALL NEW.  
 Mr. Lester Wallace  
 Miss M. K. Jones  
 Mr. Charles Fisher  
 Mr. George Hubbard  
 Mr. Henry Kabb  
 Mr. Lester Wallace  
 Miss M. K. Jones  
 Mr. Charles Fisher  
 Mr. George Hubbard  
 Mr. Henry Kabb

Armarth May ..... Miss Emma Leitch  
 Mary Bob (a slip) ..... Mr. John Setton  
 Mrs. Setton ..... Mr. Brown  
 Corporal Daw (of the Lancers) ..... Mr. Pope  
 Mr. Parker ..... Mr. Parker  
 Mr. Brown ..... Mr. Brown  
 May (mother of Sir Arthur) ..... Mrs. Hoey  
 Mrs. Hoey ..... Mrs. Hoey  
 Sir Hork (Donquixote) ..... Miss Mary Garrison  
 Mrs. Garrison ..... Mrs. Garrison  
 Lady Adela Grey (mother to Elliot) ..... Miss Mary Bennett  
 Mrs. Bennett ..... Mrs. Bennett  
 Lady Adela Grey (maid) ..... Miss Fanny Everett  
 Mrs. Everett ..... Mrs. Everett  
 Sir Hork ..... Mr. Carman  
 The incidental Music by Mr. E. Mollenhuth and  
 the Sonnet by Mr. H. Isherwood and Mr. O. Ingalls.  
 Aids Appointments by Mr. J. Timony.  
 The musical portions by Mr. H. Beeson.  
 The new Sonnetry will consist of  
 Rosedale Manor House, with park and grounds adjoining.  
 ACT I  
 Gothic Apartment in the Manor House.  
 ACT II  
 Interior of Mathew Leigh's Cottage in the Village.  
 Scene 1—Reception Room in Rosedale Manor House.  
 Scene 2—The Gilpey's Dining Parlor, brightly  
 ACT III

**NIBLO'S GARDEN.**  
**A MOST POSITIVE SUCCESS.**  
**THE GREAT LYRIC TRAGEDIENNE.**  
**FELICITA VESTRALI,**  
 the character of **GAMEA**,  
 the new and powerful drama, translated and adapted  
 from the French by Mattilda Heron, called  
 "The Maid of Malak." **ALMA LUTHER**  
 introduced with **MARY ANN WESTON**.

then by the celebrated composer,  
 ROBERT STUEPEL.  
 NEW SCENERY, NEW STAGE APPOINTMENTS,  
 a MOST POWERFUL CAST,  
 including the names of  
 J. W. COLLIER, MRS. B. T. RINGGOLD,  
 MRS. J. H. ALLEN,  
 MRS. ROBERTSON,  
 MRS. H. P. GRATTAN and Mrs. SKERRETT.  
 PRODUCED BY HARVEY B. DODWORTH.  
 MONDAY AND WEDNESDAY, Oct. 5 and 7,  
 POSITIVELY THIS EVENING TWO NIGHTS THIS  
 SEASON,  
 on which EDWIN FORREST  
 will appear as SPARTACUS,  
 Dr. Bird's powerful Tragedy of  
 THE GLADIATOR.  
 Seats may be secured at the Box-office  
 THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE.  
 PARK THEATRE, BROOKLYN.

and Manager of Mr. Gabriel Harrison  
 LAST NIGHT  
 of the  
 GREAT MUSICAL EXTRAVAGANZA,  
 SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 3,  
 BEAUTY AND THE BEAST  
 (commenced the performance, in compliance with the  
 request of  
 MANY FAMILIES OF BROOKLYN.  
 SARAH'S SINGING MAN.  
 of Mr. LESTER LENOX.  
 Miss MARY SHAW.  
 MISS MARY ANN COURAN, Mrs.  
 TYRELL, &c., &c.  
 ON MONDAY EVENING  
 PRIDE OF THE MARKET.  
 New Scenery, Dresses, &c., &c.  
 Doors open at 7; begins at 8.  
 WINTER GARDEN.  
 O-NIGHT, (Saturday) Oct. 3,  
 EDWIN BOOTH  
 will make his second and  
 LAST APPEARANCE  
 in his  
 GREAT ROLE  
 of  
 RICHARD III.

RICHARD III.  
RICHARD III.  
The Mr. Booth's engagement this Fall is necessarily limited to but TWO WEEKS more, his friends and admirers will not permit the few opportunities to pass of seeing in each of his great characters.  
TODAY—Richieu.

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**MILITARY.**

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NO IN CASH PAID TO THE SUBSTITUTE BEFORE HE LEAVES THE ROOM.

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**HOURS FROM 8 A. M. TO 2 P. M.**

By order of the Committee.

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MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.  
ELIJAH F. PUROY, Supervisor.  
ERSON BLISS, Clerk.

WM. K. STEWART, Supervisor,  
WM. M. TWEED, Supervisor,  
CONSTITUTIONAL DEPT. Clerks,  
JAC. F. THOMPSON, Clerks.

PROVOST-MARSHAL SIXTH DISTRICT OF  
New-York, N. Y. 16 SIXTH-AV.,  
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10013

**ALL DRAFTED MEN BELONGING TO THE**  
Second and Third Sub-Districts (Fifteenth and  
Sixteenth Wards of the Sixth District) who  
have not been heard and adjudicated upon or who  
have been heard for service and not since reported as  
such to the Provost-Marshal at the headquarters  
Sixth District, No. 155 6th-av., between Sept. 22 and  
Oct. 1, inclusive.

Persons so failing to report within such time will be deemed  
recalcitrant, and be proceeded against accordingly.

Provost-Marshal and Pres. of Bd. of Enrollment,  
NEW YORK, N. Y. W. F. POWELL,  
Member of Board of Enrollment,  
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Surgeon of Board of Enrollment.

PROVOST-MARSHAL OFFICE, NINTH  
CONSTITUTIONAL DEPARTMENT, NEW YORK, N. Y.  
(7th-av., northwest corner of West 44th-st.)

**ALL DRAFTED MEN, RESIDING IN THE**  
 Seventy-second Ward of the City of New-York, (be-  
 lieving that the following is a true and correct  
 list of the names of those who have not yet reported at these headquar-  
 ters, to do so on or before the 8th day of October  
 1917, and who shall fail to do so, report within the time above  
 specified, will be treated as deserters and dealt with ac-  
 cordingly.)

**CHARLES E. JENKINS**  
 Capt. and Provost-Marshal, 10th Precinct, N. Y.

**JOHN M. SANDS,**  
 Commissioner Board of Enrollment.

**WILLIAM B. THOMAS,**  
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**ARMY MEDICAL BOARD,**  
 No. 456 Broome-st., New-York.

**THE ARMY MEDICAL BOARD OF THE COLO-**  
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 the position of Surgeons and Assistant-Surgeons to col-  
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Candidates for examination are requested to present  
 themselves between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

**EXEMPTS.-DRAFTED EXEMPTS CAN HAVE**  
 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 76

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**GREAT RUNNING RACES.  
REGULAR FALL MEETING**

AT  
**PATERSON, N. J.,  
OCT. 8, 9, & 10.**

**FIRST DAY—3 yr. old stakes, mile heats, fifteen entries.**  
Post-stake, two mile heats; five subscribers.

**SECOND DAY—All ages, mile heats, fifteen entries.**  
Purse, for all ages, one mile heats, fifteen entries.

**THIRD DAY—3 yr. old stakes, mile dash; none entries.**  
Purse, for all ages, mile heats.

**Selling Purse, for all ages, 3/4 mile dash.**  
Total stakes, \$1000.

**THIRD DAY—3 yr. old Stakes, two mile heats, six entries.**  
Purse, for all ages, three mile heats.

**Purse, 3/4 mile dash, allowance to beaten horses.**

**N. B.—Riders High Time to get Chamberlains' Saddle**  
direct to the track, and return badges and tickets as early as on the trains.

**UNION COURSE, L. L.—TRUETING—ON MONDAY, Oct. 6, at 12 M. a pure and sleek of 5100 lbs. born, best three in five, to wagers. Hiram Wood-iff names bay s. Gen. McClellan. Sam. McLaughlin, John Grother names bl. m. Sunny-ames bl. c. Lancer, s. SHAY & WHITE, Proprietors.**



















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Advertisements in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early a hour in the day as possible. If received after 5 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

REVENUE STAMPS FOR CHECKS, in sheets, for sale at Times Counting-Room.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Encouraging reports continue to reach us from Gen. ROSSCORN. A dispatch from the Army of the Cumberland, dated yesterday, states that the present and future prospect of success for the army is not only brightening, but really good, and that if BRAGG attacks, he will most likely be defeated. Every day's delay adds to the strength of our position, and increases the efficiency of our troops, who are now abundantly supplied with provisions and ammunition, and are full of confidence. Additional information makes it no longer a matter of surprise that the shattered battalions of the enemy do not again offer battle. Their losses were far more severe than was at first believed, and the success of the brave Gen. THOMAS on the left was much greater than has been published. He routed LOWESTREY's corps and would have pursued and destroyed it had it not been for the partial demoralization of our own right wing. Our losses are stated by the latest official estimate to have been 1,800 killed, 9,500 wounded, and prisoners 2,500. Many of our wounded have recently been recovered under flag of truce.

From New-Orleans we have received dates to the 26th ult.—four days later. There had been a brush between our gunboats and the rebel fort at Grand's Pass, near the entrance of Mobile Bay, in which the fort was believed to have been materially damaged, as well as a rebel iron-clad that for a brief time participated in the engagement. The *Enterprise* publishes a startling story to the effect that JEFF. DAVIS had been plotting for the destruction of all our steamboats on the Lower Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, by incendiaries. It is asserted that the burning of the steamer *Ruth* was the first fruits of this scheme.

By an arrival at Fort Monroe from Charleston Bar we learn that the batteries in process of construction by Gen. GILLMORE were progressing rapidly, in spite of the constant and annoying fire from the rebel batteries, to which our working parties are subjected. A shot or two are occasionally fired at Fort Sumter, but no determined effort has been made to eject the enemy from the ruins. At the proper time the rebels will be required to leave. A single monitor serves to keep Fort Moultrie perfectly quiet.

A citizen of Cleveland, East Tennessee, who had excellent opportunities for knowing what he states, says the rebels brought about 54,000 troops into the late battle of Chickamauga. BRAGG's force of 25,000 was reinforced by 10,000 under BUCKNER, 10,000 under BRECKENRIDGE, 21,000 under LONGSTREET, 3,000 under JOHNSON and 15,000 Georgia troops.

Gen. GRANT, on the 22d ult., issued an important order, regulating the cotton trade in his Department south of Helena. Actual residents, well disposed to the Government, may bring into any military post on the river, cotton or other Southern products of which they are the bona fide owners, and ship it above or below, for sale on their own account. The concluding section of the order, absolutely drives all cotton speculators out of the Department south of Helena.

Gen. BLUNT and Staff arrived at Fort Scott Wednesday, Sept. 23. He will be there until the 12th of next month, to finish up the recruiting business and make final settlement of the claims of the Kansas brigade.

The latest news from Little Rock, which is to Sept. 26, represented all quiet in that vicinity. The Railroad at Duval's Bluff was in good running order and large quantities of supplies had been shipped to Little Rock.

Gen. FRICK is reported to have been related to the rank of Lieutenant-General in the Confederate army.

The President has issued a proclamation, inviting his fellow-citizens in every part of the United States, and also those who are at sea, and those who are sojourning in foreign lands, to set apart and observe the last Thursday of November, next, as a day of thanksgiving and praise to Almighty God, for his mercies and goodness, so abundantly vouchsafed to the nation during the current year.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER has returned to England from the Continent. His numerous admirers will be glad to know that he is so far on his homeward way.

Major-Gen. JOHN A. LOGAN returned to his command at Vicksburg Sept. 14, and had an enthusiastic reception.

A terrible casualty occurred yesterday at Nashville. Three hundred rebel prisoners, confined in an unfinished building, known as the Maxwell House, simultaneously made a rush from the fifth story to the breakfast room, on the second floor. The stairs being constructed as a temporary make-shift, were unable to bear the weight of the men, and a large number fell through the gangway. Two were killed outright, two more have since died, and ninety-six others were injured—some very seriously.

Major SIDNEY COOLIDGE, of Boston, reported to have been killed at Chattanooga, is a prisoner, supposed to be wounded. He was second in command of the regulars under Brig-Gen. JOHN H. KING.

A correspondent of the Nashville Union reports that Gen. JOE JOHNSON was badly wounded in the battle of Chickamauga.

Gen. BONHAM, commanding at Baltimore, having obtained a leave of absence, the command has been temporarily assigned to Brig-Gen. ELLIOTT H. TRILES.

A propller called the *Scamp Angel*, after Gen. GILLMORE's famous gun, has been launched at Mystic, Conn.  
Flour and Wheat were depressed and cheaper on Saturday. Corn and Oats were quite brisk, at firmer prices. Pork was active and buoyant. Lard attracted less attention. Cotton, Sugars, Tea, Rio Coffee, Rice and Whisky were in good way. The latter article closing decidedly higher. A lively business was transacted in Hay, Straw, Tobacco and Fire Crackers. Wood was

very freely purchased, at advancing rates. Limited freight engagements were selected. There were 585 vessels of all classes in port.

Justice for New-York—The Pending State Election.

In ordinary times such an election as New-York is about to make would excite no particular interest. But these are not ordinary times. We are in the midst of a mighty civil war, and are threatened with foreign war. It is not a question of men. The election will be one of the "signs of the times," an omen of the future. The Administration and its enemies both make this election a trial of great national questions, and its consequences bear an important relation to our national well-being.

Gov. SEYMOUR has placed New-York in a false position toward the General Government. He has made the Empire State seem less than half loyal. We all know how SEYMOUR's election was brought about. Thousands of honest men of all former parties, true, loyal and patriotic, cast their votes with "Copperheads" for one who seemed to represent the general discontent and irritation at the apparent want of results from our gigantic military operations and expenses. If none but Copperheads had voted for him he would have remained a private citizen. His election caused exultation among all our country's enemies. In Richmond, in London and in Mackereville, it was proclaimed as a defeat of "the war party," a triumph of "the peace men." The rebel papers in the Southern States disclaimed all affiliations with their Northern adherents, and called them "scum and rabble," and "hyenas," but they exulted in their success, and claimed it as a great victory to their cause. There was a good reason for this rejoicing. A man had been elected as Governor who held relations to men of outspoken disloyalty, which made his support of any "vigorous war measure" a matter of some difficulty, not to say inconsistency. The "Peace Men" were bay partisans, and bad supported him with a violence that did little credit to their names. They claimed him as the head of this faction, and demanded of him "a vigorous prosecution of peace."

We have seen some of the disastrous fruits of this triumph of malcontents and factionists. They felt strong enough to defy the Government. They openly denounced it as an intolerable tyranny, pledged themselves to resist it, and finally a body of them had the madness to plunge into general pillage and murder. For nearly one week we saw robbery, murder, and every fiendish outrage perpetrated at noonday in our streets by gangs of traitors who trampled upon the national standard like a worthless rag—everyone of whom had voted for SEYMOUR, and who all looked to him for impunity, if not for active leadership. The Governor went among them and saw their hands red with the blood of our citizens, and their faces blackened with incendiary fires, and he called them "his friends."

It was in vain last fall that we proclaimed that the election of SEYMOUR would strengthen the rebels. Honest men, who had determined to vote for him, fired at the imputation of disloyalty, and pointed to the campaign banner: "A more vigorous prosecution of the war." We struggled against a general depression and discouragement of public feeling. Our arms made no progress; our finances were becoming unhealthy; the rebels seemed to gain power; everything went wrong; there must be fault somewhere, and the opposition party carried the State, and placed SEYMOUR over us as our Chief Magistrate.

For nearly one year he has filled that office, and New-York has seemed but a half-hearted State. We have exhibited the extraordinary spectacle of having placed in the national armies more than 200,000 of our choicest men, every one of whom volunteered, of giving our treasure free as water, and yet to the world wearing the mask of disloyalty, and requiring 30,000 troops to enforce the laws of the United States, which Gov. SEYMOUR refused to carry out.

Our State has been put in a false position, and foully wronged by being suspected. Her Chief Magistrate, as the organ through which she spoke, has belied her opinions and convictions and intentions, and made her seem to utter sentiments which she scorns and loathes. He has lost no opportunity of boasting of what the State had done, even while protesting against nearly all war measures as encroachments upon his powers and prerogatives as Governor of a sovereign State.

For nearly a year the proud and loyal spirit of our people has writhed under the disgrace of seeming to be treacherous and semi-disloyal. We have had nearly a year of this misconstruction—this false position—and now it is for the people to right themselves before the world. SEYMOUR has made his ticket, and he has also made his plea to the public indictments against him. His speech before the Convention was his defence. He hummed up his cause, and submitted it to us for our verdict. What shall that verdict be?

But it is not a question of men, or of the mere personal qualities and fitness of these men for certain offices. Great consequences loom up behind these men. We do not claim that these candidates are consciously false to the cause of the country, or that they wish for the success of the rebels. But we do claim that they represent the *Opposition party*. They represent the cause which all disloyal men sustain. There is not a slave-trader—there is not a rotten-hearted merchant who grows rich by smuggling his goods through the blockade; there is no Southern spy, no negro-hunter, no secret or open enemy of our country and its Government within the length and breadth of the State, who will not work and vote for these candidates. It is the *Opposition party*, and it will have the support of all of our enemies.

It matters little whether our enemies see the bullet or the ballot—whether the blow be struck upon a battlefield in Virginia, or at an election in New-York. Whatever weakness one side strengthens the other. No man can

serve God and the Devil or stand neutral. We are either for or against the Government, and the whole continent is not large enough to contain one foot of neutral ground.

We have now an opportunity to redeem New-York from misconstruction. If defeated at this election, it will be hard to persuade the country that SEYMOUR is not the representative man of his State. It will be hard to show that the National Government has not more enemies than friends in the Empire State.

Our danger at the coming election is in the fact that, like the former one, it will be involved in false issues, and mystified with false pretences. We have the plausible SEYMOUR, and not the outspoken VALLANDIGHAM, for an adversary. New-York is as loyal as Ohio, but we shall struggle under the disadvantage of contending with a crafty and dexterous enemy, who steals our flag and livery, and shouts our battle-cry, "The Union and the Constitution, and the supremacy of the laws." Let the people beware of the enemies of the Government, and remember their acts for the past year.

Flanking of South Carolina—The Progress of the War.

Prior to the secession of South Carolina, and also after the State had seceded, its citizens boasted among themselves that their State was safe from invasion. The "Abolitionists" would have a long way to travel before they got there, and, whether they attempted it from the east or the north, they would find the task equally hopeless. When Fort Sumter was surrendered, it was thought that, as it was the first, so it would be the last battle in South Carolina, during the war for secession. When Virginia had passed her ordinance of secession—almost, in fact, before she had passed it—South Carolina hastened to send a regiment of troops to the Old Dominion, mainly that the war might be opened upon Virginia soil, and kept there, far away from her territory, if it were to be fought in the South at all; and it must be confessed that in this selfish purpose South Carolina has thus far pretty well succeeded. She has been horribly insulted and harassed, it is true, for two years, by the operations on her Southern coast; but she has taken comfort in the thought that the nature of her soil and defences made it unlikely that the Yankees would ever penetrate any further than the coast.

Among the many results, however, flowing from the capture of Chattanooga by the army of Gen. ROSSCORN is that it opens South Carolina to our forces from the West—that is, the State is open to us on the dispersion of BRAGG's army. Gov. BONHAM, of South Carolina, has just been struck with this idea, and has sent in a message to the State Legislature in which he refers to the subject. He calls upon the Legislature to enact a law compelling every able-bodied citizen between sixteen and sixty, not now in the service, to enter some military organization, and he justifies this measure by saying:

"The immediate danger to be apprehended arises from raiding parties of the enemy, who may dash suddenly into the State from Tennessee, through upper Georgia, or the passes of the mountains of North and South Carolina. Should the enemy in large force attempt invasion from these sections, the Confederate Government will, no doubt, afford adequate protection. But to repel raids and protect our frontiers the State herself should make preparations."

This is a quarter from which South Carolina never looked for danger until lately. For anyone to have suggested it to them two years ago would have secured for the audacious fool an incarceration in the mad-house, for they would not have wasted time in hanging such an ass as a traitor. "What! do you mean to say that those wretched Yankees—cowards as negroes, and mean as gypsies—will ever dare to set hostile foot on the soil of the chivalric South? Will ever cross over even to Kentucky? Why, the negro overseers would drive them back across the Ohio with their whips; and even if they mustered tens of thousands, or scores or hundreds of thousands of fighters, they would be scattered or slaughtered like sheep, for the whole South in battle array would meet them, and would not leave one of them alive to tell the tale of their taking off." But the North did meet and fight the Southern rebels in Kentucky—fought them on the Kentucky River, on the Green River and on the Cumberland—expelled them from the State, then drove them from one point to another in Tennessee, and expelled them from that State, and finally, planting our forces in Georgia, within a hundred miles of the State of South Carolina, one of our armies, of limited numbers, did there actually meet and fight the bulk of the military power of the South; and the result was that, though for the first time, injuriously repulsed in that section, our forces, after the battle had closed, were still planted on the south bank of the Tennessee River, and actually menaced South Carolina, which, in many respects, is the most difficult State to approach in the South.

If Gov. BONHAM and his South Carolinians will notice and recall these facts, they will find abundant food for reflection, and they will see in what a desperate fix the South must be when we have marched our armies across their soil—defeating their forces as we marched—until now we are all but ready to enter South Carolina by the back door.

The Progress of the Japanese War. The proportions of the Japanese war are expanding. The Daimios seem determined to push matters to extremities. Instead of directing hostilities solely against the English, the Daimios have proscribed all outside barbarians, not excepting even the Dutch, who for over two centuries had been privileged to sojourn in and trade with Japan. Nor have these aristocrats been content with ordering all foreigners out of their country; they have been so rash as to assail all, and they have forced them all to espouse the cause of the British. Hence, it is no longer with one European nation that Japan is at war, but with all the Christian Powers which have at any time made treaties with her. The recklessness of the Daimios has driven

the English, French, Hollanders, etc., into a confederacy for Japan's humiliation, and though she may prove a more troublesome foe than China or India, yet with such odds against her, the ultimate result cannot be doubtful.

But be the fate of this singular people in the future what it may, they have recently achieved a success, according to intelligence via San Francisco, which more than compensates them for late reverses, and which will assuredly tend to confirm them in their determination to persist in the conflict. It seems that the British fleet has been repulsed from Koyosima, whither it had gone, on the 30th of August, to compel Prince SATSUMA to surrender the murderers of RICHARDSON. The place is strongly fortified, and as the British vessels entered the harbor, our old acquaintances, "masked batteries," opened on them, and disabled the greater number before they could get out of range.

The issue of this first important event of the war should teach foreigners not to hold their Japanese enemies in too great contempt. They are brave enough, are much better acquainted with European arms and tactics than is commonly supposed, and will not be readily reduced to submission. Even the Governments of the assailing States are becoming sensible that such is the case, and that their forces out there are quite inadequate to the enterprise in hand. This conviction has led the English and Dutch to decide on sending additional aid to their officers in that quarter, the former being about to dispatch two regiments of infantry thither, and the latter four vessels of war. Not even these reinforcements, however, will enable Admiral KURBE and his colleagues to overcome the obstinacy and valor of the Japanese; and Dutch, French and British will discover, ere long, that going to war with nations to compel them to abide by obnoxious treaties, and to extend hospitality to unwelcome guests, doesn't pay.

The "Radical" Nuisance.

The friends of the Administration in this City who unfortunately gave countenance to the "Missouri delegation" of so-called "radicals," who laid their story before the public last Friday night, should make haste to wash their hands of the association. And the "loyal people of Missouri," if they have any cause of grievance at Washington, should send persons to represent them who have at least equal courage with more discretion, equal earnestness with a deeper attachment to the Constitution, and an intelligent devotion to the Union. We confess to amazement at the position they placed themselves in on Friday night.

Coming fresh from Washington, where they laid their request before the President for the removal of Gen. SCOTT, assuring the President of their fidelity to him and of their determination to support his Administration however he may meet their petition, they no sooner reach the forum in our midst than they break out in bitter and unparaphrasing invective against the President and his leading advisers. They confess they "don't know whether he will grant their prayer or not," but defiantly proclaim (by Mr. KAXKKE) that he will be "compelled to pretty soon." Without allowing him the time he asked to consider their complaints, they assume that he will reject them, and pass a formal resolution in public meeting declaring "that we deeply and earnestly deplore the indurment by President LINCOLN of a policy so utterly opposed to the spirit of his own proclamations and of distinct acts of Congress, and his refusal to assent to the just demands of the loyal Radical party of Missouri."

It seems that the nation might begin to doubt the justice of the "demands" of the "loyal Radical party of Missouri," seeing that they are pressed in this indecently hasty and abusive manner. Who are these self-appointed trustees of the President, that they should "demand" of him this summary submission to their views, under pain of being "pretty soon compelled to."

Hon. Mr. O. P. JOHNSON, who was put forth as apparently the "big gun" of the delegation, displayed his sense of constitutional obligations by the following flight of fancy, in his speech: "Suppose, for instance, that Mr. VALLANDIGHAM should be elected President of the United States, [derisive laughter.] did they suppose the speaker would be a constitutional Union man then? Did they suppose he would respect the edicts of such a man. No." That is precisely what the secession leaders said of Mr. LINCOLN in 1860, and it is for trying to set aside and disregard "an election of President of the United States," that they became rebels and are receiving chastisement for their crime. How did this Mr. JOHNSON get himself appointed to represent anything so stirring as a radical? Another word would more fully characterize him.

Mr. or Col. MOSS, or MORSE, was more sensible than JOHNSON, and quite as arrogant as KAXKKE. He stated that the "radicals" had certain measures to carry, and would carry them, and "cared not what Presidents or politicians might say." And further, that "they of Missouri did not want men who, a few years since talked of irrepressible conflict, and now talked of compromise; they did not intend to have such men in office in future." That is cool. Perhaps "they of Missouri" will tell us how they intend to regulate the nation so as to assign all the offices only to men of their selection.

This Missouri nuisance is getting to be National, and should be abated. The "delegation" that has been exhibiting itself in Washington and in New-York, have been demanding the National sympathies. But judging them by their shallow, absurd and disloyal sentiments in this City, the public will conclude that they have obtained friendship through false pretences. They abuse the patience of loyal audiences by prejudging and abusing the President who still has their application in his hands. They prove themselves utterly unworthy of his consideration,

and degrade the cause they profess to champion.

The *Evening Post* has demurred to the censure we have hitherto passed upon these "radicals," and undertakes to pronounce "arrogant" the suggestion that the President might feel justified in disregarding their demands upon him. The *Post* seems to hold it the duty of the President to do their behests whatever he may think of their indiscretions, their manifest jacobinism, or their folly.

But herein the *Post* clearly begs the question in behalf of these most unreasonable men. The charges against the President's friends and appointees in Missouri rest mainly on the accusations of this radical delegation, whom we must consider the best exponents of the class of citizens they claim to represent. But if these representative men are found to be revolutionary, disloyal, absurd, unjust, bitter, disparaging and proscriptive, even denouncing the President himself in advance, because of an act he has not committed, but which they think he may possibly commit, it is the most natural thing in the world—and indeed the almost inevitable deduction—that the men's minds are distorted by prejudice and passion, and their statements against those they call their enemies wholly unreliable. This delegation came East to compel the President on their words and by the weight of their moral power to do certain things. This being the case, they cannot escape the unfavorable criticism that their reckless and unreasonable conduct has provoked.

What is the Militia?

Sophistry, in lieu of argument, has been exhausted upon every phase of a question that lies in the compass of a few words. It is upon the decision as to what constitutes the militia of the States that all action in reference to the conscription law must turn. Let it be admitted at starting, for the purpose of giving the adversaries of the law something on which to hang an argument, that if our national troops, raised within their respective States, can be shown as the militia of those States, then, to a certain degree, their relations to the State executive will vary.

In considering what constitutes properly the militia, we go directly to the laws of the several States for the definition. We will therefore take New-York. Under the old law, in this State, every able-bodied man over a certain age was claimed, and called upon to muster, and identify himself, and to perform certain duties. Officers were appointed by the State, and the institution had some shape that looked like organization. When this law was repealed and one substituted by which men were no longer enrolled, mustered or identified, unless a member of a uniformed regiment, the militia merged into the crowd, and though many of the old officers still held their commissions by courtesy, no new appointments were made, and the militia of the olden time was only known by a small percentage who came to the tax office once a year to pay a commutation fee of seventy-five cents, which went to the support of the real and recognized militia—that which was uniformed and equipped.

The opponents of the Conscription law claim that it is unconstitutional because no power is given Congress to touch the militia. The Constitution gives to Congress power "to raise and support armies." We take up the question simply on this issue, and contend that the National Government, coming into this State, either asking volunteers or enforcing a conscription, does not interfere with the militia as an organization, and if it should take individual members of it, they are taken as citizens and not as a military organization. The National Government never claimed the power to come into this State and take out from its borders the regular militia without its consent or the consent of the Executive. When the alarm has been sounded, heretofore this patriotic body have gone forth of their own volition, and in that light it was always looked upon by the Government at Washington. But with the mass of the people, neither enrolled nor organized by the State, the case is entirely different. These, when volunteering into the Federal armies, are in no wise different from the men composing the regular army. They enlist for a stated period, are uniformed and equipped by the Federal Government, and are mustered directly into the United States service. All expense attendant upon their equipment and maintenance, is borne by the United States, and the man at once loses identity with the State, only inasmuch as his local and personal memories may prompt him to retain it. There can be no claim made by the State Executive for men in the service of the United States, unless they have been regularly enrolled as State militia, and sent forth as such; the mere calling for volunteers by the State and mustering them into the State service before they are mustered into the United States service, as was done at the beginning of the war, will not constitute such a claim. This being the case, the State has no jurisdiction over them only as citizens during such time as they remain within her borders, and has no right to the appointment of their officers.

It is claimed that the Constitution, when speaking of the army, means always the regular army, in distinction from the militia. Granted. But what is the regular army? The Constitution makes no distinction between the regular army and the volunteer. The old army, by which is meant the regular army, is but an army of volunteers, the only difference being in the length of the time of enlistment. It is this volunteer force that was meant when it was said "to raise and support armies."

The militia is exclusively a State institution, and as such is recognized by the Constitution, and the power conferred upon Congress "to provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia to execute the laws of the Union, to suppress insurrections, and to repel invasions." Now the opponents of the

law claim that all interference on the part of Congress or the President with the militia until it is armed and equipped and called into the National service, is illegal, because the instrument reads that the President shall be Commander-in-Chief "of the militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the United States." Even by this very reading the Executive of a State has about as much right to interfere with the regular, or old army, because some of the men were recruited in his State, as he has to interfere with what he chooses to call his militia, after they have once passed under the command of the President of the United States. Has the State Government power simply to enroll men, and by so enrolling call them militia? The idea is preposterous, and would at once, if carried out, make the National Government dependent on the Governors of the States for every man of the National forces. The Conscription law makes no call upon the militia as a body, even though we contend that Congress has power to call upon them "to execute the laws of the Union and to suppress insurrection." It simply declares that

"All able-bodied male citizens of the United States, between the ages of twenty and forty-five years, except as hereinafter excepted, are hereby declared to constitute the National force, and shall be liable to perform military duty in the service of the United States, when called out by the President for that purpose;" and proceeds to make use of such portion as may be necessary for the wants of the nation.

We believe that, heretofore, the right of the United States to send its recruiting officers into whatever State it pleases and recruit men, has never been questioned. We cannot see that the matter is in the slightest degree altered whether they recruit one thousand men or a million. The recruiting of the past two years has been done on the identical principle of the previous time, with the single exception that, for the purpose of dispatch, the States were called on to assist, and were repaid by the United States for their disbursement. In one or two cases militia regiments volunteered, though but few of their original members went with them, but the State militia remained intact, as it will after the successful accomplishment of the present law. To claim a man as a member of the State militia simply because an enrolling officer has entered his name upon his book, or because he is a citizen of the State, is too absurd to need argument.

STEAMBOAT BURNING IN THE WEST.—The frequent incendiarism of steamboats in the West affords strong ground for the belief that an organized conspiracy exists for the destruction of that class of property. But whether the incendiaries are specially in the interest of the rebels, or are setting fire to boats with merely the vague hope of robbing in the confusion that always attends such burnings, is not yet clearly established. We think the latter more likely to be true than the former. But the guilt is as great in one case as the other, and should equally meet with the most condign and summary punishment.

The destruction of boats has already been considerable. First, the *Ruth* was burned a few miles below Cairo. She had on board over two millions of dollars of notes, ("greenbacks") destined for GRANT's army. There were for a time grave suspicions of foul play on the part of those who had this money in charge. But developments made through means of the diving-bell are said to acquit the parties suspected; for reams of notes, scorched but not entirely consumed, are reported to have been taken from the sunken wreck, thus proving that they were not stolen, and the boat burned to hide the theft.

Next after the loss of the *Ruth*, came the burning of four large steamers lying at the St. Louis wharf. Some of these were comparatively new and very valuable. Then followed the little steamer *Hope*, engaged in the Memphis and St. Louis trade. She was hardly worth the hazard run by the knave that fired her. Then quickly came the burning of the *Champion*, a splendid boat, worth \$80,000, at Memphis, and the attempt to burn the *Chateau*, at Columbus, Ky. The latter was partially saved by sinking her, and thus extinguishing the fire. Her hull is since raised and most of her cargo saved. The last we hear is the attempt to fire the *Platte Valley*, lying at St. Louis wharf.

In all, eight steamboats have perished quite recently on the Mississippi River, all assailed by the same black agency—incendiarism. We learn by telegraph that some evidences of a conspiracy to carry on this nefarious business have been discovered in St. Louis, and that a number of suspected persons have been arrested. It is to be hoped that, if the testimony is clear enough to convict, the most speedy and terrible punishment, known to law will be indicted on the offenders. Their crimes are such as to entitle them to no clemency whatever.

Whether actually in rebel service or not, these steamboat burners could hardly serve the rebellion more effectually than they are doing. By destroying transportation so fearfully, they balance the loss of Vicksburg, which did nothing more effectual to bar navigation. And the mode of attack—in the hush and darkness of night—is far more fatal and far less dangerous than the manning of batteries on the banks to fire on passing boats. Guns may carry wide, and the steamers often escape, while rebel artilleryists pay the forfeit of their temerity in the prompt chastisement of gunboats. But the stealthy villain who applies the midnight match runs little risk of missing his aim, and possesses a thousand chances of escaping detection in the fright and confusion of the conflagration. No punishment is too severe for such felons.

The Russian Admiral to be Received at Boston.

Boston, Saturday, Oct. 3.  
The Transcript states that the Russian Admiral has accepted the invitation to visit Boston with his fleet. The time will be fixed in a letter to Mayor LINCOLN.



## RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

[illegible]

UN—Rev. SAM' HANSON COX, D. D., will preach in the  
M. Church, near Lexington, on SUNDAY MORNING,  
at 10 o'clock. Subject—THE CROSS. Sabbath School at 2  
P. M.

**GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH—**  
Green Broomes and Spring Ales.—Rev J. K. WARDEN,  
Pastor. Subject—THE CROSS. Preaching at 10 o'clock P. M.  
Subject—THE REDEMPTION. Prayers, Sermon, and Love  
Feast on FRIDAY EVENING. Seats free.

**A THIRD DISCOURSE ON THE RE-  
DEMPTION OF THE DEAD,** will be preached by  
Rev. J. K. WARDEN, at 10 o'clock, in the M. Church,  
on SUNDAY, 10th MARCH, in the A. M., near Lex-  
ington. At 7 P. M. sermon by Rev. Dr. BLOOM, edi-  
tor of the "Christian Register."

**CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, BR-  
OOKLYN.** will preach on SUNDAY MORNING and  
EVENING, in the Church of the Puritans, on (Man-  
hattan) Place, in the evening the subject of "The Cross and  
the Resurrection," and our situation as connected therewith.  
Services at 7 1/2.

**THE SECOND COMING OF CHRIST.**  
The believers in the second coming of Christ, who  
form the basis of the Christian religion, and who believe  
in, will meet again at the same place, for a public wor-  
ship, on SUNDAY, the 4th inst. At all admissions.

**FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION.**  
(Protestant Episcopal), 16 East 14th-st., between 7th  
and 8th Aves. Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, Pastor. Services  
at 10 o'clock. Subject—THE REDEMPTION. Sermon  
unconnected with any other Church, will find a welcome.  
All seats free.

**THE FREE CHURCH OF ST. MATTHIAS.**  
At Meeting of Rev. Dr. URQUHART, Northeast corner of  
Broadway and 32d-st. Rev. Dr. DENNIS, Rector of St.  
George's, Brooklyn, will preach on SUNDAY, 4th, at  
10 o'clock. Subject—THE REDEMPTION. Rector of St. Peter's  
Church, Brooklyn, will preach on SUNDAY, 4th, at  
7 o'clock.

**SOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH**  
of Brooklyn.—The congregation of this Church will  
meet on SUNDAY, 4th inst., at 10 o'clock, for  
Praying on SUNDAY, by Rev. CUSAS C. TITMUS, of  
Derby Conn. Services at 10 1/2 A. M. and 7 1/2 P. M. Sab-

**CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE—REV. C. C. GOS.**  
Services at the Tabernacle, No. 7-9 Broadway. Ser-  
mon at 11; Children's meeting at 3; "Christian Al-  
liance" Meeting at 7 1/2. Prayers will be pre-  
sented and various denominations will speak. Singing by  
the Juvenile Choir.

**S. S. SNOW, AUTHOR OF THE NEW**  
"HISTORY OF ILLINOIS, or Progress of Restoration,"  
will preach on Sunday, at 3 o'clock P. M., in Union  
Building, No. 163 Bowery, where the book can be ob-  
tained.

**THE RIOT.—BY REQUEST, REV. DR. THOMP-**  
SON will repeat, at the Broadway Tabernacle Church  
on SUNDAY EVENING, Oct. 4, his sermon on the wicked-  
ness of rioting, to be repeated by the next riot. Ser-  
vice to commence at 7 o'clock.

**METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH—**  
Rev. J. W. HAWKINS, D. D., will preach on SUNDAY  
MORNING, at 10 o'clock; and  
EVENING, at 7 1/2. Preaching at 3 o'clock. The pulpit  
will be supplied.

**AT ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH IN S. D.**  
A. A. near Broadway, by the Pastor, on SUNDAY, at  
10 1/2 A. M. and 7 1/2 P. M., by Preaching, Rev. C. C. GOS.  
and Rev. J. W. HAWKINS, D. D. The church is well  
equipped. Seats free. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

**FRENCH EPISCOPAL CHURCH—"DEUTER-**  
ONOMY."—Text, Deut. 22:21-23, on Sat. Ev. SUNDAY  
MORNING, Oct. 4, 10 o'clock. The Rev. J. W. HAWKINS,  
D. D., Rector, Rev. VASSAN. Services to commence at 10 1/2  
o'clock.

**REV. HENRY HALLAM WILL PRE-**  
sente evening services in the Church of the Resurrec-  
tion, at Brooklyn, on SUNDAY EVENING. The pulpit will

**MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMBURG, N. Y.**  
Corner of Waterbury-place, Park Road, West 142<sup>nd</sup> St.  
Recor of St. John's church, Rockville Center, will  
be read at 10 A. M. SUNDAY, SUNDAY at 10<sup>th</sup>, 5<sup>th</sup>  
and 7<sup>th</sup> o'clock. Free seats.

**SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, FOREST HILL, N. Y.**  
No. 18 EAST 10<sup>th</sup> ST. (WAYNE) FOREST HILL  
SUNDAY MORNING, SUNDAY, SUNDAY, SUNDAY, SUNDAY  
P. M. All owners of Bible truth are cordially in-  
vited. Seats free.

**WESTMINSTER CHURCH—FOREST HILL, N. Y.**  
Corner of Wayne and Jackson, South Forest Hill  
Pastor, Rev. Henry Smith (Lutheran), will preach on  
SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, SUNDAY, SUNDAY, SUNDAY  
at 10 A. M. and 7 P. M. Free seats.

**AT THE LAIGHT-STREET CHURCH.**  
A corner of Laight and Varick sts. St. John's n. g.  
Rev. L. KATLON will preach on FRIDAY MORNING  
at 10 A. M. Subject for the Evening—Great Cities,  
Great Centuries.

**ST. ANNA'S CHURCH—18TH ST., NEAR 4TH  
AV.** services on SUNDAY, at 7<sup>th</sup>, 9<sup>th</sup>, 3<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> o'clock.  
The 7<sup>th</sup> o'clock service will be the 11th anniversary of the founding of  
the church.

**REV. S. B. BELL, D. D., WILL PREACH**  
at the 9th St. Church, between Broadway and 10th  
St., on SUNDAY, OCT. 4, at 10<sup>th</sup> A. M. and 7<sup>th</sup> P. M.  
Subject—SUNDAY, SUNDAY, SUNDAY, SUNDAY, SUNDAY.

**CHURCH OF THE MEDITATION—LEXINGTON,  
MASS.** Corner of Lexington and 10th St., near  
Tuxedo, J. C. Corcoran, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING,  
at 7<sup>th</sup> o'clock.

**MARKEET ST. CHURCH—NEAR KAST**

Rev. ROBERT M. HATFIELD WILL preach to the Forey-st.-M. Church, on SUNDAY MORNING, 10th inst., at 10½ o'clock in the EVENING. Sermon by the Pastor at 10½ and 7½ o'clock.

**BLECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH**—Rev. Moss B. Patton preaches SUNDAY MORNING, 10th inst., at 10½ o'clock for the evening. All are welcome. Pr. cxvi. 11.

**ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH**—CORNER 4TH-ST. and 22d-st.—Preaching in the MORNING by the Pastor, W. R. Rudeva, at 10½ o'clock; and in the Evening at 7½.

**REV. E. H. CHAPIN, D.D., WILL PRACE** at the rooms of the New-England Soldiers' Relief Association, 100 N. Main-st., on next, Oct. 31st, at 3 P. M. The public are invited to attend.

**REV. GEORGE JENNINS, D.D., WILL** preach in the Canal-st. Presbyterian Church, corner of Canal and 10th-st., on SUNDAY MORNING, 10th inst., at 10½ o'clock. Sermon by the Pastor at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. The public are respectfully invited.

**HEDDING M. E. CHURCH**—in 11th-ST. at 10th-ST. corner at 10th and 5th sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. J. C. Merrill, at 10½ o'clock; in the Evening at 7½ o'clock. Sermon free.



Union depot, a long train of over twenty cars passing, filled, within and without, with Easter

troops just arrived, and going southward immediately. Report says that these troops and they, who make it impossible to speculate as to whether they are the men of "Fighting Joe. HOOKER," who is momentarily expected to arrive here in person. The troops are in excellent condition and display the most gallant bearing. They have their arms and shot in response to the fluttering of handkerchiefs in the fingers of loyal and sympathetic women.

**BREACH OF MEXICAN NEUTRALITY.**

**SEIZURE OF THE SIB WILLIAM PEARL IN RUSSIAN WATERS.**

*From the Boston Advertiser, Oct. 1.*

We make the following extract from a letter received this city from an officer of the Russian steamship "Sib William Pearl" of the Rio Grande:—"Yesterday (Sept. 11) Commander ROLOBO of the ship took possession of the British steamer Sib William Pearl, which was lying in the Gulf of Mexico. The substantial evidence that said vessel was intending to go out as a Confederate privateer. She arrived here from the United States, disguised a cargo, part of which was contraband, and was carrying on a most pernicious acting vessel. The seizure was made in Mexican waters, and as the act is likely to make some credit to you."

We think our country has just grounds for her action in the premises, and trust our Government will endorse and sustain him in what he has done. The vessel was captured, and the cargo was confiscated. In equipping herself as a privateer, would have done incalculable damage to our commerce."

The vessel was captured by a Russian privateer, and the cargo was confiscated. The vessel was captured by a Russian privateer, and the cargo was confiscated. The vessel was captured by a Russian privateer, and the cargo was confiscated.

**CHASING OF A FUGITIVE INTO CANADA, AND PUNISHING HIM BY UNITED STATES SOLDIERS.—**On Tuesday some men belonging to Capt. DUNLAP's company of the Fourteenth heavy artillery, had quite an affair with a fugitive named HOWE, who had been captured by the soldiers of the same company. It appears that a man named HOWE, residing at Pekin, Niagara County, had assisted, or was charged with assisting, his son—a conscript—to escape into Canada. He was captured by the soldiers of the same company, and was taken to the camp of the same company. He was taken to the camp of the same company, and was taken to the camp of the same company.

arrested by the Sergeant at Capt. Denlake's command and led to await the procurement of a warrant. He was then taken to the village where he was held in isolation, where he promised to send across the river for his son, and surrender him. The Sergeant consented, and sent a couple of men to the village to wait for him. When the son came to the Senegon Bridge, just above the village, where it was understood that Howz was to send a messenger across; instead of doing so, he took to his heels and fled. The sergeant, who was a very experienced and well-suspected with rheumatism, and his guard did not suspect that he would attempt to run away. Acting up on the impression of the moment, they pursued, but he was not far from the village when he turned back to him just as he reached the toll-gate on the Canadian side. The hall did not hit the mark, but came near hitting the gatekeeper. The soldiers were not far from him, and he was not far from the toll-gate. He was arrested and locked up for what they had a ready case, and Howz was allowed to go where he

A gentleman of influence at Lewiston went across the river and obtained the discharge of the soldiers. The guns they carried—Springfield muskets—were sent to the United States. The soldiers were sent to the Canadians. It is thought that they will be sent back. It is not presumed that this affair will result in any disturbance of friendly relations between the two Governments.—*Rochester Union*, Oct. 1.

[illegible]

to C. S. A., I am yours, affectionately, etc.," Mrs. Kane and daughter were taken to the office of Col. Canby, and the mother and daughter, after which they were permitted to return to their home. An order was issued to read them beyond the Federal lines immediately, but it was subsequently revoked and they will not be sent until the evening. They were so by way of Harper's Ferry and Winchester, because which last-named place they will be left on the actual ground between the contending forces. The lecture is the sister-in-law and niece of Col. George P. Kane. — *Baltimore Sun*, Oct. 1.

**Order to Show Cause.**  
**SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.**  
before Justice Clerke.

**Louis E. Fauchere vs. Thomas Cushing.**—In this case, after judgment had been entered by default against the defendant, an order supplemental was issued requiring him to appear and be examined concerning his property, which order he failed to obey. It is alleged that he afterwards called upon plaintiff's attorney and stated that he had been sick but was then ready to be examined, which plaintiff's attorney it is said he refused to do.

An order was thereafter served upon the defendant

to know cause why he should not be punished for  
the same, and for compelling the respondent to order  
which proceeding being ordered, the Referee made  
report that that the defendant was guilty. Thereupon  
an order was made requiring defendant to pay  
costs of the reference, and submit to the examination  
of the jury. It was ordered that the defendant  
against him. It seems that a copy of the order was  
served upon the defendant's attorney, and not upon  
him. No attachment was issued, and afterwards, on  
the 10th day of May, 1906, the defendant was taken  
one of the Justices of the Court, adjudging defendant  
guilty of the contempt, and fined him \$225.  
After the defendant was arrested on a process  
procured by the plaintiff, the following proceedings  
took place:

The motion now comes up to discharge the process  
and the defendant from the arrest.

The following points were made by the defendant's  
attorney in support of his motion:

1. The Court required no jurisdiction of the person  
of the defendant, he never having been before the  
Court before.
2. The order requiring defendant to pay the costs  
should have been served personally upon the defend-

3. No order was made allowing the final commitment to issue.

4. That the fine imposed is illegal.

5. That the defendant was denied the right of purging himself of the alleged contempt.

These points were argued by the defendant's counsel, and replied to by the plaintiff's counsel at great length.

The court after due deliberation discharged the commitment and gave costs to the defendant.

F. H. B. Bryan for plaintiff; A. H. Reavey for defendant.

**Decisions.**

**SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.**

11. Before Justice Barbour:

**Mervin vs. Warner.**—Motion to discharge order of arrest granted, with \$10 costs.

**Holster vs. Wilson et al.**—Motion denied, with \$10 costs.

**Movements of European Steamers**

|                         | FROM AMERICA. |                            |
|-------------------------|---------------|----------------------------|
| Anglia.....             | Oct. 8.....   | Boston..... Liverpool.     |
| Celia.....              | Oct. 10.....  | New York..... Liverpool.   |
| China.....              | Oct. 10.....  | New York..... Liverpool.   |
| Leontine.....           | Oct. 10.....  | New York..... Liverpool.   |
| City of Manchester..... | Oct. 10.....  | New York..... Southampton. |
| America.....            | Oct. 14.....  | New York..... Southampton. |

|                   |          |             |             |
|-------------------|----------|-------------|-------------|
| Sidon             | Oct. 14  | New York    | Liverpool   |
| Gloucester        | Oct. 17  | New York    | Liverpool   |
| Saxonia           | Oct. 17  | New York    | Liverpool   |
| Columbia          | Oct. 20  | New York    | Galway      |
| Florida           | Oct. 20  | New York    | Liverpool   |
| Virginia          | Oct. 22  | New York    | Liverpool   |
| Africa            | Oct. 23  | New York    | Liverpool   |
| Germany           | Oct. 23  | New York    | Southampton |
| Germany           | Nov. 1   | New York    | Southampton |
| Trenton           | Nov. 28  | New York    | Southampton |
| Bornia            | Dec. 21  | New York    | Southampton |
| NEW YORK.         |          |             |             |
| Glasgow           | Sept. 19 | Liverpool   | New York    |
| Gloucester        | Sept. 22 | Southampton | New York    |
| Sidon             | Sept. 22 | Southampton | New York    |
| St. Andrew        | Sept. 22 | Liverpool   | Quebec      |
| New York          | Sept. 22 | New York    | New York    |
| Perla             | Sept. 26 | Liverpool   | New York    |
| Gloucester        | Sept. 26 | New York    | New York    |
| Columbia          | Sept. 29 | Liverpool   | New York    |
| Virginia          | Sept. 30 | Liverpool   | New York    |
| City of Baltimore | Sept. 30 | Liverpool   | New York    |
| Atlantic          | Oct. 1   | Liverpool   | New York    |
| Africa            | Oct. 5   | Liverpool   | Boston      |
| Atlantic          | Oct. 5   | Southampton | New York    |
| Himico            | Oct. 10  | Liverpool   | New York    |
| Riberia           | Oct. 13  | Liverpool   | Boston      |
| Africa            | Oct. 13  | Liverpool   | New York    |
| China             | Oct. 24  | Liverpool   | New York    |
| Asia              | Oct. 31  | Southampton | Boston      |
| Trenton           | Nov. 1   | Southampton | New York    |
| Bornia            | Nov. 1   | Southampton | New York    |



















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 Rev. George F. Johnson, D.D., New York.  
 Attest, Rev. J. Williams, Connecticut.  
 Rev. A. B. Moulton, D.D., New York.  
 Rev. H. B. Carter, D.D., York, N. Y.  
 Rev. H. L. Brewer, Yonkers, N. Y.

Witness my hand and seal, this 10th day of July, by application to  
 H. F. Spaulding, Secretary, No. 33 Park-place, New York.  
 D.D. B. Hooker, President, No. 3 Nassau-st., New York.

Rt. Rev. H. C. Fessenden, D. D., Mission to  
 the Indians, New York.  
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 Rt. Rev. J. H. Burleigh, D. D., New York.  
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who has studied German for several years, wishes to teach.

**WANTED.** AT NO. 229 HENRY-ST. AN EXPERIENCED master-builder of the elementary English; also, a well qualified drawing-master. Apply from 10 to 12 o'clock hours on account. The highest references furnished. Address D, Box No. 135 Times Office.

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**NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE**  
 discharge of an indentment from his debts pursuant to  
 the provisions of the act in that behalf made, by  
 JOHN D. HARRIS, of the second district of the Revised Statutes,  
 Chapter 2, Section 1 of the town of Amboy, in the County of  
 Gloucester, State of New Jersey, to the Court of the said

Orders may be placed with  
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 No. 41 Beekman-st., N. Y. The Old Stand.

**NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE**  
 discharge of an indent from his debt pursuant to  
 the provisions of the act in relation to the discharge of  
 the 40th chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes,  
 George W. Serenon, of the town of Amboy, in the  
 County of Queens, an insolvent debtor, whose first pub-  
 lication August 2nd, 1891, creditors to appear before him,  
 at the Court House, County of Queens, New York, at  
 his office, at the City of New York, on the 18th day of October  
 next, at two o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any  
 there be, why he should not be discharged from his  
 indebtedness, and he is discharged from his  
 debts.  
 Attorney for Insolvent, Camden, N. Y.



# The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1863.

**Amusements this Evening.**  
**ACADEMY OF MUSIC**—ROBERTO DEVEREAUX.  
**EARNWELL'S MUSEUM**—SHOOT AND WINNING LOTTERIES AND SQUARES—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES. House, No. 3, at 3 and 1/2 o'clock P.M. Curiosities at all hours.  
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**NIBLO'S GARDEN**—THE GLADIATOR.  
**WINTER GARDEN**—ROMANESQUE.  
**ALHAMBRA PAVILION**—THE BEDOUIN ARAB.  
**PARK THEATRE**—(BOOKED)—PRINCE OF THE MARETT—SERIES IN INDIA.  
**AMERICAN THEATRE**—No. 44 Broadway—DEATH VISION, OR, BLOOD FOR BLOOD.  
**GRAND CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS**—(No. 15 Broadway)—PAPA LINDSEY, OR, THE MAN ABOUT TOWN.  
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## NEWS OF THE DAY.

### THE REBELLION.

Encouraging reports continue to reach us from Gen. ROSS. A dispatch from the Army of the Cumberland, dated Saturday, states that the present and future prospect of success for the army is not only brightening, but really good, and that it is now only a matter of time before the rebels will be driven from their position, and the efficiency of our troops, who are now abundantly supplied with provisions and ammunition, and are full of confidence. Additional information makes it no longer a matter of surprise that the shattered battalions of the enemy do not again offer battle. Their losses were far more severe than was at first believed, and the success of the brave Gen. THOMAS on the left was much greater than has been published. He routed ROSS' army's corps and would have pursued and destroyed it had it not been for the partial demoralization of our own right wing. Our losses are stated by the latest official estimate to have been killed 1,500, wounded 9,500, and prisoners 2,500. Many of our wounded have recently been recovered under flag of truce. The Washington Star, of Saturday, states that heavy reinforcements for the Army of the Cumberland are rapidly approximating Chattanooga.

The rebels have determined to make a stout resistance against the passage of the Rapidan by the Army of the Potomac. Our special dispatch from Washington states that Lee has strongly fortified his position on the south bank of the Rapidan, and earthworks and rifle pits are constructed at every one of the fords.

Commodore BELL, commanding the West Gulf Blockading Squadron, makes the painful statement that several cases of fever of a malignant type have occurred in the naval fleet anchored before New-Orleans. Four officers had already died, but the malady was not spreading rapidly, and it was hoped that the approaching autumnal frosts would check its further ravage. A few of the cases are said to be well-marked types of yellow fever, but the greater number had assumed the phase of coast fever, a disease scarcely less to be dreaded than the other.

From New-Orleans we have received dates to the 26th ult.—four days later. There had been a brush between our gunboats and the rebel fort at Grant's Pass, near the entrance of Mobile Bay, in which the fort was believed to have been materially damaged, as well as a rebel iron-clad that for a brief time participated in the engagement. The *Jeff* publishes a startling story to the effect that JEFF. DAVIS had been plotting for the destruction of all our steamboats on the Lower Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, by incendiaries. It is asserted that the burning of the steamer *Rich* was the first fruits of this scheme.

By an article at Fortress Monroe from Charleston we learn that the batteries in process of construction by Gen. WILLIAMS were progressing rapidly, in spite of the constant and annoying fire from the rebel batteries, to which our troops are subjected. A shot or two are occasionally fired at Fort Sumter, but no determined effort has been made to eject the enemy from the ruins. At the proper time the rebels will be required to leave. A single monitor serves to keep Fort Mifflin perfectly quiet.

Gen. GRANT, on the 22d ult., issued an important order, regulating the cotton trade in the Department south of Helena. Actual residents, well disposed to the Government, may bring into any military post on the river, cotton or other Southern products of which they are the bona fide owners, and ship it above or below, for sale on their own account. The concluding section of the order, absolutely closes all cotton speculators out of the Department south of Helena.

The emissaries of JEFF. DAVIS are still engaged in steamboat burning. The last and most shocking case is reported in a dispatch from Cairo of the 3d inst. On Tuesday morning last the steamer *Robert Campbell*, from St. Louis, bound to Vicksburg, with troops on board, was fired near Milliken's Bend, and the flames spread so rapidly that the passengers were forced to jump overboard before the boat reached the shore. Twenty-two lives are known to have been lost. A dispatch from St. Louis states that the steamers *Chancellor*, *Forest Queen*, and *Columbia* were also fired yesterday afternoon at the levee of that city, and the last two were utterly destroyed. Several lives are said to have been lost.

The special correspondent of the *Missouri Republican* at Weston characterizes the recently published dispatch from Leavenworth, that the rebels were murdering and driving Union soldiers out of Missouri, as an "unfounded and entirely untrue statement." He says, "they are only killing Union soldiers, and they are only driving them out of Missouri." He adds, "they are only killing Union soldiers, and they are only driving them out of Missouri." He adds, "they are only killing Union soldiers, and they are only driving them out of Missouri."

It has been declared by the War Department, that the Union soldiers who are captured by the rebels are to be treated as prisoners of war, and not as slaves. The War Department has also declared that the Union soldiers who are captured by the rebels are to be treated as prisoners of war, and not as slaves.

Major SINKER (Governor), of Boston, reported to have been killed at Chattanooga, is a prisoner, supposed to be wounded. He was second in command of the regulars under Brig.-Gen. JOHN. H. KING.

A correspondent of the Nashville Union reports that Gen. JOSEPH JOHNSON was badly wounded in the battle of Chattanooga.

ing obtained a leave of absence, the command has been temporarily assigned to Brig.-Gen. HAZARDUS H. TILLY.

Gold and Exchange were comparatively steady on Saturday. The share market strong and active. Money in steady supply. The sales of the Popular Loan, \$779,200.

Flour and Wheat were depressed and cheaper on Saturday. Corn and Oats were quite brisk, at firmer prices. Pork was active and buoyant. Lard attracted less attention. Cotton, Sugars, Tea, Rio Coffee, Rice and Whisky were in good request, the latter article closing decidedly higher. A lively business was transacted in Hay, Tobacco and Fire Crackers. Wool was very freely purchased, at advancing rates. Limited freight engagements were effected. There were 585 vessels of all classes in port.

### The Unyielding Temper of the Rebel Leaders.

The Virginia House of Delegates unanimously reject a proposition for an inquiry into the peace sentiment in the North. The newly elected Governor of Alabama, who has been represented in some quarters as a reconstructionist, replies to a letter of inquiry on the subject, that "if I had the power, I would build up a wall of fire between Yankeeedom and the Confederate States, there to burn for ages." At no time since the beginning of the war has there been a fiercer determination displayed in the rebel councils to make no terms with the North than now.

The heavy reverses which have fallen on "the Confederacy" within the last few months, and the still heavier ones which apparently impend, have not abated the rebel pretensions one jot. Hard as is the extremity, not the slightest disposition is evinced to lay hold of the peace platforms of the North for deliverance. The calamities of the rebel leaders have only made them, if possible, more defiant and implacable than ever. No reflecting man ever supposed it would prove otherwise. In one of his splendid criticisms upon *Paradise Lost*, COLERIDGE remarks that "Milton has marked in his Satan the intense selfishness, the alcohol of egotism, which would rather reign in hell than serve in heaven. It is the character so often seen in little upon the political stage." These Southern politicians are the most complete exemplifications of it, in human flesh and blood, the world has ever seen. Precisely as their original crime was the most wicked in history, so their spirit throughout has exceeded anything ever before known in intensity of selfishness and malignity. "The alcohol of egotism" has literally demented and bedevilled them. Nothing can be more absurd than to imagine that men in this condition are to be won back to duty by soft words. It is morally impossible to conciliate them. As it has been from the beginning, so it is now, and so it will be to the end—the only peace possible between them and us is to let them finish their work of ruin or to crush them. These rebel leaders went into this business with the foregone determination either to destroy or to be destroyed; and that spirit will rule them to the last.

It has been thought by some a strange thing that the Confederate chiefs do so little to further the policy and the success of the Northern Copperheads. The constant assertion of the latter is that reconstruction is possible through negotiation. There is not one of them, not even VALLANDIGHAM himself, who, if he is to be believed, will accept separation. They are all for peace, as they say, as the only salvation of the Union. It is on that ground mainly that they conduct their political campaigns, and work with such untiring zeal to embarrass and thwart the war policy of the Administration. Of course this all injures to the benefit of the rebels. MAYNARD is perfectly right in writing to the *London Times* that "all the embarrassments with which the peace party can surround Mr. LINCOLN, and all the difficulties that it can throw in the way of the War party in the North, operate directly as so much aid and comfort to the South." And yet the rebel chiefs persistently refuse to give, in return, any substantial aid and comfort to the Copperheads. They will neither say nor do anything to add plausibility to the Copperhead assertion that a pacific policy is the true policy against separation. On the contrary, they were never more emphatic than at this very time in asseverating that they will fight to the last, and die sooner than consent to a reunion with the North on any terms whatever. They say this with the greatest possible distinctness, when perfectly aware that the elections in the three great Northern States—New-York, Pennsylvania and Ohio—are close at hand, and that their friends, the Copperheads, are thoroughly committed to the very policy of conciliation which they so openly repel and flout at. A little diplomatic craft on the part of the rebel leaders, in pretending that they were willing to be conciliated back into the Union, or at least in treating the whole matter as an open question to be disposed of in discussion under an armistice, would be of prodigious service to their sympathizers here in the North. It would supply the greatest lack these Copperheads have felt—solid ground to crawl upon—and thus greatly increase their power for mischief.

Of course it is not principle that prevents the rebel politicians from practicing this duplicity. They have long since made it plain that they care nothing for morals or honor. The real reason, undoubtedly, why they do not pretend to a willingness to be conciliated is that their personal and political fortunes are embarked in the war, and peace with reconstruction, for them, is ruin. They understand full well that their only strength at home lies in a straight front policy, which can admit of no paltering. Committed from the outset irrevocably to the object of sectional independence, and conscious that all their personal fortunes hang upon this, they dare not allow it for a moment to be imagined that anything different is possible. Whatever benefit any deception on their part might afford the Northern Copperheads would be more than counterpoised by the misunderstanding and discord that would result from it at home. Therefore they leave our peace men to fight against the war policy of our Government, without any moral support from them.

They are always thankful for Copperhead successes when achieved, because those successes are a clog upon our Government, but never because they have any tolerance for the Copperhead idea of reconstruction by negotiation. They are glad enough to avail themselves of the factions' results, without committing themselves at all to the false pretexts through which these results are secured. But such results are now at an end. The great body of the Northern people have come to realize the superlative folly of imagining that this struggle can be closed by the olive branch. They understand the spirit of the rebel chiefs, and are absolutely certain that peace is impossible until that spirit is made to succumb before resistance force. What the rebel leaders so freely proclaim is just as freely accepted by all true loyal men—that the sword is the only arbiter.

### A New and Grand Military Feature in the Present War.

If there be truth in the statement of Gen. LEE, published by the Richmond papers, to the effect that two army corps have been transferred from the Army of the Potomac to reinforce ROSSER, the fact presents a striking illustration of the prodigious areas over which the theatre of war is now extended. The distance to be traveled over by troops passing from the Army of the Potomac to the Army of the Cumberland is not less than a thousand miles. The rebels, by the advantage of interior lines, have between their army in Virginia and that in Northern Georgia an interval of but half that distance. The severing of the Virginia and East Tennessee Railroad, however, obliges them, in reinforcing from LEE to BRADDOCK, to make a great detour by way of Charlottesville, or by Charleston and Atlanta, which brings the distance to hardly less than eight hundred miles. The means that makes possible a rapid concentration of troops on points separated by such vast spaces is, of course, the great modern invention of railways—an invention which has wrought a complete revolution in that branch of military art known as "logistics," or the science of moving troops. Indeed, it may be said that we owe to our railways the present salvation of Gen. ROSSER's army. For, imagine that we were without this means of rapid transportation, the time in which it would be possible to send reinforcements from the Potomac Army to Chattanooga (at NARROWGATE's rate of march—twenty-five miles per day)—would be forty days—a period during which the rebels would have ample opportunity to assail ROSSER in his crippled condition. The rebels have made prodigious use of their railroads for transporting troops, (sending even cavalry in this way,) and all their brilliant strokes in *massing* have been effected by this new method of swift locomotion. The extensive use to which the Southern railroads have been put, the want of rolling mills for railroad iron and of locomotive shops, and the extent of damage which has been inflicted by Union raids, on both their fixed and rolling stock, are causes which have conspired to reduce the Southern railroads to a very dilapidated condition. This is one, and no slight one, of the combination of influences, which is slowly but surely stifling the rebellion in its material parts.

The existence of railroads and their condition are elements which influence also that oft-mooted question of "interior lines." The value of lines is of course to be measured by the facilities they afford for the transfer of troops from one part of the theatre of war to another. Now, considering the comparative condition of the Northern and Southern railroads respectively, although the rebels have between their armies in the East and those in the West the interior and rather the shorter line, yet we are undoubtedly able to move a given number of men from our army in Virginia, to our army in Tennessee, quicker than the rebels can in their case. Our roads are all in prime condition and our rolling stock unlimited, while the Southern roads are deficient in every respect, and trains are prohibited by military order from moving at a quicker rate than ten miles an hour.

Gen. ROSSER is dependent exclusively on the railroad connecting him with his base of operations on the Cumberland and Ohio Rivers, (300 miles distant,) for the ability to live where he is. And although the supporting of a large army is a severe strain on the capacities of a single line of railroad, yet we are glad to know that his army is amply supplied with food, forage and ammunition. The position at Chattanooga, beside its strategic advantages, presents also that instimable advantage, a double line of operations and supplies—namely, the line from Louisville and Nashville to Chattanooga, and the Memphis and Chattanooga Railroad, enabling him to form another base on the Mississippi River. We hope the time will come when the army of Gen. GRANT will be so disposed as to operate by this line, and by a combination with the Army of the Cumberland, crush out, as they can, the armed force of the rebellion in the entire zone.

NATIONAL GROWTH.—The President, in his most admirable proclamation for a National Thanksgiving, enumerates among our national blessings the fact that "Population has steadily increased, notwithstanding the waste that has been made in the ramp, the siege and the battle-field," and that "the country, rejoices in the consciousness of augmented strength and vigor." This growth in numbers springs, firstly, from the natural increase in the existing population of the country, and, secondly, from immigration. Few people here expected that the latter source of national strength would be maintained in a period of civil war. It seemed preposterous that hundreds of thousands of people would leave their native land, where they enjoyed peace and "strong governments," to come to a land resounding with the clash of arms, and reeling under the mightiest struggle ever witnessed by gods or men. The Euro-

pean Press, always so wise when not perfectly foolish, predicted that, in event of war, the immigration to which we owed in part our wonderful growth, would dry up. But we have been mistaken as well as they. During the nine past months of the current year, one hundred and sixty thousand souls (and bodies) arrived at this port alone from Europe, or more than double the entire immigration of last year. During the bygone month of September the arrivals numbered 11,384 persons. During the first three days of this month, nearly 3,000 immigrants arrived. The gross arrivals of the year will not fall much short of two hundred thousand.

Notwithstanding the fearful losses and embarrassments of the war, we believe that the next census of the United States will show a population of forty million freemen—including, of course, the States and people of the South, who will all then be back in the Union, and will all have taken the oath of allegiance, except JEFF. DAVIS and other rebel chiefs, who will either have taken refuge in Mexico or in Hades.

### Slavery and the Union.

The "radical" preachers from Missouri belong to that class of men who prefer the immediate destruction of Slavery to the salvation of the Union. They are not opposed to the Union; on the contrary, they proclaimed purpose is to secure and uphold it. But they will not have it with Slavery, or any shred or sign of Slavery anywhere within its limits. Universal abolition is their condition precedent to the stoppage of the war, precedent to reconstruction. They claim for themselves and their party the exclusive title of loyalists, and the exclusive characteristic of loyalty. They denounce all who differ from them and their creed as traitors, Copperheads, sympathizers with the rebellion. They accuse the President of favoring "Pro-Slaveryism, which is but a modified form of secession." They accuse the Government of "throwing its influence in favor of slaveholders, guerrillas and bushwhackers." They accuse Gen. GAMBLE of appointing Pro-Slavery Provost-Marshal. They accuse Gen. SCHRIER of appointing slaveholders as officers in the enrolled soldiery of the State. They accuse the Provost-Marshal of sustaining the "policy of GAMBLE."

Now, so far as all this is a local fight of factions in Missouri—so far as it is a contest between "Charcoals," "Claybanks," Copperheads, and Secessionists—so far as it relates to the extinction of Slavery from that State by the people of the State—it is well it should go on, and it will well it ended. But these men have transferred their battles to the national arena, and imperiously demand that the local policy they uphold shall be adopted as the universal policy of the Government and the nation. They demand that the Government shall enforce only "radical" measures, appoint only "radical" Generals and functionaries, and use the sword and the purse of the nation for the propagation of radicalism generally. They will have no union with slaveholders, no terms with Slave States, and no peace while the land contains a slave.

Now, we are firstly for the Union, and lastly, we are for the Union. The Union is the avowed and real object of the war, and for this end the war is prosecuted by the Government, and the Government is sustained by the great body of the nation. Slavery we are now, and always have been, opposed to. But its abolition is not the purpose, though it may be an incident, of the present National struggle. If the object of the war were changed from Union to Abolition, either ostensibly, as these "radicals" demand, or really and practically, both the Union and the cause of freedom would be endangered.

We are for the Union of the States, even though the institution of Slavery continue to exist in some of them. We are for reconstruction whenever the rebels cease to fight against the Union. We are even for the "Union as it was," so far as that phrase applies to the constitutional rights of States and citizens. The Constitution provided for a "more perfect Union" than the old Confederation, and the Union, reconstructed, would doubtless be more perfect than it formerly was; but still we are battling for the old forms and the ancient Government. In the Union, Slavery and all other political evils can be removed; but without the Union, there is no conceivable evil to which we will not be subject. We are for the Union before Anti-Slavery, before everything else. The policy of the Government on the subject of Southern Slavery is now clearly defined. So far as the rebel States are concerned, Mr. LINCOLN's proclamation, and his late letter sustaining it, are sufficiently definite and have been accepted by the nation. So far as the exempted States are concerned, the people of every one of those States, including Missouri, are acting in a sufficiently peremptory and conclusive manner.

The question of Slavery is thus settled. The question of the Union is not. The latter question alone is sufficient to call forth all the energy and power of the nation. Upon it all loyal men should concentrate all their efforts, and we may well doubt the reality of any man's loyalty who would subordinate it or make it secondary to anything else, or who would hamper the prosecution of the war for it, and diminish the zeal of the nation for it, by insisting upon any conditions other than those found necessary by the Government.

We do not see any ground for these so-called "radicals" laying exclusive claim to loyalty in Missouri or anywhere else. They deal denunciations right and left upon every one who ventures to differ from them, even though he be in arms for the Union. The President, his Generals, the army and navy, are not sufficiently loyal, or rather radical, for them, and they would overturn them all, for nullify the action of each, unless they adopt and enforce their insane theories. But the

only two parties in the Union are those for it and those against it; and we cannot help thinking that their adversaries whom they name and denounce, who are in the field for the Union, are giving better proof of their patriotism than those who perambulate the country denouncing the authorities and placing the secondary question of Slavery before the all-embracing question of the Union.

### Mozart, Tammany and the War.

Two broadly defined parties exist in the Democracy of this City. The one, led by FRANKLIN WOOL, clamors for "peace" with the rebel States. "Peace at any price" is practically their motto. To this end, they would proclaim an armistice—not knowing whether the rebels would regard it or not—recall our armies from their advanced positions in the Southern States—yield all territory we have conquered—send back all slaves that have left their masters, and then ask the rebels to meet us in "National Convention," and name what modifications of the Constitution of the United States they would accept, as the condition of living again in the Union! It is in vain that we point to the fact that the rebel Government scorn and spit upon all this talk of peace and reunion, and declare that no terms of peace except such as recognize the final and absolute independence of the South will ever be entertained. Our Peace Democrats reply that war has not restored and cannot restore the Union—and that if negotiations fail to do it, the work must be given up as impossible. Inasmuch, then, as the rebels will have no negotiation, unless preceded by dissolution, this party, of necessity, become disunionists—for disunion is the only condition of "peace" as they demand it.

But all our City Democrats are not "peace men" of the Mozart type. It is notorious that a powerful element in the party is thoroughly Jacksonian in their devotion to the Union. They are opposed to negotiating with the rebels in arms—they are for war to the knife till the rebellion is suppressed—but, then, for the restoration of the States, with all their rights as of old, including Slavery in its most malignant form, and a "general amnesty" to the traitors who have brought such woe on the land.

It is plain that men holding such diverse views as Peace and War Democrats in this City are bound to hold, ought not to agree in any political action. They are as wide apart as the poles in sentiment.

The War Democrats, to a qualified extent, are supporters of the Administration. They oppose negotiating with rebels. They believe in beating and disarming them. They do their part in furnishing soldiers for the armies. When they denounce the Administration they say it is for not vigorously prosecuting the war. When they oppose the Emancipation and Confiscation acts they say it is because these measures weaken the Government and strengthen the rebellion. To believe the War Democrats, they wish to obtain the control of the National Government—not to stop the war, but to fight it out more energetically.

There seems to be as much reason for the Peace Democrats opposing the War Democrats as for their opposing the Republicans, or the supporters of the National Administration. And up to quite a late date this seemed to be the purpose of FRANKLIN WOOL and his adherents. Carried away by the immensity of his "peace meeting," this leader cut loose from the State organization of the Democratic party, and boldly began to preach a new gospel. The *Daily News* hoisted the white flag, and called on all friends of peace to rally around it and aid in putting an end to the war. Only a few days ago, in answer to a vaunt of the organ of the War Democrats, the *News* said in substance: "The question between us is soon settled—nominate your war candidates—we will nominate a peace ticket, and gladly meet you at the polls and show you where you stand." The war organ did not accept the gage; but the public supposed it would, for no one believed the Peace party had numbers enough to make even a respectable faction.

But there is a sudden fright on both sides, it now appears. A panic has struck through the hearts of the Tammany or War men, and Mozart has ceased to grow turbulent in the cause of peace. The heads of factions have thought it wise to review their grounds of hostility to each other, and learn whether self is not better than principle! If Mozart and Tammany divide on the war question, how can they obtain peaceable possession of the spoils? That is a grave question, compared with which the willingness of JEFF. DAVIS to "treat" becomes insignificant indeed. Who cares for "a vigorous prosecution of the war," if Tammany cannot disburse the exemption money among home-staying conscripts? And what does Mozart find cheering in her meditations on mercy and peace, if she must surrender "purse and scrip" and go forth as a barefoot and bare-backed Evangelist to preach the new gospel?

Evidently, both parties were mistaken as to the strength of their own integrity. They thought they could sustain the war, or go for peace, and have the consequences; but they could not. Their hearts failed, and Tammany broke Mozart, and Mozart seeks Tammany, through joint Committees appointed Thursday night to see if they cannot arrange their little differences! Of course they can. But what is to become of the Southern Confederacy? Herod and Pilate will be friends, but somebody will be betrayed.

STRATEGY.—The *Tribune*, referring to the Maine that has been thrown on the military authorities for the failure to reinforce ROSSER, says: "The failure to reinforce ROSSER is most unjust. Had ROSSER's army been swelled to 100,000 men, the rebels would have let him severely alone, but they would have fallen upon Memphis, Corinth, or some other tempting point."

If this is to be made the test of Copperheadism, the *Tribune* places itself under that denomination, for it has, on several occasions, made the same "mistake." Times, in its issue of Sept. 25, it says, editorially: "Reasons known, when he crossed the Georgia border, that his force was inadequate to the work which the Government expected him to perform, but he went forward to do what he could. His military superiors must at length be convinced that his estimate was more accurate than theirs, and they will venture again to withhold or divert in unimportant expeditions the needed reinforcements."

Every day shows more and more clearly that the failure to furnish Gen. ROSSER with a sufficient force to complete the momentous campaign he opened so brilliantly by the capture of Chattanooga, is the most unfortunate military blunder of the war. The military authorities are showing their recognition of this by sending reinforcements which might just as well have been sent before the battle and made success certain. Besides, the *Tribune* is entirely at fault in the point which it makes. If the rebels had "let ROSSER severely alone," he would not have let them alone, but by an advance to Rome, (his real military objective point,) he would have planted his army on both their lines of communication, thus preventing the very concentrations of which the *Tribune* speaks.

The Late Major Edward B. Hunt. The funeral of this lamented officer of the United States Engineer Corps, whose death has already been announced as having occurred last Friday, in consequence of the premature explosion of a shell with which he was experimenting, will be held at West Point to-day. The remains will leave the Chambers-street depot of the Hudson River Railroad at 10 o'clock A.M. The following official notice of the death of Major Hunt has been promulgated: HENRY AGNEW, U. S. Troops, New-York City. [RECEIVED.] HONORABLE GEN. B. H. HUNT, U. S. Engineers, died at West Point, N. Y., Oct. 4, 1863. The death of this gallant officer, who was so long and so faithfully engaged in the prosecution of investigations incident to his profession, and immediately connected with the war in which we are now engaged, is a severe loss to the United States. His services of more than eighteen years have been noted as active, zealous and earnest, and for his high and able management in the prosecution of investigations incident to his profession, and immediately connected with the war in which we are now engaged, is a severe loss to the United States. His services of more than eighteen years have been noted as active, zealous and earnest, and for his high and able management in the prosecution of investigations incident to his profession, and immediately connected with the war in which we are now engaged, is a severe loss to the United States. His services of more than eighteen years have been noted as active, zealous and earnest, and for his high and able management in the prosecution of investigations incident to his profession, and immediately connected with the war in which we are now engaged, is a severe loss to the United States. 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## A MUSEMENTS

**OLYMPIC**

Leaves and Warnings..... Mr. JOHN WOOD  
Stage Director..... Mr. W. C. Woods  
Promoter..... Mr. H. B. Phillips

The public is most respectfully informed that this The  
under the management of  
Mr. JOHN WOOD  
ON THURSDAY OCT. 4

for the production of  
BURELLETTAS  
COMEDIETTAS,  
BURLQUES,  
and all available dramatic novelties of a  
LIGHT AND BRILLIANT  
character, by  
TALENTED AND EFFICIENT COMPANY.  
The house, which may be almost said to be  
A NEW THEATRE  
has, in the ALTERNATE IMPROVEMENTS AND  
ADORNMENTS, received all the advantages to be ob-  
tained from

SKILL, TASTE AND LIBERALLY,  
NOVELTIES IN MECHANISM,  
(HAPPY)

ROOM, COMFORT AND VENTILATION,  
are confidently presented as  
UNDEFEATED BY ANY THEATRE.  
THE COMPANY  
comprise the following ladies and gentlemen  
Mr. W. DAVIE. Mr. GEORGE JAMISON,  
Mr. J. H. STODARD, Mr. R. B. PHILLIPS,  
Mr. T. OWENS, Mr. BACKS,  
Mr. FRANK REA, Mr. CLARK,  
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Mr. J. BARKER, Mr. GLEDHILL,  
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Miss VIOLA PLUNKETT GRATTAN,  
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Miss NORTON,  
 Miss WALTERS,  
 Miss LEMORE  
 Miss OLIVER  
 Miss EVANS  
 Miss LLOYD.  
 Miss A. HENRIE,  
 Miss M. C. HENRIE,  
 Miss FREDERICK,  
 Miss JACKSON.  
 and  
 MRS. JOHN WOOD,  
 who will make her appearance as  
 ROSANETTE.  
 MR. THOMAS BAKER,  
 the renowned, popular and gifted composer and musical  
 director, will preside over  
 MATCHLESS ORCHESTRA,  
 composed of musicians of the first reputation in the  
 NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY  
 will reattain the talent of the magnificent artists  
 MR. JAMES E. MAYES,  
 and assistants  
 AND APPROPRIATE COSTUMES

by MISS CORNELIA FLANNERY, and assistants. NUMEROUS AND VARIED SITES OF FURNITURE, and LIMITED ACCESSORIES, will be the most perfect representations, aided by THE NOVEL MACHINERY.

BY CHARLES HIGGINS, ASSISTANTS. WILL need but the coup d'oeil, the most critical New York to satisfy as that theatrical enterprise has in the Olympic.

On THURSDAY, the COUP DE GRACE, 1863.

Will be produced, for the first time in this City, an excellent comedieta, in two acts, called

MR. GADBURY. MARRIED DAUGHTERS.

Mr. Geo. Jamison Mr. W. Davidge  
Mr. Geo. S. Cooper Mr. W. A. Adams  
Alfred Vail Mr. Clarke  
Wm. W. W. Mr. C. Farlow, Jr.  
Mr. W. W. Mr. W. W. W.  
Mrs. Fagg Miss W. W.  
Mrs. Fagg Miss W. W.  
Anna, Dignity, Spooner Miss Viola Plunkett, Grazia  
Sophia Miss Adelaide Plunkett, Grazia

Mrs. Dander..... Mrs. F. Row  
A NEW OVERTURE  
Mrs. Wilmet  
Will proceed the Comedietta.  
And  
NEW SELECTIONS,  
arranged expressly by  
Mr. THOMAS BAKER,  
will be performed previous to the Comedietta.  
To conclude with Diamond's admirable and most laughable  
Burletta, in two acts, entitled  
BROTHER  
AND  
SISTER.  
Don Christoval de Tormes..... Mr. J. H. Stoddard  
Don Sylvio de Flores..... Mr. Becke  
Bachino..... Mr. W. Davidge  
Bachino..... Mr. Frank  
Joanna Iadora..... Mary Sedley Brown  
Isabella Camille..... Mr. W. Davidge  
..... Mr. John Wood  
VESTAL'S:  
Mieses Montoro, Elmer de Montoro..... Evans, Luigi, A.  
Henrie M. Norton, Fiebert Jackson.

SCENE 1—COPES OF MISDIO AND SCENERY. Oper-  
ing Chorus "A Band of True Virginia." Taste, "Taste,  
oh taste this spicy Wine"—Keanthe.  
SCENE 2—THE HOUSE OF THE CASTLE. Song.  
"What airy Sounds"—Isadora.  
SCENE 3—THE HOUSE OF THE CASTLE. CAMILLA'S.  
SCENE 4—THE CASTLE HALL. Chorus: "Wel-  
come, welcome Cavaliers."  
SECOND.  
SCENE 1—GALLERY IN THE CASTLE.  
SCENE 2—SHRUBBERY IN THE CASTLE.  
SCENE 3—SALOON IN THE CASTLE.  
FINAL CONEY VIO.  
PRICES OF ADMISSION.  
Dress Circle and Parquet . . . . . 50 cents.  
Family Circle . . . . . 25 cents.  
Balcony Chairs . . . . . 15 cents.  
Orchestra Chairs . . . . . \$1.00  
Box Seats . . . . . \$2.50 and \$7. each.  
Persons up at performance to commence at 8.  
The Box House will be open on Monday, 10th inst., from 9  
a. m. to 4 P. M. Seats can be secured three days in  
advance.

**PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.**  
**TWENTY-SECOND SEASON, 1962-1964**  
 The rehearsals and concert of the present season will take place at the **ACADemy of Music**.  
**FIRST PUBLIc REHEARSAL**  
 ON **SEPT. 18th**, 1962, at 7:35 P. M.  
 Orchestral pieces to be rehearsed: "Symphony No. 2" in G, by R. Schumann; "overtures," "Coriolanus," by L. Spier; "The Merry Widow," by Franz Lehár, by Conductor, **CARL BERGMANN**. For subscriptions, apply at the **music stores of Scharfenberg & Liss**, No. 151 University Avenue, New York 3, N. Y.  
**Admission: Free.**  
**L. Spier, Secretary, at the time of the rehearsal.**  
 By order, **L. SPIER, Secretary.**

**ALHAMBRA PAVILION-OPPOSITE THE Academy of Music, 144th St.-Unprecedented! unparalleled! The most magnificent and complete musical production in this Great Hippodramatic Establishment. The marvel of the East. Equestrian, Gymnastic, Acrobatic, and the reflex of the comic and the farce. The most complete Programme. Every AFTERNOON and EVENING, all**

of new artists, new and original feasts. The Oriental  
the Arabs! The Wondrons (children of the Desert,  
the Arabians) will perform the most beautiful and  
CHLOE, YOUNG NICOLIO, the Astounding Child  
Artist, the Fairy Performer, the living embodiment of  
the Arabian Nights, will appear in her latest and  
marvelous scene and surprising agility in executing the  
graceful act of ZANPILAEASTAS! She has selected the  
most beautiful and elegant costumes, and she will be  
the most enthusiastic economist of the Press, repeating  
her charming and delightful scenes every AFTERNOON and EVENING.  
Miss Sophie Sarrino, the renowned Parlian eques-  
trienne, will appear in her new and original scene as  
rider in the world. M. Sarrino, with the Trick and  
Dancing Barbs Mecca and Victoria, Young Pionn  
Fiorio, the famous Italian Artist, will appear in his  
new and original scene as rider in the world. His  
eldest Brother, Mr. James Cook, the unrivaled and ele-  
gant Jester and Harmonist, the Touchstone of the Age,  
will appear in his new and original scene as rider in  
an incomparable tour of Star Artists. Performance  
at all parts of the Pavilion, 25 cents. Children 15 cents.  
Evening Admission 25c and 50 cents.

In rehearsal, and will be produced  
ON THURSDAY,  
a Hippodromic Spectacle entitled,  
THE DEATH OF BLACK BESS:  
TURPIN'S RIDE TO NEW-YORK.

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**THE TURF.**

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**GREAT HUNTING RACES**  
**REGULAR FALL MEETING**  
AT  
PATERSON, N. J.,  
OCT. 4, 5 and 6.

**FIRST DAY**—3 yr. old stables, mile heats, fifteen entries,  
catchake, two mile heats, five subscribers  
Purse, for all ages, three mile heats.

**SEC ND DAY**—2 yr. old stakes, mile dash, u. n. c. en-  
tries.  
Purse, for all ages, mile heats.

**Selling Purse**, for all stakes, 2 1/2 mile dash.  
Local Stakes 1 1/2 mile dash.

**THIRD DAY**—3 yr. old Stables, two mile heats: ten en-  
tries.

Purse, for all ages, three milo heats.  
Purse, 1/2 mile dash, allowance to beaten horses  
N. J. State Relay trains from Chambers-st. ferry  
run direct to the track, and return badge and tickets for  
sale on the trains.

**UNION COURSE, L. I. TROTTING ON MON-**  
**DAY, Oct. 5, at 2 3/4 P. M., a purse and stake of \$400,**  
three heats, best three in five, to wagons. **Harpus** won  
first heat by 1 1/2 lengths, **Sam. McLaughlin** names bl. g. **Lan** et. **John Grochner** names bl. m. **Swamp-**  
**sc.** **SHAW & WHITE, Proprietors**

**DANCING.**

**A. DODWORTH'S DANCING CLASSES**  
commence at No. 204 5th-av. on SATURDAY, Oct.  
3. Commence at the track, and return badge and tickets for  
sale on the trains.

**HILLGROVE'S DANCING ACADEMY.**

K.I.No. 208 8th-av. near 21st-st. Days of tuition-Mon-  
days and Thursdays, afternoons and evenings; also, on  
Wednesday and Saturday afternoons. Pupils may commence  
at any time. Apply as above.

**C. H. RIVERS' BROOKLYN DANCING**  
**C. ACADEMY**, No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., corner of  
Court-st. Classes are now forming. Send for a circular.



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### Great Loss of Life and Destruction of Property.

CAIRO, Saturday, Oct. 3.

The steamer *Robert Campbell*, from St. Louis, to Vicksburg, was fired by incendiaries Tuesday morning, near Milliken's Bend. The flames spread so rapidly that the passengers were forced to jump overboard before the boat could be got to shore. Twenty-two lives are known to have been lost, including Lieut. Parrott, of the Eighth Missouri; N. C. Green, Thirteenth Illinois; H. W. Thompson, Thirtieth Illinois; J. Rogers, Thirtieth Ohio; C. W. C. second clerk of the boat, and Mr. SARAH HANCOCK. The incendiary of the steamer *Campbell* is believed to be a white man painted black, who left the boat above Milliken's Bend.

The *Campbell* was valued at \$60,000. She was insured for \$25,000.

St. Louis, Sunday, Oct. 4.

The steamers *Chancellor*, *Forest Queen* and *Catawba*, were burned at the levee this afternoon. The two latter boats were totally destroyed. The hull and masts of the former were saved. They were valued at \$75,000. The amount of insurance is unascertained. This fire was the work of an incendiary. Several lives are reported lost, but nothing definite is known at present.

### THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

### Explosion of an Ammunition Train—Several Lives Lost—A Fight at McMillinville—Union Volunteers to Arkansas—Operations of Guerrillas.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sunday, Oct. 4.

The Press of to-day says: A terrible explosion occurred near Bridgeport. A train of twenty army wagons loaded with ammunition had camped near the city for the night. Two negroes, however, had been selected a shell which he accidentally fell into, setting the train on fire, causing it to explode and communicate to the other ammunition.

Immediately after wagon after wagon caught fire, the teamsters and their attendants flying for their lives. The mules had been removed before the explosion. Later reports say there are nine or ten killed and double that wounded. The fire finally reached the magazine, exploding it, and destroying a vast quantity of ammunition.

Louisville, Sunday, Oct. 4.

A special dispatch to the *Journal*, from Nashville 3d, says McMillinville was attacked at noon to-day. The result is unknown, but a fight was progressing when telegraphic communication was interrupted.

The rebel cavalry are reported crossing the Tennessee at Washington.

The cavalry from this post (McMillinville) returned last evening with a rebel captain and lieutenant, and thirteen paroled prisoners.

Louisville, Sunday, Oct. 4.

Capt. SAMUEL BLACK has been placed under arrest in his own room, and interrogated from any communication with outsiders.

As a case attached to Battery 1, First New-York artillery, was going down Main street, near Sixth a shell contained therein exploded, instantly killing a cannoneer, wounding a driver, and he died in ten minutes, mortally wounding another cannoneer, and badly wounding a third. The windows of the stores on both sides of the street were smashed by the concussion.

Cairo, Saturday, Oct. 3.

Advices from Little Rock to the 25th ult. state that over 2,000 Arkansas Unionists have joined our army at different points.

Two newspapers have been revived at Little Rock. The railroad between Danville and Bluff and Little Rock is in charge of Col. Means, brother of Gen. Means.

The steamer *Liberty*, with 300 bales of cotton, has arrived from below. Among the passengers are Col. Wilson of Gen. Grant's staff, bearer of dispatches.

The Memphis *Editor* of the 1st says: A band of guerrillas entered Brownsville, broke up a religious meeting, secured all the young men and negroes as conscripts, and robbed the place of all valuables. Federal cavalry from Fort Pillow are pursuing the marauders.

Near Newson's guerrillas are concentrating the neighborhood of Danville.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. John M. McBride and E. M. Barnum, Oregon; Hon. Chas. B. Smith, Milwaukee; Hon. S. B. Moore, Wilkesbarre; Henry Clark, Old Point; S. C. Rags, Washington; Lieut. H. C. Wharton, U. S. Army; J. L. Crawford, Wisconsin, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Gov. A. G. Curtis, accompanied by J. M. Pomeroy, of Philadelphia, arrived at the Astor House, from Harrisburg, yesterday morning.

## THE REBEL ARMY IN VIRGINIA.

### Strengthening of its Position on the Rapid.

### Earthworks and Rifle-Pits at All the Fords.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Oct. 4.

Gen. Lee is strengthening his position by throwing up works at every one of the fords of the Rapidan. At Haccoon, Somerville and Robertson fords, rifle-pits and carefully constructed abutments command the approaches.

### SICKNESS ON THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI.

Several Cases of Malignant Fever in the Fleet at New-Orleans—Deaths of Officers.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Oct. 4.

We have funeral news from New-Orleans. On the 21st ult. there died of pernicious fever Acting Ensign Joseph Maffitt and Paymaster's Steward Frederick Whitcomb, of the steamer *Hollyhock*; on the 22d, Third Assistant Engineer James McGowan, of the steamship *Penacola*, and Third Assistant Surgeon J. L. Law, died of yellow fever at New-Orleans.

### DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Oct. 4.

Commander BzL, commanding the West Gulf squadron *pro tem*, has informed the Navy Department that a pernicious fever has appeared on board the United States steamer *Penacola* at New-Orleans, from which several deaths have resulted. Some of the cases have been well-defined yellow fever, and others are recognized by the names of *Yellow Fever* and *Congo* Slave Fever. He says the disorder has not extended rapidly so far, and expresses the hope that the approaching cold weather will soon check it. The vessels which have suffered the most are those lying the longest of the city, viz.: The storeship *Penacola*, the tug *Hollyhock* and the slop-of-war *Penacola*.







Resolved, That the New York Tribune, and its  
by designated as one of the Corporation newspapers,  
full authority to publish in extenso the proceedings  
the Common Council, together with all the legal noti-  
the advertisements of the different departments of  
City Government, and the notice and advertisements

Alger ~~HEM~~ FROMENT WANTED TO HAVE HIS VOTE RECORDED

On motion, the Court will now adjourn.

ment in the Stock market to-day. The business on the Share list was large in amount and but

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FILE FOR APPROVAL

**CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD**  
BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, \$1  
100. Billheads, \$3 per 1,000. Circulars in large  
folios, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS  
OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING done  
cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment at  
Park-row opposite the Actor House.



**DRY GOODS.**  
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.  
ARE OFFERING AT RETAIL  
A LARGE  
AND  
SUPERIOR STOCK  
OF  
WHITE, COLORED,  
AND  
FLAID FLANNELS,  
AND  
BLANKETS,  
OF EVERY SIZE AND QUALITY,  
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

CANAL-ST., cor. of MERCER.  
**ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.**  
WILL OPEN THEIR NEW CLOAKS  
AND  
MANTILLAS  
ON THURSDAY, October 8.

ALSO,  
A CHOICE COLLECTION OF REAL INDIA CAM-  
EL'S-HAIR  
AND  
SCARFS.  
CANAL-ST., cor. of MERCER.

**ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.**  
WILL ADD TO THEIR  
WHITE GOODS DEPARTMENT,  
ON MONDAY, the 13th INST.,  
A large line of  
FRENCH CAMBRIC, NAINSOCK, MULL,  
CANDY AND TARTAN MUSLINS,  
COTTON SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS of every  
description at PRICES CONSIDERABLY UNDER  
THEIR PRESENT VALUE.

CANAL-ST., cor. of MERCER.  
**ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.**  
WILL OFFER AT RETAIL  
ON MONDAY, OCT. 5,  
3,000 PIECES OF  
SHIRTING LINEN.

Purchased PREVIOUS TO THE PRESENT ADVANCE  
IN EXCHANGE,  
AND WILL BE SOLD AT OLD PRICES.  
CANAL-ST., cor. of MERCER.

**ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.**  
ARE NOW OFFERING AT RETAIL  
A SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT OF FINE  
FRENCH AND ENGLISH CLOTHS,  
CASIMERES AND CLOAKINGS.  
IN NEW AND ELEGANT DESIGNS.

CANAL-ST., cor. of MERCER.  
**ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.**  
WILL OPEN AT RETAIL  
ON MONDAY, OCT. 5,  
1,000 YARDS MIXED MELTON,  
AT 75 CENTS PER YARD,  
SUITABLE FOR BOYS' WEAR.

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**DRY GOODS.**  
NEW HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS  
constantly opening for our  
RETAIL TRADE.  
IN LINENS,  
SHEETINGS, TABLE DAMASKS,  
NAPKINS, CLOTHS—beautiful patterns,  
SHIRTING LINENS, very superior make.  
IN BLANKETS,  
ARMY, MACKINAW,  
COLORED, BERTH AND HOTEL.  
Superior qualities, and a large assortment in English and  
American  
RED BLANKETS, all sizes.  
QUILTS,  
and every variety of Cambric, Nainsocks and  
WHITE GOODS.  
Every inducement offered to those desiring to buy at low  
prices.  
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.  
AT LEGRAIN'S, No. 1  
MONDAY, OCTOBER 5.

Just opened a NEW FLOOR, with a full assortment of  
CLOTH FOR LADIES.  
FLANNELS  
AND WHITE GOODS  
These three departments being an addition to the busi-  
ness, the goods will be sold without profit during the  
first three months.  
LEBRON,  
No. 728 Broadway, and No. 1 Westley-place.

**BROCHE AND WOOLLEN SHAWLS.**  
NEWEST FALL AND WINTER STYLES.  
A LARGE ASSORTMENT  
AT RETAIL.  
LORD & TAYLOR,  
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,  
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,  
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

**FAMILY AND HOTEL LINENS.**  
Of the best SCOTCH and IRISH Manufacture, includ-  
ing DIAPERS, TOWELINGS, NAPKINS, SHEETINGS,  
SHIRTINGS, PILLOW CASE LINENS, &c., &c.  
SERVICABLE AND CHEAP.  
LORD & TAYLOR,  
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,  
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,  
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

**LADIES AND CHILDREN'S DEPART-  
MENT.**  
Ladies', Misses' and Children's Under Clothing, ready  
made and made to order. Also, Robes de Chambre,  
Breakfast Robes, &c., &c., &c.  
LORD & TAYLOR,  
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,  
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,  
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

**COVERINGS AND CURTAINS.**  
We shall exhibit on MONDAY, Saturday  
and SUNDAY, a large stock of  
CURTAINS AND COVERINGS,  
very desirable patterns and colors.  
Imported expressly for our Retail Trade.  
NEW CHINTZ AND SLIP COVERINGS.  
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

**R. H. MACY**  
WILL OPEN THIS MORNING,  
SHAWLS: SHAWLS: SHAWLS!  
1,000 SHAWLS. LONG AND SQUARE.  
ALL THE DESIRABLE STYLES,  
STRIPE AND FIGURED, SQUARE AND LONG.  
100 CASHMERE LONG SHAWLS at very low prices,  
which we will sell cheaper than any other house in the  
city.  
BALMORAL SKIRTS: 1,000 BALMORAL SKIRTS for \$2.50.  
BALMORAL SKIRTS for \$3.  
Also, a splendid stock of  
ALEXANDRIA BALMORALS,  
NEW YORK BALMORALS,  
LADIES' UNDERWEAR.  
Stock now complete. Goods made to order in this De-  
partment.  
500 Dozen LADIES' FRENCH CORSETS,  
best quality, now opening, at the low price of \$1.25 a  
pair.  
ROBBERY!  
Now opening, a full and desirable stock of  
LAMBSWOOL AND MERINO HOSIERY AND UN-  
DERWEAR.  
FLEECY-LINED GLOVES,  
SILK LINED GLOVES,  
LADIES' GLOVES,  
MERINO GLOVES,  
from the best French and English Manufacturers.  
NULLAS, HOODS, SONGS, SCARFS, &c., &c.,  
GENTS' HATS, HATS, HATS, HATS,  
A full stock of Gents' Fleece-lined and Cloth Gloves,  
and a full stock of Gents' Merino and Lamb's Wool Under-  
wear.  
A full line of Gents' Cravats and Scarfs, all styles!  
A full stock of GENTS' KID GLOVES!  
Best quality at \$1.25 a pair, equal to any gloves in the  
city.  
EMBROIDERED LACES.  
Now opening,  
1,000 doz. Gents' Hemmed Border Lines Handkerchiefs, for 3c.  
very good.  
1,000 doz. Ladies' Lace Handkerchiefs, for 12c.  
a dozen, the best value we have ever sold for the money.  
Full line of broad and narrow Hemstitched Handker-  
chiefs for Ladies, Gents and Children.  
Also,  
EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS!  
Nos. 204 and 206 4th-av., two doors below 14th-st.  
R. H. MACY.

**NEW FALL SILKS.**  
POULT DE SOIE ANTIQUE,  
MOIRE ANTIQUE,  
PLAIN AND FIGURED SATINS,  
SILK AND VELVET ROBES, &c., &c.,  
the very latest. PARIS NOVELTIES,  
will be offered on  
MONDAY, OCT. 5,  
A. T. STEWART & CO.,  
Broadway and 10th-st.

**REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR**  
SHAWLS, SCARFS, &c.,  
ATTRACTIVE PRICES.  
A. T. STEWART & CO.,  
Broadway and 10th-st.

**REAL GUINPEE AND POINT LACE**  
SHAWLS, CAPES, FLOUNCINGS,  
INSERTIONS, LACES, &c., &c.,  
Also, ELEGANT RIBBONS.  
A. T. STEWART & CO.,  
Broadway and 10th-st.

**PARIS MADE CLOAKS, SACQUES, &c.,**  
IN VELVET CLOTH  
AND BILK.  
Just Received.  
A. T. STEWART & CO.,  
Broadway and 10th-st.

**CORSETS AND SKIRTS AT GAYNOR'S.**  
THE LARGEST  
AND MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF  
CORSETS AND SKIRTS  
ever offered at retail in the United States, wholesale  
and retail.  
GAYNOR, Importer and Manufacturer,  
No. 765 Broadway, between 4th and 5th sts.

**TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STORE-  
KEEPERS.**  
AT GRAND-STREET CLOTH STORE.  
Examine RIBBONS! RIBBONS!  
Examine BONNET SILKS and VELVETS!  
Examine FASHIONABLE HATS and LACES!  
Examine FINEST and STRAW GOODS!  
We cut Millinery goods cheaper than down town job-  
bers sell whole prices.  
EDWARD RIDLEY,  
Fifth block east from Bowery,  
Nos. 311 and 313 1/2 Grand-st.

**POUNTAINS, INDIA AND AMERICAN**  
CLOTHS, Nos. 886 Broadway, second story, be-  
tween 13th and 14th sts., is filled with goods from China,  
India, Manila, Japan, and the American Indians, not to  
be found elsewhere, viz.: Silks, Satins, Shawls, Scarfs,  
Indian Mullins, Pique, French Dressing, and new  
style from France, India, China, and the West Indies,  
China, Tans, Tans, Tans, Tans, Tans, Tans, Tans, Tans,  
and fancy bark wool, American Indian, Tans, with birds  
and flowers, and many other goods, all at low prices.  
Visitors are welcome to examine our extensive  
stock without purchasing.

**FOR SALE—A HANDSOME COUNTRY SEAT**  
with a large garden, situated in the town of New York,  
about 10 miles from the city, and about 10 miles from the  
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## POLITICAL.

For Secretary of State,  
**CHAUNCEY H. DEPEW.**  
 For Comptroller,  
**LUCIUS ROBINSON.**  
 For Attorney-General,  
**JOHN COCHRANE.**  
 For State Treasurer,  
**ROBERT M. SCHUYLER.**

GEORGE W. SCHUYLER.  
For State Engineer.  
WILLIAM B. TAYLOR.  
For Canal Commissioner.  
BENJAMIN F. BRUCE.  
Inspector of State Prisons.  
JAMES K. BATES.  
Judge of the Court of Appeals.  
HENRY D. SEIDEN.

**HENRY R. SELLS  
STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE  
No. 73 Trinity Bldg.  
Y! RALLY!! RALLY!!!  
HARD RATIFICATION MEETING  
OF THE  
UNION STATE TICKET,  
AT LINCOLN HALL,  
(Corner of 33d-st. and 8th-av.,)  
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 7, 1903,  
at 8 o'clock.**

EN. COCHRANE.  
 DO. HORACE GREELEY.  
 DO. HENRY J. RAYMOND.  
 DO. H. B. STANTON.  
 Y. DITTENHOOFER, Esq.,  
 A. C. OLIVER, Esq.,  
 id for ladies.

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**UNION MEETING.**  
 An of New-York will be addressed at  
 COOPER INSTITUTE  
 ON  
 EVENING, Oct. 2, 1853, at 7½ o'clock  
 BY  
 W. HENRY WINTER DAVIS  
 of Maryland  
 Also  
 W. HENRY J. RAYMOND, of New-York  
 State Central Committee

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**UNION OF LOYAL LEAGUE**

of Loyol Leagues of the State of  
old at Berkimer, on the morning of 1  
1883, at 12 o'clock, to consider in  
the Government to the  
to the final and complete sever  
against its authority and the recess  
national unity.

The State are respectfully in  
several localities and appointe  
them in the Convention.

League in the State is earnestly inv

**LEAGUE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.**

**OPDYKE, New York.**  
**BRADY, New York.**  
**WILSON, Haverstraw, Rockland.**  
**WILSON, New York.**  
**B. CARROLL, Troy, Rensselaer.**  
**NEWKIRK, Hudson, Columbia.**  
**WILSON, New York, Sullivan.**  
**WILSON, Ponda, Montgomery.**  
**WILSON, New Hartford, Oneida.**  
**WILSON, Watertown, Jefferson.**  
**WILSON, New York, Hamilton.**  
**WILSON, Ithaca, Tompkins.**  
**WILSON, Danville, Livingston.**  
**WILSON, New York, Warren.**  
**WILSON, Albany, Genesee.**  
**WILSON, Buffalo, Erie.**  
**WILSON, Albany, Orleans.**

GEORGE O'DYKE, Chairman.  
ARROLL, } Secretaries.  
STEVENS, JR. }

2d, 1963, notice is hereby given to  
 the First Ward Union Association with  
 8, 1963, at No. 32  
 purpose of electing delegates as fol-  
 to the County Convention.  
 to the Judicial Convention.  
 to the Senatorial Convention.  
 to the Assembly Convention, First  
 7 P. M.; close at 9 P. M.  
 D. D. O'CONNOR, President  
 1st, Secretary  
 WARD UNION ASSOCIATION  
 the call of the Union Central Com-  
 are requested to meet. THIS (Thurs-  
 day, August 8, 1963, at 7 P. M.)  
 purpose of electing delegates to the  
 Polls open from 7 to 9 P. M.  
 Secretary JOHN M. COSTA, President

of this association will be held at 78 Prince-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, the 10th inst., for the purpose of electing delegates to the Convention to be held in New York City, as specified in the call of the Central Union, from S. M. M. All loyal members are invited to attend and enroll their names.

ANDREW BLAKELAY, President.  
J. J. O'BRIEN, Secretary.

**WORTH WARD UNION ASSOCIATION.**  
In pursuance of the call of the Association, the above Association will meet at the S. M. M. Hotel, corner of 14th and 15th Sts., on TUESDAY EVENING, the 10th inst., for the purpose of electing Delegates to the Convention to be held in New York City, at 7 o'clock.

EPES E. ELLERY, President.  
J. J. O'BRIEN, Secretary.

**WORTH WARD UNION ASSOCIATION.**  
In pursuance of a call of the Union Central Association, the above Association will meet at the S. M. M. Hotel, corner of 14th and 15th Sts., on TUESDAY EVENING, the 10th inst., for the purpose of electing Delegates to the Convention to be held in New York City, at 7 o'clock.

EPES E. ELLERY, President.  
J. J. O'BRIEN, Secretary.

SECRETARIES.

ON, } Secretaries.

**FIFTH WARD UNION ASSO**  
In pursuance of the call of the Union, a  
election will be held at Lincoln Hall  
on-st., on **TUESDAY EVENING**,  
at 8 o'clock, to the various Conventions.  
JOHN LALO  
was, Secretary.                      Presid

**SEVENTH WARD UNION ASSOCIATION.**  
In pursuance of the call of the Union Association for the election of delegates to the annual county conventions will be held at Dingfield hall, 33d and 60th sts., on Tuesday evening, June 10th, 1896, commencing at 7 o'clock to 9 o'clock P. M.

**SECRETARIES.** W. H. DE CAM  
**PRESIDENT.** J. R. ROBERTS

**EIGHTH WARD UNION ASSOCIATION.**  
In pursuance of the call of the Central Union Association for delegates to the County, June 10th, 1896, the annual county conventions will be held at Lincoln Hall, corner of 33d-st. and 8th-ave., on Tuesday evening, June 10th, 1896, commencing at 7 o'clock to 9 o'clock P. M.

**SECRETARIES.** J. R. ROBERTS  
**PRESIDENT.** J. R. ROBERTS

Secretary.

**FIRST WARD ASSOCIATION**  
Meeting for Delegates to the several Unions  
held at No. 435 4th-av., on TUESDAY  
Inst. Polls open 7 to 9 o'clock.  
THOS. B. ASTEN, President.

**SECOND WARD UNION.**  
—In pursuance of a call of the Union  
an election for delegates to thro  
1 be held at 303 8th-av., on  
G. Oct. 6. Pollen from 7 to 9 p.  
A. H. UNDERHILL, Preside  
Secretary.

**FURNITURE WAREROOM**  
No. 699 Broadway,  
AND  
Nos. 333 and 334 4th-st.  
Assortment of rich and plain furniture.

of the very best well-seasoned, and by the best workmen in the country, under the supervision of the firm, whose reputation of manufacture has been established by a superior assortment of cottage furniture.

packed and shipped to all parts of the

**DISEASES OF THE HEAD.** "The Head," and Headache, Incipient, are relieved in a few minutes. The Cough and Bronchitis permanently cured. If your prescription has failed. Weak eyes benefited, and, as a sure proof

ant, immediately and easily-applied  
d, as the celebrated  
URNO'S CATARRH SNUFF."

**CABINET FURNITURE**  
**MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.**  
WITH OF FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE  
of the falling off in our whole hu  
manufactured goods to the public  
Parlor, Library, Dining and Be  
material, and in the latest

selected material, and in the interest  
All goods warranted.  
Examine our goods before purchasing.  
**WEIL & BRAUNSDORF**  
Rivington-st., between Essex and N.  
and Houston-st. stages pass close by.

**ARK HISTORICAL SOCIETY**  
Meeting will be held at the Library  
TUESDAY, Dec. 5, at 7 1/2 o'clock.

NEW WARNER, Recording Secretary











[illegible][illegible]

**THE CASE OF MR. BELSHAW.**

Mr. BELSHAW, whose memorial to Lord Russell we published a few days ago, has received the following reply:

FOXHOLE CRUISE, Sept. 21, 1863.

Sir, I am directed by Earl Russell to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th inst., in acknowledgment of the information you experienced your refusal to volunteer for service in the Confederate States. He desires me to express his regret at your determination to refuse such service, and to inform you that he will make no attempt to obtain an indemnification for you on account of such ill-treatment.

I have the honor to reply, that your claim cannot be lost sight of in case communications should be opened with the so-called Confederate authorities with a view to obtaining redress for British subjects who have suffered ill treatment in the Confederate States.

I am, Sir, your most obedient humble servant.

E. R. BELSHAW, Esq., No. 70 Bishopsgate-street Within.

**SHIP BUILDING FOR BELLIGERENTS.**

The London Times, in its city article, devotes some space to this question, and exclaims against the designs of persons whose aim would appear not promote but to prevent the exercise of neutrality. They make, it says, no demand that measures should be enforced for stopping the supply of munitions of war to the Northern States, nor to the ending British subjects from Ireland and elsewhere, to recruit the Northern armies. The Confederates must be shot down by English meddlesome cannon, but the Federalists must have their cotton and tea seized, English built ships, in matters of this sort the Government must declare that it will not build or make any instrument for which we can find customers to pay us, even a supply of Green fire, if we could be wished to furnish them with it. We suppose that if we now, without some guarantee, are forced to go far in their pretensions, as some Englishmen are said to go for them; and only three weeks back the New York Journal of Commerce admitted that they were not prepared to furnish arms to either party, fair she should stop the supply of arms & ammunition to themselves. As to the argument that it would be imprudent to permit vessels being built for a belligerent might, at a future time, prove highly beneficial to ourselves, it is plain enough to declare that we object to it, there will be time enough to consider it when the United States shall signify their wish to change their present law, which can be done as well with our approval as if we now, without some guarantee, an opposite precedent, that precedent will be sacred in our favor, supposing at any time we should be at war with America. It would be objected to a discussion of the whole matter in Parliament where the paramount necessity of keeping open our ports to all nations would be urged, and we are obliged to suit the designs of a Government to avoid temporary disquietude, would be duly argued; but we think that the Government of the United States ought to let the Ministry to stretch or override the constitutional law in anticipation of Parliamentary action, as likely to produce injurious, and also, that the United States cannot resemble to the Government of Federal politicians, who are ready utterly to disregard every point of their own Constitution on a pharisaical eagey.

**THE MEXICAN QUESTION.**

The Europe, of Frankfurt, says that the Archduke Maximilian has finally accepted the Crown of Mexico at all risks and perils, and even renounced his rights and prerogatives as the nearest colateral Prince to the Austrian Crown.

The Morning Post's Paris correspondent informs that JOAZEUX has received assistance from the Government at Washington, in the shape of arms and powder, &c.; but that it is not the intention of the Federal Government to take any immediate steps which openly offend France.

The Archduke Louis, brother to the Archduke Maximilian, the Emperor designate of Mexico, is married only child of the late Duke of Parma, and is a Catholic. The English secret that MAXIMIAN had been appointed by Gen. FOXY commander of the Mexican forces. MAXIMIAN is the person by whom the burglary was committed at the British Legation in 1861, worth £110,000 in specie was stolen.

**THE POLISH QUESTION.**

The Paris Monitor had reproduced the letter from Warsaw, dated the 15th August, addressed to the Polish National Government to Prince CASARSKY, and already published by the English journal. This incident caused a fall on the Paris Bourse.

The Opinion Nationale attaches great importance to the publication of this letter in the Monitor.

The Patrie says that this publication is a political event, a species of adoption of the reasoning of the authors of the memorandum, stating the recognition of the belligerent rights of the Poles as a justification of their claims.

La France considers that the insertion of the Polish memorandum in the Monitor has acquired proportions of an event, which will produce a deep impression in Europe. The Temps thinks the insertion tantamount to moral recognition, the importance of which would be nullified, were it not the passage of the recognition of the Poles as belligerents.

The Gazette de France and the Siecle regard the matter in the same light as the Temps.

The latter paper, however, does not republish the document without comment.

Some of the English journals think that neither Russia nor England will be able to neglect the overlooked "above incident," which is something less unofficial recognition of the Polish National Government.

**RUSSIAN WARLIKE PREPARATIONS.**

The Paris Siecle points to the warlike preparations of Russia, and says:

"The dispatches of the Government of St. Petersburg are warlike, and its acts are not less so, parades its military preparations. At Helsinki, Finland, the Russian troops are increasing, and the integrity of Russia should be menaced. After the orders bestowed on MOZAVITSKY, it towards Viena, the Russian troops are increasing, and the fortifications of Cronstadt. New war vessels are to be constructed in Finland, where 30,000 vessels are already stationed. On the Baltic coast, the Russian garrisons are increased, and the ducyards of St. Petersburg are springing. Lastly, on the banks of the Ambouba river, composed of Bashkir, Cossacks and Chukch people, the Russian troops are increasing." Breslau Gazette, against the French and English."

La France asserts that the Russian Ministry of Marine had decided not to grant any leave of absence to the officers of the navy.

The London Times, in its city article, says that the exchange had recovered at St. Petersburg to about par—such apprehensions of war had passed away, but that the public mind was still unanimous in the views on the Polish question.

**FRANCE.**

The Bourne on the 22nd was very full, and Rent fell more than  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent, closing at 67.80.

**SPAIN.**

The United States Minister had paid a visit to their Majesties.

**LATEST PER PRESS OF KING OF LONDON, VIA QUEENSTOWN**

Queenstown, Thursday, Sept. 24.

The steamship Great Eastern has been withdrawn from American trips for the present.

The American ships Express and Anna F. Schenck were destroyed by private Alaboma off Rio Janeiro. No date given.

The political news to-day is unimportant.

**LATEST COMMERCIAL, VIA QUEENSTOWN**

Liverpool, Thursday, Sept. 24.

Cotton—Sales, to-day, 1000 bales, picked over speculators and exporters. The market is easier with the day.

[illegible][illegible]

**Miscellaneous.**

The bark Ariel, when going down the lower bay one day afternoon, came in contact with Bark Master, alias n.p. The Ariel lost her foremast and jibboom, and was like a feather lost his ribbons.

A brig Mafela Morton from St Johns P. E., was lashed yesterday, when off the point of Sandy Hook, by the steamer Clyde, and sunk. The Captain and crew were brought to the city by the steamer. She had a full cargo of molasses.

On Saturday afternoon, as the steamer Chesapeake, of Portland line, was leaving Pier No. 8 North River, she ran aground in collision with the tug boat Ontario, striking her bow and causing considerable damage. The C. proceeded on her voyage.

**Spectacles, &c.**

Frisco-BR steamship, for Liverpool, Sept. 26, lat. 20 lon. 13 W.

Dromedary Kerstin-Prussian bark, 28 days from New York, via Suez, Sept. 19, lat. 47 30, lon. 42 E.-loaded with bread.

Taylor-ship, hence for London. Sept. 23, at 18 f., lat. 42 28 N., lon. 12 W.

Bonita-Brazilian bark bound E., Sept. 23, lat. 45, lon. 44.

Hammam-Cat, of Belfast, bound E., with loss of, foremast and mizzen topmasts, Sept. 15.

Rosa-RB bark, bound E., with loss of fore mast and mainmast, Sept. 15, lat. 45, lon. 44.

Cercury-ship, McLann, hence for Havre, Sept. 23, last evening.—reported light across waters since leaving.

Glebe-Maine ship, Portland, from Liverpool for New-York, Sept. 19, lat. 42 16, lon. 34.

Maine ship, Sept. 26, on the Banks.

Knight-sch., of Marblehead, with 4,000 Ash, on way to Liverpool.

Pearlfield, of Montauk Oct. 4.

New York ship, Portland, from Liverpool for New-York, Sept. 19, lat. 42 16, lon. 34.

Marblehead-ship, from Liverpool for New-York, Sept. 20, lat. 45, lon. 42.

**Foreign Ports.**

Latest Shipping Intelligence.  
[PER CITY OF LONDON.]

Arrived from New-York—International, at Deal.  
New York City, Sept. 20, lat. 42 30, lon. 42 E.  
Portland—John Henry, at Beaumaris.  
Callao—City of Bath, at Funching.

**REELER & WILSON'S HIGHEST PREMIUM LOCK STITCH SEWING-MACHINE.**

"The Favorite for families." Times  
**FOOTE'S PATENT UMBRELLA LOCK-STANDS,**  
No. 505 Broadway.

**GO AND SEE DR. H. H. STERLING,**  
NO. 483 BROADWAY.

There he has the AMBROSIA for sale which causes the hair to grow!

READ THE AMBROSIA SONG.

For man's power, women's glory,  
Through me flows the essence dew,  
That for Eve's fall looks in Eden,  
Lipped from every flowery shrine;  
Oh how Adam prized this treasure,  
How he gloated on each curl!  
Flowing soft as angel's plummage,  
Round her perfect brow of pearl!

Would you have this power, this glory?  
Would you laugh at changing time?  
Would you dread no blighting leproy,  
In the aridness of clime?  
Would you be like your first parents,  
With a glorious crown of hair,  
Wafting perfume glowing o'er you,  
In the dryest, darkest air?

Iste you scribb's disease and dandruff?  
Love you c'enliness like those  
Who made their exquisite toilet,  
Long ago by Eden's rose?  
Wish you for the perfect beauty?  
Faded you for the fading glow?  
Then without a doubt of triumph,  
To my guardian STERLING go!

DR. H. H. STERLING,  
Sterling's Ambrosia.

**'SAAG & SMITH'S**  
**UMBRELLAS**  
**BY THE THOUSAND OR SINGLE ONE**  
**AT BROADWAY BETWEEN WALKER & REMINGTON'S CANALS'**

**ARMY AND NAVY REVOLVERS.**  
APPROVED BY THE GOVERNMENT.  
Warranted superior to any other pistol of the kind.  
Address E. REMINGTON & SONS, Dia. N. Y.

**CONSTITUTION WATER.**  
Is, without doubt, the only known remedy for RHEUMATISM, CALCULUS, GRAVEL, BRICK DUST DEPOSITS, INFLAMMATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER, INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS, CATARRH OF THE BLADDER, FEMALE IRREGULARITIES.

Persons afflicted with any or all of the above complaints who are situated outside of the country it is recommended, which will be sent on receipt of three cent stamp inclosed to J. MOGANA A. ALLEN, Agent, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

**SPORTSMEN, TOURISTS AND ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS.**  
**POWERFUL AND BRILLIANT DOUBLE GLASSES.**  
Potentially combined with great power in field, Marine, Zouave! Open and general outdoor daily and night double perspective glasses, will show him distinctly a person to know him at from 2 to 25 miles. Spectacular view to strengthen transparent power to magnify and improve the sight, thus rendering the greatest of frequent changes. The above described spectacles being supplied by the manufacturer, SEMMONS' Optical Dispensing Co., 66½ Broadway, under the LaGrange House.

**NATIONAL STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.**  
By BURDETT, JONES & CO.

DANIEL H. BURDETT Auctioneer.

In pursuance of sale so directed by the Hon. District Court of the United States, for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell on public auction, On TUESDAY, OCT. 13, 1883,



## EXPERIMENTS WITH GREEK FIRE

HIGH TIDES.  
It seems as if Neptune out of spite has determined to accomplish that which the rebels have failed to

## They Destroy the Large Bridge at Murfreesboro.

All was quiet at Mnrreesboro at 6 o'clock to-night

The recent heavy rains have raised the rivers very high. The Roadstead at present is an impassable bar.

the Criminal Court this week. The indictment a

no specie.



















## AUCTION SALES

[illegible]



## A MUSÉMENTS.

**NIPLO'S GARDEN.**  
*Leaves and the House* **THE HOUSE CROWDED NIGHTLY IN EVERY**  
 - PART.  
**THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Oct. 1, 1863.**  
**POSITIVELY THE LAST OCCASION**  
 this season upon which  
**EDWIN FORREST**  
 will appear as **SPARTACUS**  
 in Dr. Bird's great American Tragedy of  
**THE GLADIATOR.**  
 which will be played on the stage with  
**EVERY ADVANTAGE OF COSTUME AND SCENERY,**  
 and supported by an  
**EXCELLENT CAST,**  
 including  
**Mr. J. McCULLOUGH**  
**Mr. J. W. COLLIER.**  
**Mr. G. BURNETT.**  
**Mrs. J. H. ALLEN and**  
**Madame BONNET.**  
 Conductor. **Mr. Harveyn** **Order with.**  
**THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 1, 1863.**

EDWIN FORREST,  
 SATURDAY EVENING HOUSE  
 MIDDLE VESTAL  
 GAMES.  
 Seats may be secured at the Box-office  
 THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE.  
 WALLACK'S.  
 Proprietor and Manager . . . . . Mr. Wallack  
 Stage Manager . . . . . Mr. Lester Wallack  
 Doors open at 7; overture commences at 7 1/2; curtain  
 rises at 8 o'clock precisely.  
 THIS EVENING . . . . .  
 AND EVERY NIGHT DURING THE WEEK,  
 the highly successful and new drama, in five acts, entitled  
 ROSALEE;  
 THE RIPLE WALL,  
 COSTUMES . . . . .  
 SCENERY, . . . . .  
 Adm. Sec.  
 Elliot Grey . . . . . Mr. Lester Wallack  
 Miles McKay . . . . . Mr. Charles Gillett  
 Matthew Leigh (a village doctor) . . . . . Mr. Charles Gillett  
 Bunbury Robb . . . . . Mr. George Holland  
 Col. Lawrence . . . . . Mr. H. Day  
 Sir Arthur may . . . . . Miss Emma Le Brun  
 Norman Robt (a spy) . . . . . Mr. John Sefton  
 Farmer Green . . . . . Mr. Brown

|                                              |                    |
|----------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Corporals (Mother of the Lanciers) .....     | Mr. Pope           |
| Robert .....                                 | Mr. Parkes         |
| John .....                                   | Mr. Dulmo          |
| Lady May (mother of Sir Arthur) .....        | Mrs. Hoey          |
| Miss Maud .....                              | Mrs. Mac Gillivray |
| Tabitha Stork (housekeeper to Matthew) ..... | Mr. Vernon         |
| Lady Avela Grey (mother to Elliot) .....     | Mrs. Fanny Morant  |
| Servant Sykes (father's servant) .....       | Miss M. Selton     |
| Princess (Lady's maid) .....                 | Mrs. H. J. Barrett |
| Mother Mix .....                             | Mrs. Carrawa       |

ACT I.

Rosedale Manor House, with park and grounds adjoining.

SCENE I.

Gothic Apartment in the Manor House.

SCENE 2.

Interior of Matthew's study, cottage in the Village.

ACT II.

Scene 1.—Reception Room, Rosedale Manor House.

Scene 2.—The Gipsy's Dell by nightfall.

ACT III.

Scene 1.—Matthew Leitch's cottage.

Scene 2.—Autumn room adjoining the Conservatory.

Scene 3.—The Conservatory at Rosedale (seasoned and  
Furnished).

BOX BOOK OPEN A WEEK IN ADVANCE.

Places may now be secured from 10 to 4 o'clock.

WINTER GARDEN.

(In compliance with the regulations of the Society, the

with a university expressed wish,  
EDWIN BOOTH  
will appear for THIS NIGHT, (Wednesday, 7th.)  
and THIS NIGHT ONLY,  
in the great character of  
IAGO.  
IAGO.  
As it will be impossible to repeat this rôle, the public are invited to avail themselves of the only possible opportunity of seeing Mr. BOOTH in this superb impersonation.

**PAKKE THEATRE-BROOKLYN.**  
Lessee and Manager Mr. Gabriel Harrison  
GREAT SUCCESS  
OF THE  
ELEGANT DRAMA.  
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 7.  
PRIDE OF THE MARKET.  
Madame. Mr. Walter Lennox  
Margaret. Mr. Delmon Grace  
Marion. Miss Henrietta Irving  
Jovette. Miss Mary Shaw  
JENNY LIND.  
Miss Mary Shaw

Doors open at 7, beginning.

**ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—TWO OF THE BEST**  
Pianos in the city, and a grand variety of  
other reproducing 200 shares, since which the shares have  
been reduced to 160. Price \$2400. Address J. M. L.,  
Box No. 3447 Post-office.

---

**MUSICAL.**

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**CHICKERING & SONS,**  
MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT  
PIANO-FORTES, NO. 632 BROADWAY.—The superiority of  
these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated  
by the unqualified testimonies of the foremost artists of the  
day, who claim for their excellencies of tone and work-  
manship hitherto unrivalled by any other makers.

MR. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the **NEW SCALE**  
CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTE has severely tested  
their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the  
justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are  
held.

**STEINWAY & SONS'**

**GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS** are now on hand at the **WORLD'S FAMOUS** **STEINWAY** factory, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

By the **STEINWAY** Pianos are superior to all others, in that, the frame is composed of five practical piano-forte makers (father and four sons), who have been for years in the employment of the Government, under personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured.

**WAGNER'S, Nos. 2 and 3, Nassau St., New York.**

**RAVEN & BACON,**  
Manufacturers of Grand and Square Piano-fortes,  
Warren St. No. 1, Grand Central Station, New York.

The long experience and the many facilities we possess enable us to produce numerous improvements in the construction of our pianos. Special attention is given to the construction, improvement and introduction of all accessories, such as the action, repetition, and other parts of the piano-forte. Purchasers are invited to call and examine our large assortment of pianos, which we are now offering on favorable terms, and on easy terms of sale by mail.

**MEMORY BELLS.**

This new and beautiful song by Tucker, author of "When the Cruel War is Over," sung nightly by C. G. HARRIS, at Wood's Music Hall, 100 Nassau St., opposite City Hall.

**W. C. A. HUNTER & CO.**

**MUSIC PUBLISHERS,**  
No. 547 Broadway, New York.

**PECK'S OVAL PIANOS.**  
Harmonic new scale, which have been so much ad-  
mired at the Academy of Music, and are superior in power  
and brilliancy of tone to any pianos now known. They  
may be had of the makers  
J. B. PECK, No. 549 Broadway.

**HAINES BROTHERS,**  
**PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.**  
WAREHOUSES,  
No. 138 Broadway.

**NEW MUSIC.**  
**GOETTSCHALK HAINES BROTHERS'S SONG,**  
Just published by W. M. HALL & SON, No. 513 Broadway.

**NEW INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.**—**"JOLIE-  
wild,"** by J. M. Caprice, for voice and piano, "Morning  
Prayer," by F. M. Muller, "Summer, Wagon of Roses,"  
gallip, by Mrs. Parahurst, "Le Petit Pique," a waltz  
by J. M. Muller, "The Point d'Amour," by "Arme-  
ments Waltz," "Frederica Waltz," J. G. Berard, etc.  
each 50 cts. **"We are Coming, Father Abraham,"** "Always  
look on the Sunny Side," "Vandalion," by  
Charles Grobe, etc., each 50 cts. "Shall We Know each Other  
Again," by J. M. Muller, 50 cts.

[illegible]

**CALENDAR OF EVENTS**

**OVERSIZING GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS** are now considered the best. Best, Japan, as superior to any other made in this country. **Wagoner No. 101**, Biscayne st., corner of Green-st., between 10th and 11th. **Wagoner Bros.**

**AN ELEGANT 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD** piano for two for sale, with all modern improvements; overstrung bass, full iron frame, and fully guaranteed; 4th and 6th Aves. **Wagoner Bros.**, including stool and cover. Inquire at No. 48 West 42nd-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

**A FINE ASSORTMENT OF FIRST-CLASS PIANOS** for sale and to rent on **FAVORABLE TERMS.** At No. 158 Broadway.

**PIANO WANTED.**—CASH WILL BE PAID FOR a good second-hand piano of a known City make. Address, given, the name of the piano, its make and price. **Reed & Co.**, 10th floor.

**MUSIC LESSONS ON THE PIANO-FORTE.**—**MRS. A.** lady of long experience in teaching will give lessons in every branch of music. **Reed & Co.**, 10th floor. Best of references given. Address **MUSIC**

**TEACHER, Box No. 133 Times Office.**

**ORGANIST.—AN ORGANIST OF LONG EXPERIENCE,** enjoying a good reputation and possessing all necessary qualifications, wishes a situation. Address **ORGANIST, Box No. 141 Times Office.**















## INSTRUCTION.

**INSTRUCTION.**  
**ABBOT COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE**  
FOR YOUNG LADIES.  
(Formerly "The Spencer Institute."  
N. E. COENEN PARK-AVE. AND 15TH  
ST. The Autumn Session will commence WED-  
NESDAY, OCT. 1. GORHAM D. ABBOT, P.  
For boys, South Williamstown, Berkshire  
The twenty-fourth semi-annual session will  
begin Nov. 4. Tuology pupils. Terms \$300 per  
pupilar, address  
SENJ. F. MILLS, A. M. P.  
**YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE**  
For calling boys intelligent, healthy, Chris-  
tian address BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 28  
School  
**SUBURBAN HOME SCHOOL**  
New-Haven, Conn. Rev. H. SHEARS, R.  
This School, for board- pupils only, afford-  
ing opportunity to parents, section a first-class  
in rates. Military Drills are on the School  
ground's stream heated warm the establishment  
since Nov. 8.  
**FINING SING**  
**FEMALE SEMINARY.**  
REV. S. N. HOWELL, A. M.  
PRINCIPAL  
Located on the Hudson, 30 miles from New-Y.

Send for a circular. Sing Sing

**ELLSWORTH'S**  
Superior to Spencerian  
New System of Penmanship

H. W. ELLSWORTH has consented to institute a number of private pupils in Penmanship, Copying, &c. Terms and hours of instruction can be obtained at No. 111 4th-st.

**INSTITUTE OF REWARD**  
A meeting of the Board of Directors of the

ward will be held in the rooms of Dr. Webb  
ent of the Free Academy. FRIDAY, Oct. 9, 8  
VALENTINE MOTT, M. D., F

**ADAMS F. WILLMARSH, Treasurer.**  
**DAVID P. HOLTON, M. D., Cor. Sec.**

**MOUNT VERNON INSTITUTE.**  
 The Mont Vernon School at Mount Vernon, County, N. Y., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 22, for references or circulars, address JOHN W. RUSSELL, Principal.

**MISS S. J. RUSSELL'S SCHOOL.**  
 KINDERGARTEN will reopen at No. 1 Bay St., Sept. 22. Until then Miss RUSSELL will have school-rooms, from 10 A. M. till 12 M., every day.

**WILTON INSTITUTE, WILTON.**  
 —Board and tuition, \$60 per term of 10 weeks, commencing Nov. 1.  
 A. B. LOC  
 B. F. BRIDGES

**BOYS:**—Terms, \$160 per annum. Admission free. Send for a circular to Rev. JAS. GILMAN.

**HILTON HILL BOARDING ACADEMIC SCHOOL** FOR BOYS, ELIZABETH, N. J. All terms commenced Sept. 7. J. YOUNG, F. R. BENJAMIN W. DWIGHTS SCHOOL for boys at No. 1142 Broadway, near 26th Street, from 9 to 12 A. M.

**MISS M. W. LEGGETTS SCHOOL** 124 10th-st., will be reopened Sept. 14.

**DO YOU SEEK GOOD SCHOOLS FOR YOUR CHILDREN?**—Circulars of several schools are deposited for your free use, with **MR. SCHERNERHORN, No. 130 Nassau St.**

**FOR SALE**—A FIRST-CLASS LADIES' boarding school, within one hour's ride of the City, for sale at a low price, for a good opportunity for a good principal. Address **Box 100, New York City.**

## TEACHERS

**ALL WANTING TEACHERS OR**  
Positions or Pupils, are especially invited  
to the National Teachers Institute, No. 713  
Broadway, N. Y. C. and EDUCATIONAL CON-  
FERENCES wanted throughout the country.  
**RICE & ANDREW**  
No. 713 Broadway, N. Y. C.

**VISITING TUTOR.**—A GENTLEMAN  
desires a few engagements as visiting tutor  
for college. Particular attention paid to the  
higher branches: specialties—history, literature,  
ethnology; excellent City references given.  
J. K. M., Station G.

**TEACHERS WANTED.**—GENTLE

Mathematics, in first-class Boarding School.  
Principal for first-class Public School, sales  
gentleman for English and vocal music, near

**AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY.** I had a thorough musical education, and is a pianist and vocalist, desires a few more music terms moderate. Address: No. 117 East 51st-st., near B. **BERNBERG & LUIS, No. 758 Broadway.**

**AS TEACHER.—A RESPECTABLE** German lady, very proficient in female exercises for a suitable situation in a German or family to instruct the children in German, do any sewing, etc. Address T. & A. M., care of Box No. 3, 34 New-York.

**AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER** wishes to accept a few pupils on the piano in a private

**AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER**

**ENGLISH TEACHERS.**—**G**UAGES wishes to occupy a few evenings in teaching persons after business hours.  
**TEACHER,** "No. 192 Bleecker-st."

**CIVIL SERVICE.**—**A**S GOVERNMENT, &c.—**A** YOUNG MAN wishes a situation as daily government clerk or messenger. He speaks English, French, Italian, Spanish, Arabic, or musty odd. Address J. T. P., Box No. 107, New York Post-office.

**ENGLISH RESIDENT OR DAILY GOVERNMENT CLERK.**—An English lady, fully qualified to give instruction in all the higher branches of an English education, and French, wishes an engagement. Address M. M., Union square Post-office.

**ENGLISH RESIDENT OR VISITING GOVERNMENT CLERK.**—A young lady, fully qualified to give instruction in all the branches of an English education, and French, wishes an engagement. Address H. H. E., No. 131 West-New-York.

Europe, with the highest New-York refer-  
ing part of her time unoccupied, wishes m-

**S. INSTRUCTRESS, &c.**—WANTED. A lady desirous to have the lot of Nov. 1891 run over or two little girls, as companions to her, as a housekeeper in a family; best references given. Address J. K., No. 383 5th-av., between 38th and 39th Sts.

**DANCING.**

**DODWORTH'S DANCING CLUB** commences at No. 204 63th-av. on SATURDAY, Nov. 11, at 8 o'clock.

Commences at No. 127 Montague-st., Brooklyn, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 5.

**J. H. SEARING'S  
PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY**  
No. 292 4th-av., near 3rd-st.

**H. RIVERS' BROOKLYN D.**  
**ACADEMY, No. 33 Schermerhorn-st.,**

**STATIONERY.**

**THE BEST AND CHEAPEST**  
**AMERICAN UNION INK,** jet black ink. Does  
not corrode. Sold at No. 8 JESSE G.  
the Stationers generally.

**PAPER AT LESS THAN MANU-**  
**FACERS' PRICES,** connecting with the  
**MONOPOLY FOR HIGH PRICES.**  
I am selling Note Paper from 7 cents per ream  
large stock of Flat Capes and Cap 50 p., and  
Cap 22 p., and Cap 22 p., and Cap 22 p.,  
Subscription of Paper at less than any other  
Establish. Orders by mail promptly filled.

A. P. HARD,  
Wholesale Paper Dealer,  
No. 44 Beckman-st., N. Y. The Oldest

**ACCOUNT BOOKS AND STATIONERY**  
A full supply constantly on hand and made to order.  
Business men are invited to call at the old stand.

**SPORTING.**  
**DOUBLE-BARRELED GUN FOR**  
A fine English double-barreled gun for sale  
and steel barrels. 12 bore. cost \$60; price  
asked twice: the property of a deceased sportsman  
No. 61 Fulton-st., in the basement.

ALL SCHOOL and PARLOR STOVES; ALL  
KITCHENERS and MORNING STAR RANGERS.  
LEFIELD'S famous MORNING GLORY.

BURCH'S new and beautiful GAS-BURN-  
ING STOVES, REGISTERS, VENTILAT-  
OR LATE MANTELS; for sale by  
RICHARDSON, BOYNTON &  
No. 260 CANAL-ST., NEW  
Send for Circulars.

**MULTON WHITE LEAD MANUFACTURING COMPANY.**

Office and Store No. 26 Day-st., New-York.  
We are offering Lead and Zinc, of our own  
works, which we warrant equal in body, purity,  
durability to any in market, and on as favorable  
terms as also import English White Lead and French  
which we sell at the lowest market rates.

**WILLIAMS & GILBERTS, Sole**

\_\_\_\_\_



# The New York Times.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1903.

**Amusements this Evening.**  
**BARNUM'S MUSEUM**—STREET AND WINDSOR ST. INDIAN AND SQUAW—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES. GHOST, &c., at 8 and 10 P. M. Curiousities at all hours.  
**WALLACK'S**—ROBINSON, OR, THE RIVALS.  
**WIBLO'S GARDEN**—MUSIC.  
**WINTER GARDEN**—THE HILARY.  
**ALHAMBRA PAVILION**—THE BROADWAY ABANDON.  
**PARK THEATRE**—(BROOKLYN)—NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS—MAYNARD'S YOUNG MAN.  
**GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS**—(No. 588 Broadway)—PETER PIPER; OR, THE MAN ABOUT TOWN.  
**OLYMPIC**—MARRIED DAUGHTERS—BROTHER AND SISTER.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

### THE REBELLION.

A Knoxville letter of Sept. 28, to the Cincinnati Commercial, says there were then no symptoms of a movement of troops from thence to Chattanooga. The news of ROSECRANS' defeat was learned the evening previous. The loyal Tennesseeans, to the number of about fifteen thousand, have been organized and armed for home defence. They are also volunteering in our army very rapidly.

The object of the raid now being made in Tennessee, by the rebel cavalry force under WHEELER, reported 4,000 strong, is to destroy ROSECRANS' communications, capture and destroy his supply trains, and throw all possible obstacles in the way of reinforcements. The enemy seemed to have effected a crossing of the Tennessee River, between Chattanooga and Bridgeport, on Friday last, and, among his first exploits, captured a train of 200 wagons, and an ammunition train of 12 wagons. They then proceeded due north to McMinnville, which was defended by the Fourth Tennessee infantry, but without artillery or fortifications. McMinnville was reached on Saturday—its defenders were attacked and captured, and the town held by WHEELER. From McMinnville the rebels went nearly due west, burning Stone River Bridge on the way, and appearing before Murfreesboro on Monday, but declined to make an attack. Our cavalry is on their track, and, if the report is to be relied upon, the rebels are rapidly retreating.

An expedition of land and naval forces started from Fort Monroe on Sunday afternoon. Its destination is unknown. Important results are expected from it, a success of the expedition.

Elizabeth City, North Carolina, was visited a few days since by one of our gunboats and shelled, considerable damage being done.

The Washington Republican makes the curious statement that the Government has positive information that the rebels contemplated throwing "Greek Fire" into the cities of Philadelphia and New York, providing the rebel iron-clad Atlanta had escaped from the port of Savannah. It will be remembered that she did not escape, but was captured, and arrived at Philadelphia on Sunday last a prize. An official report at the Navy Department of the ammunition found on board of the Atlanta shows that among the various classes of projectiles for the guns, were a large number of shells marked "Robbins' fluid shells" for seven-inch rifle guns. Now, it so happens that the Robbins' fluid shell is the very same "Greek Fire" employed by Gen. GILMORE against Charleston, against which the rebels have made such a great hue and cry.

### FROM EUROPE.

Three days' late advice from Europe reached us yesterday by the arrival of the steamship Persia from Liverpool on the 26th and Queenstown on the 27th ultimo. The most important item of news relates to the alarming depredations of the rebel steamers Alabama and Georgia and the sailing prize Commodore in the vicinity of the Cape of Good Hope. The first-named vessel had captured the American ships Sea Bride and Nela, and the second had taken the ship Prince of Wales in the vicinity of the Cape. The rebels were graciously received and fitted by the British colonists, and the American Consul having protested against the capture of the Sea Bride, as achieved within British waters, was snubbed by the local Government. The aggregate number of vessels captured or destroyed by the Alabama is stated to be fifty-six and by the Georgia fifteen. The Vanderbilt, of whose safety great fear has been entertained, is reported to have been at St. Helena on the 20th of August, leaving on that date in pursuit of the pirates. In our French exchanges we find the official report of the decision of the Bordeaux Tribunal of Commerce declaring the Alabama a belligerent vessel proper, and quashing the suit of the French merchants who had endeavored to obtain compensation for their property destroyed in the Oltre Janie by the rebel vessel. Viewing the Polish question in its present aspect, the London Times is of opinion that further negotiations between Russia and the three Western Powers are virtually concluded, and if there is to be an appeal from the existing state of the controversy, it must be an appeal to the arbitrament of brute force. In the meantime end for six months to come Poland is handed over without a possibility of relief to the Power against which it has been bravely struggling. The withdrawal of Mr. Masov from England was still discussed by all the journals, and various reasons for the step are assigned. The London Globe, the official organ, says that the question of compensation for all entered in the treatment of Mr. Masov, but simply policy. There had been little change in the Cotton, Provision and Breadstuffs markets. Consols had declined 1/2 cent., closing at 93 1/2.

### GENERAL NEWS.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger states that Government has been advised of a startling proceeding now said to be in the course of execution; but there are few willing to credit the tale. The matter, in a few words, is, that a leading ship-builder at New York is now (unknowingly, of course), constructing a couple of powerful vessels-of-war, iron clad, which are really intended for the French in the prosecution of their designs upon this continent. The vessels are represented as being ordered by a different Power than France, and if in reality that Power, there is nothing against their construction in an American yard; but it is more than whispered that these vessels are ultimately intended for Louis Napoleon, and proof of it would seem to appear in the not unfrequent suggestions that are made to the builders by French officers purporting to act for the Italian Government.

Gen. STEWART's army is now in quiet occupation of the heart of Arizona, with headquarters at Little Rock. Gen. DAYTON has returned from pursuit of the flying rebels, having followed them a distance of 40 or 50 miles, and found their columns dispersing as they went along. The rail-way from Little Rock to Memphis is in operation from the former place to Duvall's Bluff, on White River, and probably before two weeks the iron horse will extend his trips to the Mississippi opposite Memphis.

EDWARD F. CARTER, one of the publishers of the Baltimore Daily Gazette, has been released from custody by Gen. TRACY and will resume the publication of the paper by Gen. TRACY's permission. The other proprietors and editors—Messrs. CARPENTER and NELSON—having left the city, are ordered not to return until the close of the war. It is understood that Mr. CARTER proved to the satisfaction of Gen. TRACY that the editorial course of the paper was not in accordance with

his wishes. The latter had expressed his disapproval of the persistent defiance of the authority of the Government pursued by his associates.

Admiral DAWSON writes in private letters that his health is very much better, and he will be all right in a few days. "The work," he says, "has never taken the steel out of me." He disposes of one of the assertions of the rebel Press as follows: "I see by the papers that the rebels not only declined my request to give up Sumter, but called the demand puerile and unbecoming, which is a lie outright. No such language was used. It is a poor effort of some of the chivalry to brag up their cooling spirits."

Surgeon J. R. WEIST, of the army, has written a letter to the Cincinnati Commercial, detailing a conversation respecting VALLANDIGHAM between himself and the rebel Col. WEBB, of the Thirtieth Alabama regiment, on the occasion of the capture of the latter after he had been mortally wounded—Col. WEBB having received VALLANDIGHAM on the threshold of Dixie when he was exiled. Among other assertions which the rebel paper relates as having been made by the Copperhead candidate for Governor of honor is this: "That the South did not pursue the right policy; that, instead of allowing the North to invade Kentucky and Tennessee, and making the battle-field in Ohio and Indiana, and that if they did so, a strong party would declare in their favor and the Administration would be compelled to recognize the independence of the South."

Heaven dates to the 3d inst., have reached us by the arrival yesterday of the steamship Eagle. Our correspondence does not bring us anything new with regard to Mexican affairs. Respecting the Santo Domingo rebellion, there is very little published at Havana that may be depended on, but there is not much doubt of the Spaniards thus far having got the worst in every encounter with the insurgents. The Spanish forces have been ordered to concentrate at Santiago city, the capital of the island, which was to be made the future base of operations, as Puerto Plata had proved inadequate for that purpose. The indications were that the Spaniards intended to enter upon a more vigorous and united campaign.

The trial of Dr. E. M. BROWN, for procuring an abortion upon CLARENCE ANDERSON, was concluded in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, by a verdict of "manslaughter in the fourth degree."

The Court of Oyer and Terminer met yesterday, and a Grand Jury being impaneled, Justice BARBAR delivered his charge. A Jury was impaneled in the case of John McALISRA, charged with the murder of the colored man named WILLIAMS during the riot. The examination of witnesses will commence this morning.

The price of Gold fell off 1/2 cent. yesterday forenoon, but ultimately closed about as on Tuesday, 148 1/4 @ 147 1/2 cent. Government Stocks continued in active demand, and the price of the Treasury on account of the Popular Loan were \$1,438,000. The Railway Shares active and firm.

Flour and Wheat were less active at reduced prices yesterday. Corn was in lively request at a further advance. Bye and Barley were actively sought after. Wool, Hay, Leather, Fish and Sugar were in good demand. The freight engagements were fair. There were 614 vessels of all classes in port.

### How New-York Has Been Prepared for the Election.

With the help of Gov. SEYMOUR, the Union men of this State ought to achieve an unequalled victory. We say with the help of Gov. SEYMOUR. In our judgment, he has made himself worth fifty thousand men to the loyal cause. There never was a more signal "blessing in disguise" than his election last Fall. If we don't turn it to equally signal account, it will be a disgraceful abuse of our peculiar privilege.

How stands it? The fight in Ohio, in Pennsylvania, in Massachusetts, and the other States, vigorously as it is kept up, is, after all, to no small extent, a mere beating of the air. It can't be otherwise, for the reason that Copperheadism has never had responsible power in those States. It has been a mere thing of words—spiteful, false, and treacherous enough to be sure, but still a thing of words—*vox et preterea nihil*. The overt act is not there. All the world knows the difference between talking and doing. It is perfectly natural to think that fierce speech don't mean much. You will hardly raise your eyes on hearing murderous threats over the way; yet get but a glance of a gleaming knife and a plunging blow, and at once you are on the rush.

We here in New-York have not simply heard the hiss of Copperheadism. We have seen it strike. By an odd combination of circumstances, HORATIO SEYMOUR, an excellent specimen of the Northern malignant, was made Governor last year by a scant majority. It was a substantial power, put for the first time during the war into the hands of an opponent of the National Executive. He could not but feel a good deal of restraint in the use of it. The meagreness of the majority that conferred it would naturally deter him from greatly abusing it. The fact that he was about the only one of his species among the State Governors, and thus was unable to secure official cooperation elsewhere, was also a most inconvenient check. His opposition had nothing of the scope it might have had under other circumstances. Yet it has gone quite far enough to carry a fearful practical warning to every loyal man in the State. It has developed itself in doings which have filled the State both with shame and with dismay.

Gov. SEYMOUR's minor offences of commission and omission it is needless to mention. Sufficient in themselves to make up a most scandalous contrast to the official career of the loyal Governors—such functionaries as CURTIS, and ANDREW, and TON, and MOXON, and YATES—they yet pale away and are no longer heeded before the scenes that, under HORATIO SEYMOUR, have smitten our eyes in our streets and our legislative halls.

Last January, in the Capitol at Albany, our State Assembly was for days held under revolutionary domination. A horde of ruffians, in the lobbies and the galleries, aided by allies on the floor, systematically undertook to force the representatives of the people into a compliance with their will. It was an act of unheard-of audacity. Not even its possibility had ever before been imagined; and, indeed, under any previous Governor, it would have been absolutely impossible. The mob took possession of that hall because it felt that there was a man in the Executive chamber in political sympathy with it; and the man in the Executive chamber, though appealed to by the assembly for protection, withheld protection because he felt that the mob were in political sympathy with him. The sanctuary of New-York legislation was profaned by the snappers of Gov. SEYMOUR before his very face, without his lifting a finger, or uttering a word against it. There stands the hideous fact.

Last July a Copperhead mob took possession of our streets. For four days it made

this City's centre of hideous horrors. Robbery, pillage, arson, cold-blooded murder—dashing out the brains of infants, torturing of dying men, degrading and mutilating of corpses—every form of human rascality, of brutal ferocity, of devilish wickedness, went on. The men engaged were admirers and adherents of Gov. SEYMOUR. Their movement was started in resistance to a Government measure, which he and his party had denounced without measure. While Maj. Gen. WOOL was calling for soldiers "to stay this ravage," and Mayor OPDYKE for special policemen to enroll themselves "for the restoration of law and order," Gov. SEYMOUR appeared before the miscreants—the smoke yet clinging to their hair, the blood yet dripping from their hands—and parleyed with them as "friends." As such he "implored" them to stop; as such he promised them to "ask the Government to stop the draft;" and as such he afterward tried every artifice to secure that end. That abominable history, from beginning to end, is fresh to every memory.

Now we say that we people of the State of New-York have a prodigious advantage over the people of the other loyal States, in the effort to carry the Fall election. We have had a practical experience of Copperheadism in power that they have been without. Lawlessness, which elsewhere has simply been syllabled in the air, has here taken a palpable shape, "ferce as ten furies." In every sense and sensibility, we have had an experimental proof of what Copperheadism is capable of being in its development and application. Of all men, we are most bound to be earnest in our loyalty. Having known what it is to be without law, we should strike a mighty peculiar blow for law. The spirit of faction which has afflicted New-York is essentially the same as the spirit of the rebellion which seeks to rend the Union. It all alike springs from an impatience of regular constitutional authority; and, in all its tendencies, it is equally vicious and destructive. The people of this State, thanks to HORATIO SEYMOUR, have come to a thorough understanding of it; and it will go hard if this practical acquaintance does not evoke at the ballot-box a corresponding show of detestation.

### Position of Gen. Rosecrans—Extended Lines and Secondary Bases.

The rebel cavalry raid which is reported to have taken place on Gen. ROSECRANS' line of communications at McMinnville, is one of a series of annoyances which may be expected, so long as the two armies face each other without great operations to absorb the attention. The temptation to these expeditions is very great, for the line connecting the Army of the Cumberland with its base—the line over which supplies for man and beast as well as ammunition and reinforcements have to pass—has the prodigious extension of three hundred miles, and is, by consequence, exceedingly exposed to this sort of attack. Along this route the rebels can, of course, always expect pickings—they can cut the railroad line, gobble up wagon trains and attack isolated posts. The rebels are well furnished for making these raids, for they have a large force of cavalry, or rather of mounted infantry—as large, at least, as fifteen thousand men, under command of WHEELER and FORESTER, and in fine condition.

The material damage inflicted by these raids, though had enough, is not as bad as the mental wear and tear imposed on the Commanding General in keeping up so extended and so exposed a line. There is but one way of obviating this known to the resources of the military art, and that is the establishment of powerfully fortified secondary bases. One of these Gen. ROSECRANS has carefully prepared at Nashville, which, during the months of military inaction, he rendered another Gibraltar, and accumulated in it six months' supplies. This transfers his base from the Ohio river to the Cumberland, and shortens his line by the intervening distance. At Murfreesboro he has another depot, which has been admirably fortified by a series of earthworks on the German system, constructed under the supervision of his Chief Engineer, Brig.-Gen. ST. CLAIR MONTGOMERY. At Tullahoma, he fell heir to the elaborate works which the rebels had spent six months in making, and which, with some additions, will form a third fortified depot. Chattanooga itself, will form a fourth, preparatory to a fresh advance.

These facts illustrate one of the new difficulties that hedge and hamper military operations in this country. With the greatly extended lines, the impossibility of making "war snapper war," and the absolute dependence of the army on its base for all supplies, and on its line of communications with its base, it is necessary, as the army advances to bring down the base to the front of operations. The establishment of such fortified depots does not insure the line against being cut, but it greatly lessens the damage the enemy can inflict by raids. They are garrisoned sufficiently strong to take care of themselves against anything but an attack in force, which, of course, has to be met in another way. The main work before Gen. ROSECRANS at present is the placing of Chattanooga in such a condition as to render it the base for a new advance. The facilities of a double line and a double primary base, at Nashville and at Memphis, will enable him to accumulate at Chattanooga sufficient supplies to enter upon a new campaign. It will, undoubtedly, take some time to do this; and if the rebels do not resume the offensive, we may look forward to a lull in military operations—a period which, though popularly looked upon as inaction, is action in the only direction that makes further operations safe and effective. The public should so interpret any cessation in military movements proper. Every day the rebels fail to attack ROSECRANS, he is acquiring more and more the means of attacking them with decisive effect.

## "American Trade and Credit."

NEWARK, Monday, Sept. 28, 1903.

In the *Times* of the 22d inst., I find an editorial headed, "American Trade and Credit," in which you imply that during the current year the trade of the country has been prosperous because the exports have been larger and the imports smaller than during 1902. Now, while I believe the trade of the country is in a most prosperous state, taking the ablest political economists as my guides, I cannot see how the increase of exports and the decrease of imports indicate a thriving trade. Since this country became independent the exports have been smaller than the imports by nearly a thousand millions of dollars; yet you will hardly say that our foreign trade has impoverished us by that amount. Had half the ships bound for New-York been wrecked, our imports would have been still less than they are, yet our trade would not certainly have been more prosperous. I do not, however, intend to argue but to inquire. What are your grounds for believing that large exports and small imports indicate a prosperous foreign trade?

This is not a very favorable time, nor do our columns afford the scope if I were, to discuss the questions in political economy, that our correspondent broaches. We will submit a few remarks, more by way of propositions than of argument, on the points presented.

1. It is true of nations as of individuals that it is better to be out of debt than in debt, supposing the obligations to be of a character that must be paid.

2. The nation or the individual that buys more than he sells must constantly be falling in debt; and vice versa. When he sells more than he buys he must be constantly accumulating capital.

3. Capital makes rich, provided it is actively and profitably employed as it is in the United States, and not hoarded as it is in China.

4. The balance of trade being in favor of the United States, may be a sign of prosperity to this country, whereas it might indicate utter stagnation and lifelessness in China.

5. The fact that the United States has imported one thousand million dollars' worth more than they have exported during their existence as a Government, only proves that the country is in debt for the difference—which debt is represented by Government, State, and railway bonds and shares, or by foreign capital invested in the commercial and mechanical operations of this country. The public and private securities may be returned for sale, and the foreign capital here employed may be withdrawn. In either case, the country would suffer by the subtraction of the thousand millions of dollars that we owe them for, and which, by being employed in the development of our country, has given us great apparent and great real prosperity.

6. The loss of one-half the ships bound for New-York would lessen imports, but it would at the same time destroy the value of the exports of the country—with the proceeds of which exports the imports had been bought. Therefore the loss of the ships would be an unmixed evil to the country.

7. In so far as it was ever good economy to get foreign capital for the development of American agriculture, mechanics and internal improvements, the excess of imports over exports is fortunate. But in time of war, as last year and this, when foreign capital does not seek fixed investment in American stocks or real estate, and the excess of imports over exports must be paid in gold, it is very desirable to have that excess as small as possible, and if the exports exceed the imports, why so much the better.

A WARNING FOR ALL TIME.—The Boston Advertiser, in referring to our July riots, says that "the City of New-York will never escape the memory of those dreadful days." Never will this generation lapse, certainly. Nor will it ever forget the men who incited those riots, the faction which participated in them, the party which winked at them, or the public officers who tampered with the riots and parleyed with the rioters. It was a warning to all men who love American institutions, who believe in the Republic, who revere law—a warning to poor men and to rich men, to those who possess property and to those who expect to own it. It was a warning to this City, to our great State, to the whole country. It would seem like the madness which precedes destruction, if, after this fearful and ever-memorable warning, the City of New-York were to endorse the men and the party who were responsible for the outbreak of this riot, and responsible for its continuance through four days. If the men and the party on whose shoulders rest the guilt of the dread week of murder, arson and plunder, are endorsed by our City, and if far greater evils than the July riot overtake us in the future, the voters of New-York will know who are to blame. They will not need to go beyond themselves to find the culprits.

### Academy of Music.

The second performance of "Roberto D'Avanzo" last evening was witnessed by an audience that lacked the numbers of the opening night, and was not superior in point of appreciation. The best measure was missed; no one saw their point; no one seemed to know that they were the games of the opera. Nevertheless there was a slightly warmer appreciation of the leading artist, who, we may here state, were in capital voice. Signor BELLINI fortunately was not in the cast, so there was no disappointment. His role was sustained—and without rehearsal—by Signor VYRONTO. The effort was in every respect creditable to that artist.

On Friday next (to-morrow) Verdi's opera of "Rigoletto" will be performed for the benefit of Miss KILLGORE.

County Substitutes and Relief Committee and the Military.

This Committee had a busy session yesterday. Fifty-four substitutes were sent out. Five of them were rejected by the medical examiners at the Enrollment Board office.

The question of the right of the drafted men of the Ninth regiment, N. Y. S. M. G., to participate in the benefits of the substitute and relief fund was considered and decided favorably. The Mayor and Comptroller, and Supervisors TWINE and FURRY in the affirmative, and Supervisor BLISS in the negative. The decision was based upon a letter from Maj. Gen. SEYMOUR, stating that the Ninth was a part of the active militia of the First Division.

## NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.  
 Washington, Wednesday, Oct. 7.

THREE MONTHS WAR SHIPS.  
 The entire maritime interest of the country will hear with pleasure that when Secretary WALKER came to review the plans for the 3,500-ton warships under proposition to the Navy Department, he determined positively to test the principle of the casemate as compared with the turret, and to that end rejected the plans of those vessels submitted to him, and communicated to the Construction Bureau his idea of three ships, monstrous in size, impregnable in plating, and as fast as steam power can be made to urge iron through water. The question of their size will be allowed to follow wholly the question of the capacity of their engines. They will be five thousand tons at least, and may be six thousand, or seven thousand tons. They are to be big enough to hold the machinery necessary to make the fastest war vessels that have yet been built. The plates for the casemates will be from fifteen to twenty-four feet long, from five and a half to six inches thick, and fully three feet wide. It is Secretary WALKER's purpose to put these three National bulwarks in hand and get them out in eighteen months.

J. E. B. STUART'S INTENTIONS.  
 Another hint for the authorities: STUART has failed to obtain a commission as Lieutenant-General, because of his numerous defeats. But he is determined to win the coveted honor yet, and he has rebel authority for the statement that he expects to accomplish his purpose by largely increasing his force, and then bring on a general cavalry engagement and overwhelm our corps by mere force of numbers. The strict confessions now being enforced throughout the South offers great facilities for STUART to carry out his scheme, because those who are conscripted are permitted to select the particular branch of service they will enter, and it is well known a large majority of the men at the South give a preference to the cavalry corps.

ARRIVAL OF REBEL PRISONERS.  
 A squad of rebel prisoners, recently captured on the Rapid, arrived here yesterday. One of the prisoners states they have a report to the effect that we are raising 100,000 cavalry, and adds, "If this is so, the Confederacy has gone up."

THE WOUNDED AT CHICKAMAUGA.  
 Six thousand Federal wounded at the battle of Chickamauga have arrived at Nashville, on their way to Louisville. About two thousand wounded still remain in the hospitals in the vicinity of Chattanooga. The Department of the Cumberland is amply supplied with medical aid and comforts for the wounded.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY FIELD.  
 The appointment of MAUREL B. FIELD as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury has been made permanent. It is understood that Mr. HARRINGTON will not return to that post. Mr. FIELD is now ill with fever at his lodgings.

THE MISSOURI-KANSAS TROUBLES.  
 A crisis would seem to have come in the Kansas-Missouri affair, or to be fully on its way. It is stated in a high quarter that Gov. GARNER has made a demand upon the Government here to maintain the laws and to preserve order in Missouri, bringing himself and his State within the provisions of the Constitution in such case made and provided. It is not easy to see how it will be possible for Mr. LINCOLN to avoid acting in the direction in which he is urged, even if he were indisposed to do so.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.  
 Washington, Wednesday, Oct. 7.

THE ORGANIZATION OF CONSCRIPTS.  
 Brig.-Gen. BATES takes charge of all the conscripts as they arrive in Alexandria. As fast as they arrive he furnishes them with arms, accoutrements, tents, &c., and dispatches them at once to the front.

REBEL GREEK FIRE.  
 According to the official reports made to the Navy Department, among the ammunition of the captured ram Atlanta, were shells labeled "Robbins' Fluid Shells," but it is not known whether the fluid is similar to that used by GILMORE.

ALEXANDRIA SECESSIONISTS FINED.  
 Two dialy citizens of Alexandria who have refused to recognize the reorganized Government of Virginia, by taking out a license for the lawful transaction of their business, were yesterday heavily fined by the County Court; one in the sum of \$142 and the other \$243. A large number of others will be similarly treated.

FLAGSHIP OF THE POTOMAC FLOTILLA.  
 The new gunboat Commodore Read left the Navy-yard yesterday, and entered upon active duty as flagship of the Potomac flotilla. Lieut.-Commander SAMUEL MASON, will transfer his flag to her.

THE PRIZE STEAMER DIAMOND.  
 The small iron side-wheel steamer Diamond arrived at the Navy-yard to-day. She is laden with liquors and salt-petre principally. She had both the American and British flag flying as she came up the river, and was captured about ten days ago, while attempting to run the blockade of Savannah, by the gunboat Stettin, last from Nassau.

THE MISSOURI TROUBLES.  
 The subject of the Missouri troubles is still under Executive consideration.

### GUERRILLA OPERATIONS IN KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Oct. 7.

Guerrillas at Woodburn, Warren County, have recently committed many depredations, burning a number of houses belonging to citizens, &c. Reports are current that a raid into Glasgow, Ky., has been made near daybreak. Eighty-five (85) guerrillas surprised our forces there, amounting to upward of 300, and captured nearly all of them (77). The official commanding is said to have killed three rebels with a revolver.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Oct. 7.  
 Maj. WILLIAM, of the Eighteenth Kentucky regiment, who was wounded in the battle of Chickamauga, and who lately returned home, was taken from his home, in Pendleton County, Ky., on Monday, by a gang of guerrillas, stripped of his clothing, tied to a tree and shot. Five of the marauders were caught and brought to this city to-day.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Oct. 3, 1903.  
 Gen. ROSECRANS is being heavily reinforced. His avowed overthrow of all opposing hosts is confidently anticipated. No doubt is entertained by Union Kentuckians of the final success of the United States Government everywhere. Their confidence in the ultimate triumph of the United States of America over all enemies, at home and abroad, is and will remain unshaken. They firmly believe that a permanent division of the territory or the people of this country is impossible.

PONTIAC.

Trial of Alleged Military Defraders.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Oct. 7.  
 A General Court-martial, Gen. AMON, has been in session here this week, trying the parties lately arrested on a charge of fraud against the Government. It is understood the case of Capt. H. W. HARR, Assistant Quartermaster of this post, arrested in July last, will be brought before the Court soon. A Court of Inquiry was called for by Capt. HARR, and refused. The statement made in the Associated Press dispatch, in July last, that Capt. HARR was arrested for appropriating Government funds to his own use, is incorrect. No such charge has been made.

The Government Finances.  
 PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Oct. 7.  
 The subscription agent reports the sale of \$1,295,650 five-twenty-today.

GEN. GRAHAM.—The dinner in honor of Gen. GRAHAM, at Delmonico's last night, was a superb affair, and came off with the greatest éclat. Toasts and sentiments were given, speeches were made, songs sung, and an excellent repast was enjoyed. J. T. BRADY, Esq., was in the chair, and among those present were many distinguished representatives of the bench, the bar, the army, and the business pursuits of New-York. Letters were received from Gen. DON CARLOS MACANZA, and Mr. EDWIN FENYON. Gen. GRAHAM was in great spirits, and was suffering greatly from the effects of his confinement in Richmond.

## THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 7.

SUCCESSFUL CHASE AFTER GUERRILLAS.  
 Organization of a Corps of Veteran Soldiers.

BUSHWHACKING AND PICKET FIRING.

Deserters and the Leader of a Marauding Gang to be Executed.

Washington, Wednesday, Oct. 7.

A detachment of Col. BAKER'S Rangers, which left here a week ago, returned last evening. They reported that during their absence they had several brushes with Mosby's and Warren's men, and they succeeded in putting the enemy to flight in every instance. One of these engagements was at Satekers Gap and another at SWAN'S farm, near Middleburg. Our forces in the latter instance knew that the enemy outnumbered them, but they determined that they would test their fighting ability. Dividing into two detachments, they suddenly dashed upon them, and put them to flight in a very short time. On one occasion, Mosby having stopped at a house near Middleburg to get breakfast, an effort was made to capture him, but unfortunately he escaped. It is all our brushes with the enemy we had only one man killed. The loss of the enemy is not known.

Accounts from the Army of the Potomac represent that the Provost-Marshal-General has recently issued the merchandise and persons of soldiers, for infractions of the regulations concerning trade in the lines, and for attempting to bribe the subordinate Provost agents. The latter offence will be summarily punished, and the effects of the offenders confiscated.

Some changes have recently been made in the locations of the corps, but nothing indicating immediate active operations.

Conscripts in large numbers are arriving. These yesterday include about 900 from New-York and Vermont.

Surgeon GEORGE R. JENNISON, Medical Inspector of the Army of the Potomac, has been relieved from duty at his own request, and transferred to the Middle Department.

It is reported that an execution by hanging will take place in the Second corps within a few days. The victim is named AMERSON, originally a private in the Seventy-second Pennsylvania regiment, but subsequently transferred to RICKETT'S battery, whence he deserted and formed a band of native guerrillas, who for a long time committed depredations on soldiers' trains in the vicinity of Fairfax Court-house, and was supposed to belong to Mosby's command. When captured he had on a rebel Major's uniform, and his wardrobe showed he had several other suits of disguise in reserve. It is said he several times entered our lines, and once or twice went into his old battery.

Organization of a Veteran Corps—Bushwhacking—Picket Firing—Military Executions.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HARRINGTON'S ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Monday, Oct. 5, 1863.  
 Military executions, returning deserters, the arrival of conscripts, prisoners of war and contrabands, the occasional shooting of a soldier on picket or the wounding of one by a bushwhacker within our own lines, the burning of a railroad bridge, and last, but not least, the quarrel in everybody's mouth, what is to be done next with the Army of the Potomac?—minor incidents inseparable from the great struggle in which the military power of the Government is now engaged—embraces all there is embodied in camp rumors, I believe, at this time. I had nearly forgotten, however, the most prominent sensation among the soldiers just at present, and that is

THE ORGANIZATION OF A VETERAN CORPS.

This corps, at the request of the War Department, is well aware, is to be composed of the three men who, at the end of two years, re-enlist for three years—making their whole term of service five years, unless sooner discharged. Aside from the honor and the esprit de corps which this organization will instill in the breast of every true soldier in the Union army, the emoluments that accrue to those who re-enlist for this corps are a recognition of past services—something that will exert quite as great an influence in the mind of a soldier while considering what course to pursue, as the mere money value of what is to be received. Next to his honor, every good soldier likes to have his faithful services acknowledged by the authorities representing the people. This stimulates him to continue his arduous duties when home and kindred—a family, perhaps—invite him away to the more peaceful life of civil life. Moreover, the recognition thus made does away to a great extent, if not entirely, with that feeling which was naturally engendered in the hearts of all those enlisted to bear the name of veterans by the paying of large bounties to induce men to enter the service at a late day, while they were prompted by purely patriotic impulses and without the hope of any pecuniary reward. It is a gratifying fact to know that a majority—and, it is believed, a very large majority—of the veterans will take upon themselves the new obligation. In the regiments, thus far, where the proposition of the Government has been submitted, more than half of the members thereof have at once signified their willingness to re-enlist. Every day's reflection increases the list, for there are many men who, with true Yankee characteristics, like to reflect a little before taking a step so important. An army with such a nucleus, and engaged in so holy a cause as that of preserving the Union, must be invincible. Let traitors in arms and covertly at home tremble.

BUSHWHACKING.  
 It is a remarkable fact that there are more or less bushwhackers who continue to ply their vocation within our own lines. A soldier was wounded within one mile of headquarters a few days ago. Night before last an artilleryman was captured by three men, held a prisoner for a day, was robbed of everything he had, and at night, while his captors were endeavor







FINANCIAL.

**FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.**  
OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH.  
NO. 38 WALL-ST.  
The Government is now offering the FIVE-TWENTY BONDS at 100% and will accept the same at 98% if they are not sold by the 1st day of November next.

We also buy and sell at market rates:  
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS OF '81.  
U. S. 7% TREASURY NOTES.  
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.  
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.  
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDINANCE VOUCHERS, and all Government issues.

**FISK & HATCH.**  
BANKERS AND DEALERS  
IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.  
NO. 38 WALL-ST.  
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BANKERS AND BROKERS.  
NO. 40 WALL-ST.

**UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES**  
AND GOLD.  
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

**FIAT NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.**  
GOVERNMENT AGENCY  
THE NATIONAL LOAN.  
Wall-Street, New-York, October, 1863.

This Bank has been appointed a Government Agent for the sale and distribution of United States Bonds, and is authorized to receive and deposit the same in the Treasury of the United States.

The Government is now authorized to supply Bonds with very little delay, and at a lower rate of interest than heretofore. The Government is now authorized to supply Bonds with very little delay, and at a lower rate of interest than heretofore.

**AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.**  
**PARKE & BOWDWIN.**  
No. 78 Wall-st., corner of Pearl-st.

**BROWN BROTHERS & CO.**  
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.  
No. 86 WALL-ST.

**NOTICE.**  
The following Resolution was adopted by the Board of Directors of the 11th of March, 1863.

**WHEREAS**, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the Board of Directors of the City of New-York, it has been ascertained that the City of New-York has been defrauded of a large sum of money.

**NOTICE.**  
The following Resolution was adopted by the Board of Directors of the 11th of March, 1863.

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**VERMILY & CO.**  
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Will continue to furnish

**U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.**  
As long as the Government at par and interest. To Banks and Bankers the usual Commission allowed.

**7.30 TREASURY NOTES.**  
6 PER CENT COUPON BONDS, of 1861.  
For sale at market rates.

**FARM MORTGAGE BONDS.**  
ISSUED TO THE  
RACINE AND MISSISSIPPI.

**RAILROAD SECURITIES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.**  
STATE, CITY AND  
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**PACIFIC BANK.**  
New-York, Sept. 28, 1863.  
The annual election for thirteen Directors of this Bank will be held at their Banking Office, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of October next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

**P. W. GALLAUDET.**  
NOTE BROKER.  
No. 1 Wall-st., corner Broadway.

**CITY COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.**  
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN, Sept. 30, 1863.  
MILWAUKEE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.

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## AMUSEMENTS.

**WALLACE'S.**

Proprietor and Manager..... Mr. Wallace.  
Stage Manager..... Mr. J. Lester Wallace.  
Doors open at 7½; overture commences at 7½; curtain  
rises at 8 o'clock, precisely.

**THIS EVENING.**  
**AND EVERY NIGHT DURING THE WEEK.**  
the highly successful and attractive  
new drama, in five acts, entitled  
**ROSEDALE**  
OR  
**THE RIFLE BALL.**  
SCENERY, COSTUMES, APPOINTMENTS.  
ALL NEW.

|                                         |                     |
|-----------------------------------------|---------------------|
| Elliot Grey.....                        | Mr. Lester Wallace. |
| Miles McKeena (a returned convict)..... | Mr. John Gilbert.   |
| John McKeena (a Village doctor).....    | Mr. J. H. Daly.     |
| Bunbury Cobb.....                       | Mr. George Holland. |
| Col. Cavendish May.....                 | Mr. H. Daly.        |
| Sir Arthur May.....                     | Miss Emma E. Brown. |
| Romany Rob (a gipsy).....               | Mr. John Serton.    |
| Farmer Green.....                       | Mr. Brown.          |
| Col. General Dwy (of the Loacars).....  | Mr. J. H. Daly.     |
| Duckay.....                             | Mr. Farnes.         |
| Kobert.....                             | Mr. Palmer.         |

|                                       |                  |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|
| Farmer Green .....                    | Mr. Brown        |
| Corporal Dew (of the Laocers) .....   | Mr. Pope         |
| Dockay .....                          | Mr. Parkes       |
| Robert .....                          | Mr. Palmer       |
| Lady May (mother of Sir Arthur) ..... | Mrs. Hoey        |
| Rosa Lelch .....                      | Miss Mary Gannon |

May and Mother of Sir Arthur      Miss Mary Hall  
 Talitha Stone (housekeeper to Matthew)      Mrs. Vernon  
 Rose      Miss Helen Gibson  
 John      Mr. J. H. Morant  
 Sarah Sykes (Matthew's servant)      Miss Joan Seaton  
 Primrose (Idy's maid)      Miss Mary Barrett  
 Robert Hill      Miss Gorman

ACT I.

Rosedale Manor House, with park and grounds adjacent.  
 Gothic architecture in the Manor House.

ACT II.

Interior of Matthew Leigh's Cottage in the Village.  
 ACT 3.  
 Scene 1—Reception Room at Rosedale Manor House.  
 Scene 2—The Gipsy's Dell by the stable-lane.

ACT 5.

Scene 1—Matthew Leigh's cottage.  
 Scene 2—Aisle-room adjoining the Conservatory.  
 Scene 3—The Conservatory furnished as  
 lighted for one evening.

BOX BOOK OPEN A WEEK IN ADVANCE.

Places may now be secured from the Society.

**NIBLO'S GARDEN.**

Lessee and Manager      Mr. Wm. Wheatley.

Lessee and Manager.....Mr. Wm. Wheatley -  
THE HOUSE CROWDED NIGHTLY IN EVERY  
PART.  
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Oct. 8, 1883.

**FOR THE FIRST TIME**  
in this season  
**EDWIN FORREST**

will appear in the sublime Shakespearean tragedy of  
**MACHBETH.**

sponsored by the  
**ELEPHANTINE CAST OF CHARACTERS,**  
including the names of

|                                                         |    |                 |          |
|---------------------------------------------------------|----|-----------------|----------|
| Mr. C. G. Colburn                                       | as | Macbeth         | Bancroft |
| Mr. J. Nubon                                            | as | Donalbain       | Bancroft |
| Mr. Wm. H. Brown                                        | as | Malcolm         | Bancroft |
| Mr. J. W. Collier                                       | as | King Duncan     | Theatre  |
| Mrs. J. W. Collier                                      | as | Lady Macbeth    | Hecuba   |
| Mrs. E. M. Ponder                                       | as | Queen Elizabeth | Hecuba   |
| Messrs. J. G. Burnett, J. Martin and Mrs. H. F. Gratian | as | Three Witches   | Dodworth |

Conductor,  
**FREDAY EVENING, OCT. 9, 1863.**  
as **EDWIN FORREST.**

the second time as **MACHBETH.**  
**SATURDAY EVENING, OCT. 10, 1863.**  
as **MOLLIE VESTYALI**

the fourth time  
as **GAMEA.**

Seats may be secured at the Box-office  
**THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE.**

**WINTHE GARDEN.**  
On This **EVING, (Thursday), Oct. 8,**  
**EDWIN BOOTH**  
will appear for  
**POSITIVELY THE LAST TIME,**  
**THE LAST TIME**  
this season in his  
**GREAT ROLE**  
OF  
**RICHIEU! RICHIEU!**  
**RICHIEU! RICHIEU!**  
**RICHIEU! RICHIEU!**  
As this must be the only occasion on which Mr. BOOTH  
can appear in this character during the present engage-  
ment, his friends and admirers should not miss the op-  
portunity of seeing him in this grand impersonation.

**OLYMPIC.**  
Nos. 422 and 524 Broadway.  
Lessee and Managers..... **Mrs. JOHN WOOD**  
Director..... **Mr. Wm. H. Phillips**  
Promoter..... **Mr. H. B. Phillips**  
The public is most respectfully informed that this The-  
atrical

**WILL OPEN**

WILL GPEN  
under the management of  
Mrs. JOHN WGD,  
TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, OUT. 8.

with a **TALENTED AND EFFICIENT COMPANY.**  
**MR. THOMAS BAKER,**  
 the renowned, popular and gifted composer and musical  
 director will preside.  
**MATCHLESS ORCHESTRA.**  
 composed of musical artists of the first rank in the  
 country.  
**NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY**  
 will represent the talent of the most famous artist.  
**MR. JAMES E. HAYES,**  
 and assistants  
**RICH AND APPROPRIATE COSTUMES,**  
 by Miss CORNELIA FLANNERY, and assistants  
**NUMBERED AND PATENTED PATTERNS OF FURNITURE**  
**UNLIMITED ACCESSORIES**  
 of the most perfect representation, aided by  
**THE LATEST AND MOST IMPROVED LIGHTS**  
 BY CHARLES HIGGEB, C. LONG AND ASSISTANTS,  
**SUPERB DECORATIONS,**  
 from the master-hand of that most accomplished and  
 tasteful artist.  
**Sig. G. GUIDICINI.**  
**TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, MAY 12th.**—The show will be produced  
 Diamond a admirable Bazaar, in two acts, entitled

Diamond's admirable **BROTHER**  
AND  
**SISTER.**

in which **MRS. JOHN WOOD** will make her first appearance as **RUSANTE**, and sing the Original Music.

**THE GOOD INAUGURATION OVERTURE** will precede the Comedietta.

**SELECTIONS FROM ORPHEUS, and**

**THE THALIA WALTZ.**

**MR. JAMES BAKER**, will be performed prior to the Burletta.

The dramatic performances to commence with an excellent Comedietta.

**MARRIED DAUGHTERS.**

Doors open at 7: performance to commence at 7:45. The Burletta opens at 9:30 and to 4 P. M. Seats can be secured three days in advance.

**GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.**

No 535 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

**GRAND OLD TIME SINGING.**

**MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 5, and EVERY NIGHT.**

The world-famed **GEO. CHRISTY**, supported by a company of the best vocalists, will appear in all of the following new acts: **SONGS, DANCES, ETC.**

Admission: 50c. Box 5.00. **NEW SEAT.**

THE CONSCRIPTS ON A LARK—THE NEW SFR-  
VANT—MISSISSIPPI FLING—YOUNG EPHE'S  
LAMENT—Pico Solos, Banjo Solos, &c., concluding with

**MR. HENRY GERHARDT'S GYMNASIUM AND MILITARY INSTITUTE**, 184-1/2, corner 21st and Broadway, will open Oct. 12. Classes for ladies, masters and gentlemen, and also a second company of the favorite corps of the Civil War is being organized. The military maneuvering and the modern tactics for artillery and infantry by experienced officers and 4 teachers. Gymnasium, armory and fencing rooms open from 10 o'clock A. M. to 10 P. M.

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**LECTURES.**

**TO LYCEUMS, LITERARY ASSOCIATIONS AND LECTURE COMMITTEES.**

**MR. STEPHEN MASSETT,**  
("James Pipes of Pipeville,"

is now ready with his new, original, diverting, and serio-comic lecture, entitled

**"DRIFFING ABOUT,"**

centrism, among many other graphic sketches, his well-known numerous imitations of celebrities, foreign and domestic.

Applications may be made to Mr. Maxwell's publisher, Mr. G. W. CARLETON, No. 413 Broadway, New-York.

---

## LOST AND FOUND.

### LOST IN THE MAIL.

The public are cautioned against negotiating or procuring the following Certificates in the name of Western Central Railroad Company, mailed Sept. 3, at Ridgely, Conn., in a letter addressed to Rufus H. Klag, Albany, N. Y. The said letter was mailed Sept. 3, 1888.

One Certificate, No. 6,513, 25 Shares, in the name of Sophia Nelson.

One Certificate, No. 6,514, 20 Shares, in the name of Gertrude Nell.

One Certificate, No. 6,515, 20 Shares, in the name of Frances J. Nell.

One Certificate, No. 6,516, 20 Shares, in the name of Catherine Nell.

All dated Aug. 22, 1888.

Transfer of the said missing certificates have been stopped.

Transfer of the said missing certificates have been stopped at the offices of the Company. Bankers, Brokers, or others to whom they may be offered, are requested to communicate on the subject with the undersigned, who will endeavor to effect their recovery.

[illegible]

**PRINTING.**  
**CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD**

**BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, \$1 per 1,000. Business, \$2 per 1,000. Obituaries in brief, \$1.00. Obituaries, \$2.00 per 1,000. and many other rates. ALL KINDS OF BOOKS, FOR AND BY SEATERS PRINTING equal in class. J. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, 2014-15 N. 1st St. ST. LOUIS, MO.**











**THE BALTIMORE COMMITTEE.**—The Baltimore Committee, of which Hon. H. W. HOTCHKISS is the president, will reach here to-day, and visit the Exposition tomorrow. The formal invitation will then be extended to the Admiral for himself and officers to visit the Monumental City.

**SOMETHING LIKE A RUN.**—A day or two ago an amateur billiard-player made a run at the Commodore Hotel, over the Olympic Theatre, of 700 points on a carom table. This is the largest amateur record.

**THE ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-EIGHTH NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.**—OFFICIAL BL













Sold by respectable dealers throughout the habitable  
 globe.



## PUBLIC NOTICES.

**CHARITABLE TRUSTS.**  
In a survey given to the coroner or overseer, or procurator, all persons and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, and the balance of the same, have been completed, and are lodged in the hands of the Board of Assessors for examination by the coroner, viz.:

For filling sunken lots at numbers two hundred and twenty-six, and two hundred and twenty-seven, in the Nineteenth-street.

For fencing vacant lot number three hundred and eighty-eight Cherry-street.

For building a sewer in Light-street, between

The limits embraced by said assessment include several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, parcels of land and buildings situated between four hundred and twenty-five and four hundred and twenty-eight in East Nineteenth-between First Avenue and Avenue A, also a vacant lot situated between East Nineteenth-street, near the corner of Scammel-street; also several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, parcels of land situated on both sides of Light-green Eden-street, Grand-street, also several parcels of land and lots of ground, vacant lots, parcels of land on both sides of Grand-street.

Canon and Lewis streets; also, the lot at the m  
erly corner of Grand and Lewis streets, and  
named assessments, and who are opposed to it,  
either of them, are requested to present their ob  
in writing, to the undersigned, at their office, at  
thirty-two Chambers-street, between New  
house, within thirty days from the date of this no  
CHAS. MONELL,  
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors  
WM. A. DOOLEY,  
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,  
New Court-actua, Oct. 3, 1863

Alderman **TERENCE FARLEY**  
 Alderman **PETER MITCHELL**  
 Alderman **JOHN T. HENRY**,  
 Alderman **F. I. A. BOOTE**,  
 Alderman **JOHN D. OTTIEW**,  
 Councilman **B. W. DILLON**,  
 Councilman **SAUL W. WEBB**,  
 Councilman **JOHN MCCONN**,  
 Councilman **ALEX. BRANDON**,  
 Councilman **JOHN G. HAVIL**.

**THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF**  
 Board of Aldermen will meet every Wednesday at 10 o'clock in the morning in the City Hall.

purpose of investigating all persons referred to the persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PERCIVAL M. HALL, } Committee on  
GEO. A. JEREMIAH, }  
CHAS. II. HALL, }

**THE COMMITTEE ON LAIRS** of the Board of Commissioners will meet on **WEDNESDAY, at 10 o'clock P. M.** until further notice, for the purpose of investigating all persons referred to them. All persons interested respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

ALEX. BRANDON, } Committee  
JAMES MURRAY, }

RICHARD O'BRIEN, chairman of the committee on public buildings of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at 1 o'clock P. M., to hear further views of all persons desiring to be heard by the committee. Those requesting to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY  
JACOB M. LONG  
JOHN D. OTTIE

**THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS** of the Board of Aldermen will meet TUESDAY, in Room No. 2 City Hall, at 1 o'clock for the purpose of considering all papers referred to it by the Board of Aldermen.

on further notice.  
**PETER MASTERSON, } Committee on**  
**JOHN FOX, } Public Buildings**  
**LEWIS R. RYERS, }**

**THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS**  
 Heard of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY  
 at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, of  
 the parties interested in any matter before the Committee  
 have an opportunity of being heard.

**GEORGE A. JEROME**  
**TERENCE FARLEY**  
**CHARLES H. HALL**  
 Committee on Sewers

**THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF**

TERENCE FARLEY  
 JACOB M. LONG  
 PETER MASTERS  
 Committee on Fire Department

**COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE**

**THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS** day formed a copartnership under the name of **SUN & BROWN** as Stock, Bond and Commission Merchants, at No. 34 Exchange-place.

**GEORGE SIMONSON**, of New-York Stock Exchange.  
**LEWIS M. BROWN**, late of Brown, Wilson & Co.

No. 55 WILLIAM-SPRATT, NEW-YORK, CO.  
**THE FIRM OF SPERMAN & CO.**

Mr. A. W. SHEEMAN will sign in litigation  
DUDLEY H. SHEEMAN  
THE UNDERSIGNED WILL CONTINUE  
Stoce business at No. 23 William-st., as heretofore  
A. W. SHEEMAN

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**LEGAL NOTICES.**

**SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF**  
**SURREY.** **SHERRIN** against **JACOB LOM**  
and **JOHN BENTLEY**, **Debtors.** **THOMAS**  
per **THOMAS C. TANNER**, **Assignee** **THOMAS**  
**per THOMAS C. TANNER**, **Assignee** **THOMAS**

John B. Scott, George Searing, James L. Wood, Theodore Scott, Charles T. Draper, Daniel J. O'Connell, John A. Gorman, William C. Traill, Cady—Summons for re-arrest. (Com. not the defendants.) You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the Supreme Court of the City and County of New York, at the City Hall, Brooklyn, N. Y., and to serve as your answer to the said complaint on the undersigned at their office, No. 74 Wall-street, New-York City, within ten days after service of this summons exclusively of the day of every court holiday.

The undersigned said complaint within the time allowed for its filing will apply to the Court for leave to amend the same in compliance with the provisions of Section 869 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

Attest: EDWARD BURRACK, Clerk of the Court.

The complainant in this action was this day duly notified by the Clerk of the County of Kings, New-York, Oct. 7, 1883.

**BENEDICT, BURR & BENEDICT**  
Plaintiff's Attorneys

**IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF**  
JEWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Norfolk, is hereby given, according to the provisions of the Statute in that behalf made, that the estate of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they be required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, at the office of ENOS N. TAFT, Esq., in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of January next.—Dated July 9, 1883.

**DENTISTRY.**  
A GREAT DISCOVERY.  
ANÆSTHETIC NITROUS OXIDE.  
TEETH POSITIVELY EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN. BY H. CHRYSTIE, sole manufacturer of said gas in Scotland. It is superior to chloroform or ether perfectly harmless, causing a quiet sleep, with sensations and perfect insensibility to pain, during the extraction, without the knowledge of the patient. Teeth Black, and artificial teeth, stay securely in place.

sorted. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed.  
 Dr. H. T. T. Dentist,  
 No. 207 Broadway, near  
 COLTON  
**DENTAL ASSOCIATION**  
 Continue to extract teeth without pain by the 1  
 (Ester Gas. Dr. Colton, the original maker and  
 holder of the anesthetic effects of the gas, will admini  
 it in person. Dentists instructed to use the gas  
 right apparatus on reasonable terms. Send for  
 circular. O. Q. COLTON, JOHN ALLEN & C  
 Office No. 25 Essex  
**Drs. GRIFFIN & BROTHERS, NO.**

**U** 22124-100, New York, opposite Lot & Tri-  
 angle Fulton St., Brooklyn, are now estab-  
 lished as the "New York" apparatus for  
 gas, commonly called laughing gas. The ap-  
 paratus is furnished to dentists in the form of  
 the gas, and to give all the functions for ex-  
 tending the use of the gas for extracting  
 dental teeth are to be inserted.

**P**AIN EXTRACTIVELY DONE AWAY WITH  
 In extracting teeth by using my new chemical  
 fluid, patients are guaranteed perfectly harmless in  
 respect. God's new teeth, \$6; vulcanite, \$8; res-  
 tin, \$10; and gold, \$12. Extracting, \$10.  
 U. S. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.  
 W. H. WAIN, 404-406, Broadway, New York.

**FURNITURE.**  
**E**NAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE. The best important furniture makers and stylists: walnut and chestnut, plain, ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, metal and padlocks. WARREN WARD, No. 271 Canal.

**SHOW-CASES.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT** constantly on hand. Old cases taken in exchange for new ones. **HOFFMAN & PERCH, 133 Chestnut.**

**TO BOOKSELLERS, PRINTERS**  
**WANTED.**—Chinese, one or large Chinese  
 Chinese, one small Standing Press, and two Pads  
 Chinese—all in good order. **ROBERT H. KILG**  
 signs. No. 144 Fulton-st.

**WANTED TO PURCHASE THE**  
 machinery of a small paper mill, in perfect order  
 including the apparatus for spinning yarn. Address  
 given, if particularly desired, to **WILLIAM DUN**  
 Co., St. Paul-st., Montreal, Canada East.



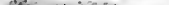
## AMUSEMENTS

ADDY Q. Q. DOBSON, Box 204 Times Office































## AMUSEMENTS.

**WALLACE'S.**  
Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. Wallace

Stage Manager ..... Mr. J. Lester Walsh  
Doors open at 7½; overture commences at 7½; curtain  
rises at 8 o'clock precisely.  
THIS IS THE  
**AND EVERY NIGHT DURING THE WEEK,**  
the highly successful and attractive  
new drama, in five acts, entitled  
**ROSEDALE;**  
or,  
**THE RIFLE BALL.**  
SCENERY, COSTUMES, APPOINTMENTS,  
ALL NEW.  
Elliot Gray ..... Mr. Lester Walsh  
Miss McKenna (a returned convict) ..... Mr. John Gull  
.....

|                                             |                    |
|---------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Matthew Leigh (a village doctor).....       | Mr. Charles Fisher |
| Banberry Kobb.....                          | Mr. George Hoile   |
| Col. Cavendish May.....                     | Mr. H. ....        |
| Sir Arthur May.....                         | Mrs Emma Le Br...  |
| Thomas May (a gipsy).....                   | Mr. John Sel...    |
| Farmer Green.....                           | Mr. Brown          |
| Corporal Daw (of the Lancs).....            | Mr. Par...         |
| Docky.....                                  | Mr. John...        |
| Robert.....                                 | Mr. John...        |
| Lady May (mother of Sir Arthur).....        | Mrs. Ho...         |
| Rosa Leigh.....                             | Mrs Mary Gamm...   |
| Fabish, Clerk (housekeeper to Matthew)..... | Mrs. Vernon        |
| John Gabb (a village idiot).....            | Mr. Percy Mor...   |
| Sarah Evelyn (Matthew's daughter).....      | Mrs. ...           |

Primrose (lady's maid)..... Miss Mary Barr  
 Mother Mix..... Miss Carm  
 ACT 1.  
 Rosedale Manor House, with park and grounds adjoining.  
 ACT 2.  
 Gothic Apartment in the Manor House.  
 ACT 3.  
 Interior of Mathew Leigh's Cottage in the Village.  
 ACT 4.  
 Scene 1—Reception Room in Rosedale Manor House.  
 Scene 2—The Gipsy's Dell by starlight.  
 ACT 5.  
 Scene 1—Mathew Leigh's Cottage.  
 Scene 2—Autumn room adjoining the Conservatory.

Scene 3—The Conservatory at Rosedale testooned a  
lighted for nalt.  
**BOX BOOK OPEN A WEEK IN ADVANCE**  
Places may now be secured from 8 to 4 o'clock.  
**NIBLO'S GARDEN.**  
Lessee and Manager..... Mr. Wm. W. Whittle  
**A MOST POSITIVE SUCCESS**  
**AND CROWDED HOUSES.**  
**THIS (Saturday) EVENING, Oct. 10, 1903.**  
**FOR THE FOURTH TIME.**  
**MOLLE WESTVALL**  
will appear in the new and original drama, translated  
and adapted from the French by Maudie Hearn, called

GANEA. OR THE JEWISH MOTHER.  
produced with  
ENTIRELY NEW MUSIC,  
written by the celebrated composer,  
ROBERT STOEPEL.  
NEW SCENERY  
NEW STAGE APPOINTMENTS.  
and a  
MOST POWERFUL CAST,  
incuding the names of  
Mr. L. R. SHEWELL,  
Mr. J. W. COLLIER, and E. T. RINGGOLD.  
Mrs. J. H. ALLEN,  
Mrs. ROBERTSON.

Mrs. H. P. GRATTEN and Mrs. SKERRETT,  
Conductor.....Mr. Harvey B. Dodson  
MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 12, 1963.  
EDWIN FORREST  
POSITIVELY FOR THE FIRST TIME -  
THIS SEASON AS  
THE GLADIATOR.  
TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 13, 1963.  
M.L.F. FESTIVAL  
AS GAMEA.

Seats may be secured at the Box-office  
THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE.

WINTER GARDEN

On THIS EVENING (SATURDAY, OCT. 19,  
THE BENEFIT BILL,  
received last night by a house crowded from paragon  
to dome, with the greatest enthusiasm, will be repeated  
EDWIN BOOTH  
appearing in TWO CHARACTERS,  
representing both  
TRAGEDY and COMEDY.  
as BEUTUS.  
in Howard Payne's tragedy of that title, and as

in Shakespeare's comedy of  
KATHERINE and PETRUCHIO.  
MONDAY, 12th, EDWIN BOUTH  
will appear for the first time in New-York in the char-  
acter of RUY BLAS,  
in the drama of that title.

---

**PAKKE THEATRE-BROOKLYN.**  
Lessee and Manager.....GABRIEL HARRISON  
GREAT SENSATION  
FULL AND FASHIONABLE HOUSES.  
SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 10.  
PRIDE OF THE MARKET.

Messrs. Grace, Messrs. LEASE, Miss Henrietta Irvine  
 Miss Mary Shaw &c. &c.  
 BETSEY BAKER  
 Mr. Mousser ..... Mr. W. Leonard  
 Crumsey ..... Mr. Melville  
 Betsey Baker ..... Miss MARY SHAW  
 Mrs. Mousser ..... Miss E. CONNELL  
 Doors open at 7: begin at 8.

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## DRY GOODS.

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ATTENTION IS INVITED TO OUR STOCK OF RIG  
 BURNETT AND SONS

**RIBBONS.**  
BONNET SILKS AND VELVETS, STRAW GOOD  
FIVE FRENCH VELVETS, AND  
FEATHERS, MILLINERY BONNETS AND HATS  
all in new and choice colors and designs  
**VELVET**  
**RIBBONS,**  
best quality, all widths and colors.  
**FINE EMBROIDERIE**  
**LACES, VEILS, &c.** **WORSTED KNIT ARTICLES**  
**MONTAGS, SCARFS, GLOVES, &c.**

**CORSETS AND SKIRTS.**  
**BEADS, BINDINGS, BUTTONS.**  
**GAMES AND ORNAMENT**  
**TRIMMINGS.**  
**RIBBONS.**  
**J. PLECKOME,**  
No. 1,117 Broadway, corner 25th-st.  
(Opposite the Worth monument.)

richly burnished, white and colored Trapes, Couches and Pouffes, plain white and colored Tables, Cane, Canton China, Lacquered Boxes, Desks, Tables, Canton China Vases, Tea Sets, unique Fans from China, and the new styles from France: American Indian Fans, with bird and fancy bark work; also, suitable fancy articles for Europeans: Camphor, Sandal Wood and other Trade boxes. Wholesale and retail. Catalogues sent by mail. Visitors are welcome to examine our extensive stock without purchasing.

**BOARDING IN BROOKLYN.** A private family, having a large, well furnished room, bath, gas, &c., will take a single gentleman, without company, at a moderate price, in a house very convenient to the Wall-street Ferry. Address, with name and place of business, E. Box No. 117 Times Office.

**BOARDING—PLEASANT ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR,** suitable for gentlemen or gentlemen and wives; with modern improvements. No. 34 West 23d St.

**BOARDING AT PORT RICHMOND, S. C.**—A private family occupying a desirable house, a few minutes' walk from the landing, would take two or three persons for the Winter, on reasonable terms. It is situated in a beautiful spot, and is well adapted for the purpose. Address, J. M. Smith, Port Richmond, S. C.

**BOARD WANTED—A GENTLEMAN** WOULD like to make arrangements for himself and wife to board in a strictly private family, where he can have one of rooms—a whole floor, preferably, with a view of the city, between 13th and 14th sts. and 4th and 5th aves. The best of reference given and required. Address C. B. A., Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

**BOARD WANTED—IN A STRICTLY PRIVATE**  
family, for lady and son, location must be about  
30th-42d and west of 5th-6th; two rooms required;  
large, with fire and southern exposure, the other small.  
Address, stating lowest terms (which must be paid),  
T. T., Box No. 416 Post office. References given  
required.

**BOARD WANTED—BY A FAMILY OF FOUR**  
adults, in a first-class house; private family pre-  
ferred; three bedrooms and parlor, with private table;  
references furnished. Write to 100 West 10th St.,  
New York City.

**WANTED-BY A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE.** (No children or servants.) A suite of three furnished, unfurnished, without board, on second third floor; must be in a pleasant location, and with quiet and respectable family. Address C. L. C., Box 133 Times Office.

**ROOMS WITH BOARD.—WANTED.** BY a family of four persons, a suite of rooms with board, a strictly private family; location must be first-class, stable for a pair of horses desirable. Address, stating location, Box No. 1,663 New York Post-Office.

**TO LET—WITHOUT BOARD, TO A GENTLEMAN,** a neat and comfortably furnished small sitting room, in a desirable neighborhood, at or from which children not boarders. Apply for a few days at No. 383 Bridge-st., Brooklyn.

**ELEGANTLY FURNISHED PARLOR** and bedrooms for single gentlemen, without board, at 100 West 10th St., New York.

**COUNTRY BOARD.**  
**DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD CAN.**  
procured for the Fall and Winter season in a com-  
modious country residence, surrounded with beautiful  
scenery, and handsomely located among the hills. A  
pure and dry. Liberal table in eat rooms, and ph  
Reference required. Address H. E., Escopa, U  
County, N. Y.

**SINGING BIRDS, FIVE THOUSAND**  
 Selected German Canaries, in full song—guaranteed  
 with a complete variety of fancy and singing birds for  
 all parts of the world. **CHAS. REICHER & BRO.**  
 No. 41 Franklin, opposite City Hall



## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

426 Broadway, N. Y.











died on Friday on the body of PAKA YOUNG, aged 19  
 years, who was accidentally shot by a pistol in the  
 hands of JACOB KRUSS, on the evening of the 29th ult.  
 The news of the murder was received here with a threat-  
 ening of death from the accidental discharge of a re-  
 volver.

**DR. REV. DR. BETHUNE'S WILL.**—The will of Rev. Dr.  
 BETHUNE has been admitted to probate in the Surro-  
 gate's Court. He bequeathed to the General Synod  
 of the R. E. Church, \$10,000, to be used for the pur-  
 pose of religious and classical learning, all his Dutch books  
 and books on Dutch history to Rev. Dr. VAN NEEK.

**N. Y. Y. M. CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.**—Rev. Dr.  
 BETHUNE and Rev. Dr. BURLINGAME will speak at the  
 opening Sunday evening service of the New-York  
 Christian Young Men's Association, to be held at the  
 First Church, Fifth-avenue corner Nieuweland-  
 street, this evening.

**THE UNION CHURCH, JAMAICA.**—The Union Church  
 of Jamaica, on Saturday, nominated Wm.  
 COLL, of Huntington, as State Senator for the First  
 Congressional District, unanimously and by acclamation.

**FOR LIVERPOOL.**—The Bremen mail steamer  
 "FOR BREMEN," Capt. HALCROW, left yesterday for  
 Liverpool, with 30 cabin passengers, and others in  
 steerage. She took out \$1,257,474 in specie.

**FOR BREMEN.**—The Bremen mail steamer  
 "FOR BREMEN," Capt. WASSILA, left yesterday for Bremen,  
 Southampton, with 93 passengers in the cabin, 45  
 in the steerage, and \$221,756 in specie.

**IN DISMISSES.**—The Canadian steamer *Bromars-*  
*son*, from Quebec for Havana, and Piloten, N. S., put  
 the boat yesterday morning in a leaky condition.

**BROOKLYN NEWS.**

**THE REPUBLICAN ASSEMBLY CONVENTIONS.**—The  
 New-York County Republican Conventions were held on  
 Friday evening to nominate candidates for the As-  
 sembly. The Third District Convention met and ad-  
 dressed until the 10th inst., and adjourned a second  
 time on the 11th inst., to meet again at a special  
 session on the 12th inst. The Convention met at the  
 corner of Union and Court streets, and also adjourned  
 to meet again at No. 9, E. 12th street, on the 13th  
 inst. and, ALICE CAMPBELL the same number, and  
 the investigation adjourned till next Wednesday evening.  
 The 14th inst. the Convention adjourned till the 15th inst.

**THE FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.**—A meeting of  
 the members of the Brooklyn Fourteenth, now in the  
 city, was held at the armory on Thursday evening,  
 for the purpose of organizing an association—the ob-  
 ject being to provide suitable escorts for bodies of  
 officers and members sent home for furlough, and  
 to take care of the sick and wounded. The association  
 was formed by F. BALDWIN, president, and in consequence  
 he was absent from the meeting adjourned until  
 Saturday evening of next week.

**COURT CLERKS COURT CLERKS.**—The  
 Court of Sessions, Oct. 10—Nos. 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 64



## The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1863.

## THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is Three Cents, except on the Sunday morning edition, which is Five Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price is per annum—Including the Sunday morning edition, it is Six Dollars.

One copy one year, \$3 00  
Five copies one year, 15 00  
The price of the WEEKLY TIMES is:

One copy one year, \$3 00  
Five copies one year, 15 00  
Twenty copies one year, 30 00  
Payments invariably made in advance.

To any person who will send a Club of Twenty, the NEW-YORK TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year. Address H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

## To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. It received after six o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

REVENUE STAMPS FOR CHECKS, in sheets, for sale at TIMES Counting-Room.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

## THE REBELLION.

The news from the Army of the Cumberland is encouraging. On the 6th inst., Gen. MITCHELL overtook the rebel cavalry below Shelbyville and routed them; 100 were left dead on the field, besides a large number of wounded. The sacking of Shelbyville by the rebels was as disastrous to friends as to foes; it was a wanton act, and as disgraceful as that of Lawrence. BRAGG's bombardment of Chattanooga was a farce. No injury at all was done to persons or property.

The battle reported fairly in motion in the Department of the Gulf, and the probabilities are that Gen. BATES will soon take the field. Preliminary scouting has been done from Brashear City, and no enemy met, they having retreated rapidly at every advance of the Federal troops. The latest news is that Gen. FRANKLIN and his forces are in possession of Bland, unharmed. Twelve of a roving band of depredators have been captured at Baton Rouge, among them, HENRY, the famous "Nine Mile Boy," who has terrorized friend and foe, in that section, by murder and robbery. Our navy in the Gulf is very active, in the way of capturing blockade runners. One prize is the British steamer *Sir Tom Paine*, built for the Portuguese trade, at a cost of £70,000. She had on board 500 bales of cotton, worth about \$260,000. Some singular facts in regard to English sympathy with the rebellion, it is thought, will be brought to light by her capture.

QUANTRELL has issued his monstrous behavior in Kansas. The attack upon the Staff and body-guard of Gen. BURNETT near Fort Scott, was made by his band of miscreants, and in this matter they fully sustained the infamous reputation which was lately achieved by them at Lawrence. Assuming the uniform of Union soldiers, three hundred of these rascals surprised Gen. BURNETT's small party and captured seventy-eight of the one hundred men composing it. These prisoners were afterwards brutally murdered, all of them having been found with bullet-holes through the head. Gen. BURNETT himself escaped, and meeting reinforcements below Fort Scott, took command of them and went in pursuit of QUANTRELL.

A dispatch from Cairo, of the 9th inst., represents that Gen. LEE, of Johnston's Staff, is concentrating rebel forces near Columbus, Miss. Extensive iron-works are there, and instant protection of the place is deemed necessary by the rebels. The rebels in Central Missouri, under COFFEY and SHELLEY, are reported by a St. Louis dispatch to have interrupted telegraphic communication about thirty miles west of Jefferson City, on Friday last, having struck the Pacific Railroad at that point. Yesterday morning they had come eastward to within five miles of Tipton. It was not known whether any damage had been done to the Railroad. At Sedalia, active preparations were in progress for the defence of that post.

A proclamation has been issued by Gov. BROWN, of Georgia, strongly protesting against the seizure of personal property for public purposes. He urges resistance to such arbitrary impositions of property as have been made. A sharp fight took place near Franklin, Ky., on Thursday, the 9th inst., between a cavalry brigade, under Gen. CROOK, and a portion of WHARTON's rebel cavalry. The latter were badly beaten; 125 killed and wounded, 300 taken prisoners and four pieces of cannon captured.

## FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *City of Baltimore*, from Liverpool Sept. 30, left Queenstown Oct. 1, passed Cape Race on Friday morning. The news is two days later. From the brief summary telegraphed we learn that a report was current to the effect that the mission of ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS to France was to settle upon terms with the Emperor for the recognition of the South on an emancipation basis. The London Times publishes an absurd rumor, probably based upon the representations of Sen. Senator GWIN, formerly of California, but recently of Richmond, Va., that the Golden State was desirous of seceding and joining the Mexican Empire. The delegation from Mexico went to have an interview with MAXIMILIAN on the 3d for the purpose of tendering him the crown. The proposition is said to have been made to the other Western Powers by England to ignore Russia's title to Poland. The latest commercial advice is that the cotton market is languishing. Provisions were also firm, but Breadstuffs remained quiet. Consols closed at 93 for money.

## GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Supervisors met at noon yesterday, and completed the appointment of Inspectors of Registry, except for the Fifth Ward, for which the nominations were not complete. For the purpose of making the appointments for this Ward the Board adjourned to 10 o'clock A. M. on Monday.

The Navy Department is reported to have in its possession an original contract between the Confederate Government and private parties, for the delivery of stores at St. George's, Bermuda, thus making an English port the depot for the rebels. The contract is dated Sept. 25.

Parson BROWNE left Covington on Wednesday morning last, with a car-load of printing materials, bound to Knoxville, Tenn. The Parson says he will be able to celebrate the anniversary of the destruction of his printing office, and the tearing down of the American flag from his residence in Knoxville, (Oct. 25,) by issuing the first number of his *Rebel Ventilator*.

A little son of Gen. W. T. SHERMAN, nine years of age, died at Memphis on the 3d inst.

A letter from Bridgton, Ala. dated Oct. 1, announces the arrival of the Thirty-third New Jersey regiment at that point. As this regiment was in the advance of the forces which left Washington some time ago to reinforce BOWEN, it may safely be inferred that the main detachment under Gen. BOWEN reached its destination several days ago.

It is reported that the presence of Gen. Rosecrans from the battle-field of Chickamauga is attributable to the fact that he was either preoccupied or during the fight, seized with a fit of

apoplexy. This will partially account for the defeat of the centre and one wing of the Federal army.

Captain EDWARD F. TOWN, of the fourth regiment, heavy artillery, U. S. A., the position of Major of that regiment, for meritorious conduct.

Orders have been issued for the draft to commence in Minnesota, Wisconsin and New Jersey on Oct. 25. That date falls on Sunday, but probably the War Department will not insist upon that "the better day the better the deed."

The Seventh, Ninth and Tenth Missouri regiments are en route from St. Paul to St. Louis.

A letter published in a Copperhead paper in Philadelphia, dated at Chattanooga, Sept. 26, states that the army was then on quarter days, and that the first day for a week the men had not been fed for battle.

The rebel crew of the rebel ram *Atlanta*, now at Philadelphia, were on Friday transferred to the receiving-ship. The engineer and firemen were left on board the *Atlanta*, to work at the pumps to keep her from sinking.

Breadstuffs were quite active on Saturday at decidedly higher prices, especially for the principal kinds of grain, which were freely purchased for exportation, chiefly on Western account. Provisions were generally in lively demand; Pork and Lard were dearer. Groceries were quiet. Whisky was in good request at advanced rates. Hay, Hides, Hops, Leather, Tallow, Wool and Tobacco were selling freely at a fair inquiry excited for Fruit, Herring, Lard, Lime, Oils and Seeds. Freight was inactive. There were 627 vessels of all classes in port.

## The Riot Trials—Crime and Justice in New-York.

The charge of Judge BARNARD to the Grand Jury, at the Court of Oyer and Terminer on Wednesday, will gratify and relieve everybody who feared that the good work begun by Recorder HOFFMAN would not be continued in his absence. The rioters are evidently as sure of justice at the hands of one as those of the other, and justice is all that those who most abhor them could desire for them. Judge BARNARD's emphatic condemnation of the atrocities of last July is all the more valuable from the fact that he cannot be accused of sympathy with the Administration or its policy. It relieves the decent portion of the community from the doubt—and it was a very horrible one—which many of us had begun to feel, whether political partisanship was not getting a little too tigerish for endurance. Every respectable citizen who recalls the sensations with which he read or heard of the expressions of sympathy uttered in the *World* and *Herald*, of the 14th of July, for the hands of cutthroats who had been following their devilish trade on the previous day, will readily understand that if these two journals had expressed the feelings of any considerable portion even of the Democratic party, there would have been in six months a general and overwhelming demand for protection by a strong hand, whatever sacrifices of public franchises or public liberties such protection might exact. The main end of government is, after all, the protection of life and property, and there are no men of any race who would not hold liberty in detestation, if its possession made this object unattainable. The ruin of every free Government that has ever been ruined, has been due in the main to the anxiety of the mass of the citizens about the safety of their throats and purses.

And the charge will serve another end, almost as useful, in convincing the ruffians of all kinds who establish their dens in New-York, that they have no more chance of impunity here than anywhere else. The fangs of the "Municipal" Police and Judge RUSSELL's Court had spread too far and too wide, for the reforms which have since taken place to efface the impression which these two institutions had made upon the minds of thieves and assassins, both at home and abroad. They had got to look upon this as a city of refuge, in which their sins would never find them out, and in which, if the worst came to the worst, the criminal could count upon the sympathy, and it might be, on the gratitude of the Judge. The riots have rendered some service in dispelling this delusion; for, in spite of "Judge" McCOWN's mandarin expressions of devotion to what he calls the "mechanical classes," there is no doubt that what has occurred will effectually dispel it. There was a point, we all believed, where the reign of the mob had to stop, and we reached it. Politicians will stand a great deal from what was termed "the people," but when it takes to murder and pillage, the play begins to be a little too rough. Most of them are, after all, Americans, have wives and families, some property, if it be only a watch and a pair of boots, and some belief, let it be ever so vague, in the Christian religion.

But if there be anything in Judge BARNARD's charge more deserving of commendation than another, it is the *coup de grace* which he administers to the notion that anybody is at liberty to refuse obedience to a law which everybody deems unconstitutional. This pestilent heresy was invented by FERNANDO WOOD, in 1857, to prolong his possession of the police force, and as might naturally have been expected, it was eagerly laid hold of by the Copperheads, as soon as they had sufficiently recovered from the effects of the fall of Fort Sumter, to begin to devise mischief once more. There is hardly an Act of Congress since that period which one or other of them has not pronounced null. They have relieved the nation from its allegiance and given the army permission to disband a dozen times over. But the bad seed happily did not fall on fruitful soil till the agitators had prepared the soil of foreign ignorance, which they found in this City. It then at once bore its legitimate fruits in wholesale murder and robbery; but, dreadful as that fruit has been, it has at least not proved unmixt evil. It has served to make the public aware that the mischief which demagogues do is not always simply moral mischief, and it has served to call forth from the Bench an emphatic and indignant repudiation of the constitutional doctrines with which the "blatherskite" school of politicians have been practicing during late years.

THE NATIONAL FORCE AND THE MODE OF RAISING IT.—We publish in the Times of this morning a very able and erudite article, from the pen of an eminent lawyer of this

City, which, in our opinion, is the best and most crowded out of our columns by the pressure of domestic and foreign news. It is entitled, "The National Force, and the onuses the power of a nation to raise and use the mode of obtaining troops adopted in various European countries, but particularly in England, together with other collateral questions, in their historical and legal aspects. It dispenses much of the fog which has been thrown around the draft, and dispenses of many objections to it, so far as these objections are founded on English authorities and precedents. It is astonishing how many errors have been spread abroad on this subject by speakers and newspapers, and how many misconceptions concerning it pervade the public mind. It is all-important, in a practical point of view, that these errors and misconceptions be removed; and this can only be done by bringing before the people such searching investigations as that referred to.

## Capt. Coles and Our Iron-Clads.

There are two styles of perpetual "Britishers" whom we have always admired, and always shall admire. The first is he who is always writing letters to the *Times*; the second, he who has always invented American inventions before they were thought of on this side of the water. We hardly thought we should live to see the two in one—a British-Siamese twin—but we are obliged to admit that such a consummation has occurred in the person of Capt. COOPER P. COLES, R. N.

Whether this personage be a mythical creation, representing a certain class of Englishmen, or not, it is hard to say. If not, his portrait should instantly be taken, and enshrined in British hearts and homes, with the honors of sainthood. Capt. Coles' latest effort is to fall into a severe fit of admiration over American iron-clads, in a letter to the *Times*, filled—as every letter and everything else in that sheet is, when touching upon American affairs—with blunders, in which his admiration is aroused, not by American successes or genius, but by the fact (Capt. Coles' fact) that the said Americans are copyists after the emanations of the Captain's brain, he being the original inventor of the moveable turret. This Captain says:

"Then does not this action prove (referring to that between the *Weehawken* and the *Atlanta*) in a manner beyond all controversy or doubt, that a vessel that can carry these heavy guns must be irresistible against ships of the present broadside construction, that are reduced comparatively to as helpless a state when matched against turret-ships, as wooden ships would be against ordinary broadside-iron-clads?"

The Captain never spoke a truer word in his life; and we will take up the matter, and say further, that at this moment neither the English or French have a vessel in their navy that can stand one hour before that same *Weehawken*, or a properly fitted vessel of her class, and they know it! The difference in our building has simply been this: they have built for offensive purposes, we for defensive. We make no pretense that so far our monitors can cross the seas, or board the British lion in his den, or the Gallic cock, upon his roost; but should that beast or that bird, or any other of which we have present knowledge, come to us—there might be trouble. The Captain asks:

"If the *Weehawken*, with one turret and two fifteen-inch guns, throwing shot of four hundred and forty pounds weight, took the *Atlanta* in fifteen minutes, how long will it take the *Bowditch*, with three turrets and six guns of the same caliber, to capture or destroy any broadside-iron-clad that was ever armed with smooth-bore 68-pounders or brash-logged 100-pounders (of professedly inferior power), being at present the heaviest guns which we have for service in the navy?"

A question which we will leave to answer itself, and go on to inform the Captain, in as few words as possible, why all these things have come to pass, and why they will continue to be so. In the first place we have practice, for British theory. Again, our principles are different, and though, strange to say, some Englishman has always invented the principle by which we have gained all our successes in this war, and absolutely revolutionized warfare upon the water, and very near it upon the land, yet England herself is so wedded to some other scheme, got up by some other native, that she utterly refuses to follow in our footsteps, but goes on building ships, even turret ships, like the *Prince Albert* and the *Royal Sovereign*, now constructing, which will certainly be knocked to pieces by one of our low-set monitors in as short time as the *Atlanta* was, should they ever be so unfortunate as to come into action with them. When the first monitor went down at sea, a howl was raised to show the uselessness of these ships for the purposes of navigation. No such merit was ever claimed for them. The claim was set up for their practical invulnerability and their ability to carry heavy weight of metal, making one gun better than an old-fashioned broadside. In the contest with the *Atlanta*, the first shot from the *Weehawken* decided the action by going clean through the Confederate iron-clad, and settling part of her crew, though her plating was four inches of wrought iron; and the identical result would attend any iron ship now in the English or French navy if she was hit of sufficient height above water to allow a chance of hitting her. The great English hrag ship just now is the *Royal Sovereign*, the side plating of which is to be five and a half inches in thickness, and whose turrets, all the arrangements counted, will be about twelve inches. She is to have four turrets, the first of which will have two 800-pounder smooth-bore guns. This ship, the London *Times* gravely proposes, shall, when finished, be taken outside the Isle of Wight, and have each of her turrets tested "by a concentrated broadside of 68-pounders from a steam-frigate going past at full speed." Now, we propose that if the Admiralty is anxious to enter upon an experiment of that nature, that they send the *Royal Sovereign* to this country, when she is finished, and let the *Weehawken*, or any of our first-class monitors, which they are so sanguine about matching "with their newly-built iron-clads, take one pop at her, similar to that at the *Atlanta*, and we imagine the

experiment will be entirely satisfactory, and will, in fact, put the first president of the Peace party of New-York City to rest.

In conclusion, we would say to the Captain, but particularly to the rebel ram builders, that though individually our people have known some anxiety at the fitting out of these craft, which we are told, have been built expressly to demolish our fleet and raise the blockade, yet we never doubted for an instant that unless they use the rebel preservative plan of running, they will meet the fate of the *Atlanta* instantly on their appearance before the blockaded cities. We do not believe that anything on or off British or French stocks, whether rebel rams, *Royal Sovereigns*, or the mysterious steamers of the Loire, and of Bordeaux, which "are to be delivered to their owners twenty leagues off Belle Isle," will be able to stand one hour before our submerged monitors, with their present weight of metal; and we further confidently believe that before four months are gone, we shall have that awful which will sweep every pirate off the seas. And it will not be the invention of Captain Coles either.

## Tammany and Mozart.

The New-York *News* has come to the conclusion that there are some things which the Peace party of New-York City will not bear. They did not have as prominent a place at the Albany Convention as they wanted, and that Convention adopted one resolution which so far acquitted toward prosecuting the war that the *News* had to reject it entirely, as "unmeaning." But now it learns that, when the Conference Committee which has been formed between Tammany and Mozart meets to agree upon a division of the spoils, "a few mischievous partisans of Tammany, unless controlled by the more discreet majority, will attempt to force War resolutions upon it," and thereupon it announces that "such a course will under no circumstances be acquiesced in by Mozart Hall"—that "there will be no affiliation under any War resolution," for "there is not a man of the Mozart Democracy that would consent to that surrender of the vital principle of his organization."

It seems, according to this, that the passage of war resolutions is a surrender of that "vital principle." We should like to know, then, whether the Albany Convention did pass a war resolution, or whether the Mozart Democracy surrendered its vital principle *there*. We are not very particular for ourselves which way the question is decided.

In fact, we are inclined to agree with the *News*, that there was not enough of a war resolution passed at Albany to endanger the "vital principle" very much, and that the *News* is hardly to be charged with inconsistency in "affiliating" under that resolution. The Peace men may be so certain that the effect of the success of the Albany ticket will be only favorable to the rebels, that they can well afford to hear with an "unmeaning" resolution in view of the substantial profit of success. And it must be borne in mind that the Albany Convention was in the hands of "the more discreet men of the party," who knew that out of New-York they must have a smell of war about their resolutions, lest they should not be able to disguise from any one, however willing to be cheated, the odor of aid and comfort to the rebellion which hung about their proceedings.

But in New-York City the Peace men's feet are "on their native heath." They feel strong and are not indisposed to show their strength, and hence this decided intimation to the "more discreet" managers of Tammany, that if the attempt is made to crowd any more war resolutions down their throats they will not "affiliate," and then good-bye to the hopes of Tammany for her share in the City offices. We shall be surprised if the threat does not prove sufficient. The Tammany men will probably follow the example set by the *News* and its faction in reference to the Albany Convention, and the Peace men will not be called upon to "surrender the vital principle of their organization" by the offer of any war resolution. The Tammany men can declare that the absence of any such resolution is as "unmeaning" as the *News* thought the Albany resolution was, and vote the regular ticket just the same.

If the country had not long since ceased to expect from the chiefs of the Democratic party any fair, open and manly action—anything but the tortuous and slippery ways which befit Copperheads—there would be such a universal expression of disgust at this shameful attempt to face both ways for the sake of the spoils, and at the expense of their country's cause, as would make its managers shrink into the dens and caves of the rocks. But the Copperhead is the meanest of all the beasts of the political field.—Upon their bellies shall they go, and dirt shall they eat all the days of their lives."

YELLOW FEVER.—We have New-Orleans advices to the 4th instant, but there is no confirmation of the existence of yellow fever, which was lately reported from Washington to be prevailing on the Lower Mississippi, and of which a number of our naval officers were said to have died. Yellow fever is a subject on which New-Orleans papers have always been rather reticent, until such time as its ravages assumed an extent in which silence was impossible; but it could not easily exist without our having indications of the fact from the mortality returns or the local columns of the journals. Beside, it would be a very extraordinary thing for the yellow fever to break out at the close of September. If that month comes in with the absence of the disease, the cold and velocity is usually considered safe for the year. We suspect that our special dispatch, which characterized the fever of which our officers died at New-Orleans, as "pernicious" fever, or malignant intermittent, is the correct statement of the case. This view is confirmed by a letter, which we have just received from our special correspondent, at New-Orleans, who says that

some have been "unfortunate" in "yellow fever" being in that city, but that "they are all positively false." The *Oregonian* City, and our troops stationed there, may well be grateful for the good fortune, or good Providence, which has saved them during two successive seasons from the plague of the Southern coast.

## The Russian Ultimatum—The Polish Insurrection.

The Government of the Czar has at length condescended to reply to the "identical notes" of the intervening Powers. The tone of these Gortchakoff replies is most courteous; they accept, without qualification or reservation, every one of Earl Russell's six points, and promise that the Czar "will do all in his power to solve the question which is a source of misunderstanding between the Cabinets." But what does all this amount to when it is also asserted that none of these points can be carried out, that the solution of the said question is impracticable, until the insurgents are crushed and Poland is pacified? The fact is, let the Allies attempt to disguise it as they may, that the impotent remonstrances of their diplomats, have not caused Russia to recede a single hair's breadth from her original position. So far in truth have the interventionists been from effecting any good for the Poles, that they have rendered their case rather worse than otherwise. That intelligence which *La France* recently published about it being the intention of the Czar to grant a constitution to Poland in common with the rest of his empire, was certainly not without foundation. The benevolence of ALEXANDER undoubtedly contemplated some such philanthropic schemes; and the correctness of this view is rendered more than plausible by the late remarkable speech of the Czar to the Diet of the Grand Duchy of Finland; but the tone of the Anglo-Gallo dispatches had roused the pride of the war party in the Cabinet, who would not hear of any concession being made to the insurgents at the dictation of the Western Powers, and so the Czar had to shelve his Constitution project for the present. If Russia, then, will concede no terms to the Poles, but requires unconditional submission, it is the indiscretion of their French and English friends that they must ascribe the severity of their fate. The interventionists thrust themselves into this Slavonic imbroglio most inconsiderately, and while in utter ignorance of the real nature of the question. They spoke and acted as if the entire Polish nation was in arms against Russia. They consigned to oblivion this important fact, that it was an insurrection of the aristocracy and of the democracy of the towns, and that the mass of the peasantry, who constitute in Poland the vast majority of the population, were not only quiescent, but even devoted to Russia—devoted to her because she had raised them from the degradation of serfs to the dignity of freemen, and had secured to them possession of the soil, as well as personal liberty.

The very mode of warfare adopted by the insurgents demonstrates that the great body of the people are not engaged in the insurrection. The guerrilla system answers in certain circumstances; but when a nation rises to strike for its rights, it is not generally in petty bands, and from inaccessible fastnesses, that it carries on the contest. That was not the way the American people waged war against England in the days of the Revolution; nor was it thus that the Poles themselves conducted their struggle for independence in 1830; and the tenacity with which the present insurgents cling to guerrilla warfare, and avoid pitched battles in the open field, is a virtual admission that they are numerically weak, and that the strength of the masses is not on their side.

Yet with these facts staring them in the face, the Western Powers assumed to be the patrons of the insurgents, addressed menacing remonstrances to Russia, and by their language and attitude led the too sanguine Poles to conclude that if diplomacy failed, they were sure of material aid from their new friends. But the interventionists have received the Russian ultimatum; they are now conscious that diplomacy has proved abortive, but have they the slightest intention of espousing the cause, and realizing the expectations of the insurgents?

A great fuss has indeed been made by certain European journals, because of the recent appearance in the *Moniteur* of the address of the Polish insurgent Government to Prince CZARTORYSKI. It is inferred from the publication of such a document in the French official organ, that NAPOLÉON is about to cast prudence to the winds and to recognize the nationality of Poland. As that astute knave, however, has not ventured to recognize the Confederate Government, which maintains great armies in the field, and which has a public, though not a legitimate existence, it is hardly probable that he meditates the recognition of a Government which has no military force at its disposal, save guerrilla bands, and which fears even to show itself in the light of day.

Acknowledging the Polish insurgent Government would be but a prelude to a war with Russia, and NAPOLÉON has certainly no intention of provoking such a war without the assurance of aid from Austria and England. This assurance he cannot get, and therefore has been attached to the appearance of said address in the *Moniteur* than it deserves, and that, notwithstanding the occurrence of that alarming phenomenon, the Poles will be left to their fate. The Czar, however, has no reason to regret the officiousness of the interventionists, since the ability of his diplomats has rendered him victorious over them in the arena of controversy, while his own firmness has inspired them with respect, and restored to Russia her former prestige.

POLITICAL ROBERTS FOR SHELLEY.—The *World* of yesterday had another of its ridiculous articles on political economy. It says: "On the whole, like those of Mr. CROOK, who

supposes, not being of a character that must be paid, it would be worse for us to be out of debt three or four thousand millions than to be in debt to that amount"—which is an inference about as honest from a statement about as true as the usual inferences and statements of the *World*. It further says: "This doctrine being the basis, we should like to see a calculation of the probable eventual price of gold, when purchased with obligations of a character that 'need not be paid.' The 'probable eventual price of gold' is a theme upon which the *World* has been harping for two years; but as experience and analysis have proved all its past efforts to be out of tune, its present or future attempts are utterly unworthy of notice. We cannot lumber our columns with further specimens of the maunderings and dishonest speculations of the *World* on this question; but really if such gossams of political economy can find teleration, we shall next expect to see our publishers competing for a 'treatise on thorough bass, written by a chimpanzee, with the tip of his tail dipped in tracle."

## Prussian Politics.

The Prussian atmosphere is full of political rumors. It is said that the dissolution of the Diet was not the work of VON BISMARCK, but the tale is that it was brought about in this way. One of the artifices employed by him to maintain his position consists in isolating the King, and preventing all intercourse between him and those who would be likely to enlighten his ignorance. Now, though WILLIAM may be conscious of the surveillance exercised over him, he does not wish others to be cognizant of it. It happened, while he was at Gastein, that he unexpectedly met Baron AUERSWALD, one of his oldest friends, on the promenade. "What," exclaimed the King, "you here, and don't come to see me?" "I called twice, your Majesty, but was twice refused admission." WILLIAM made no reply, yet hardly was he back to Carlsbad when he ordered the decree dissolving the Chambers to be drawn up, without consultation with his Premier. His Majesty seems in fact to be growing somewhat weary of the ministerial fetters. Putting aside altogether the necessity which inclines him to conciliate his people, he has recently experienced certain slights at their hands that have annoyed him considerably. During his homeward journey to Berlin, the Corporations of several of the towns through which he passed refused him a public reception, and even had the boldness to adopt resolutions to that effect. This evidence of his waning popularity not all the vigilance of VON BISMARCK could conceal from the King, who doubtless was not mistaken as to the real cause of it.

But though the influence of the Minister over his master may be declining, and though he may have been no party to the dissolution of the Chambers, still he is determined to turn that event to profitable account. It is even said that he will have the audacity to ask the new Diet to sanction his ordinances against the Press, and that he hopes to maintain them, despite their odious nature, through the want of harmony in the action of the rival Houses. The Lower Chamber will of course reject these arbitrary acts, but what of that? if the *Herrenhaus* can be prevailed on to approve them, since in that case, the wily Premier will attain his object, the veto of both bodies being necessary to the repeal of obnoxious laws.

The game which VON BISMARCK means to play may, however, prove a dangerous one. The recent acquittal of the seven editors who were indicted for attempting to excite dissatisfaction against the Government by their anti-ordinance declaration, and the political programme put forth by the Fortschritt party, demonstrate that the Courts and the people are resolved to stand up for liberty. The Prussian Liberals have taken a leaf from the Russell diplomacy, and have compressed their demands into "six points": 1. *Withdrawal* of June ordinances on the Press. 2. *Guarantee* of the Constitution by a law of ministerial responsibility. 3. *Reform* of the *Herrenhaus*. 4. *Acknowledgment* by the Government of the rights of the Chambers with respect to the Budget. 5. *Reorganization* of the army in the popular sense, with service for two years only. 6. *Convocation* of a German Parliament chosen by direct election.

Such is the popular programme—such will be the programme of the opposition in the new Chambers. But what course will the King take in relation to this Prussian Bill of Rights? As a constitutional monarch, how can he refuse to cancel the June ordinances? How can he refuse to sanction a law proclaiming the responsibility of ministers? How can he refuse to acknowledge the right of the Chambers to exercise control over the budget? But over and above the concession of these claims, the people must have a peace-offering, and the monarch must provide it. That perverse minister, who has indicted so many evils on the kingdom, and bred so much ill feeling between sovereign and subject, must be the victim, and the King himself must immolate him on the National altar. To perfect the reconciliation between King and people, VON BISMARCK must be dismissed, and some statesman put in his place who will respect the Constitution and have the confidence of the country. In the short time which will elapse ere the opening of the new Diet, WILLIAM will have to make up his mind to do one of three things: either to grant the necessary concessions, or to retain his minister, dissolve the Chambers, and continue to rule as a despot, or to resign the sceptre to the Crown Prince, and retire into private life.

## Thanksgiving in Illinois.

CHICAGO, Friday, Oct. 9.  
Gov. YATES, of Illinois, has appointed the last Thursday in November next as a day of thanksgiving.

## The Bremen Outward Bound.

CARL RACE, Friday, Oct. 9.  
The steamer *Bremen* passed the Cape at 10 P. M. Wednesday.



OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE

Admiral in Baltimore. The People of Baltimore are to be congratulated for their patriotic and patriotic spirit. The People of Baltimore are to be congratulated for their patriotic and patriotic spirit.

Washington, D. C., Wednesday, Oct. 7, 1863. From officers and others who have recently been on duty at the extreme front, I gather some facts and incidents which may be of interest to your readers.

Picking generally is anything but an agreeable duty to perform, especially when there is an active, wide-awake enemy to look after, ready to make a target of the first head exposed, or to take advantage of any neglect of duty. At the present time, however, the enemy, particularly on the Lower Rappahannock, has relaxed into their normal state, and while the greatest vigilance is exercised on both sides, and stupendous efforts are made to capture stragglers and negligent pickets, still, by common consent, picket duty has been suspended, and there is a kind of community of feeling established which, if not exactly in accordance with the regulations, is nevertheless a relief to the soldiers and creditable to human nature.

The picket duty is now being performed by the regular troops, and the pickets are now being performed by the regular troops, and the pickets are now being performed by the regular troops.

Volunteering is going forward slowly in this State for the old regiment. Gen. Farnsworth is raising a cavalry brigade in this State, and is meeting with gratifying success. Gov. Yates has received authority to raise a colored regiment, and the work of recruiting is already commencing with favorable prospects.

The subject of the establishment of an Agricultural College, having for a foundation the land grant of Congress, was discussed at length at the meetings of the Society. The amount of land which this State is entitled to under the law, is 450,000 acres, which will have to be located by scrip, as there are only about 1,400 acres of public land in Illinois, in detached spots.

The rebel army has been defeated by the Union army, and the rebel army has been defeated by the Union army, and the rebel army has been defeated by the Union army.

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OUR RUSSIAN CORRESPONDENCE

The Russian Ambassador in Baltimore. The Russian Ambassador in Baltimore is to be congratulated for his patriotic and patriotic spirit. The Russian Ambassador in Baltimore is to be congratulated for his patriotic and patriotic spirit.

Baltimore, Monday, Oct. 6, 1863. The Harbor was especially enlivened, yesterday, by the formal visit of the Committee from Baltimore to the Russian Ambassador.

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES

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## The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1863.

## Amusements for this evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—STOCK AND WHEAT.—INDIAN  
GAMES.—BOY AND GIRL.—ALL HOUSES—  
DANCING PERFORMANCES, GUEST, &c., at 13 and 15  
clock P. M.

WALLACK'S.—ROSEDALE, OR, THE RIFLE BALL.  
NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE GLENNER.  
WINTER GARDEN.—THE GLASS.  
ALHAMBRA PAVILION.—THE BROTHERS ARAB.  
PARK THEATRE.—(Brooklyn)—JOHN OF PARIS.—MORSE,  
LY. CALL.  
GRAND CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.—(No. 585 Broadway.)  
OLYMPIC.—MARRIED DAUGHTERS.—BROTHER AND SISTER.

## THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the New-York Times (Daily) is Three  
Cents, except on the Sunday morning edition, which is  
Five Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price is per annum—in-  
cluding the Sunday morning edition, it is \$10.

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Two copies one year.....5 00  
Five copies one year.....12 00  
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Three copies one year.....5 00  
Ten copies one year.....15 00  
Twenty copies one year.....25 00

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SUNDAY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for the first  
year. To any one sending a Club of Fifty, the DAILY  
TIMES will be sent gratis for one year. Address  
H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

## THE REBELLION.

Affairs with the Army of the Potomac again  
commence to be exciting. For some days past  
the apparent concentration of a strong rebel force  
in the vicinity of Madison Court House had been  
looked on with suspicion, and on Saturday morn-  
ing one of Gen. KILPATRICK's cavalry brigades  
was dispatched to reconnoitre in that direction.  
When near Robertson's River our troops met a  
large body of STUART's cavalry, and a fight was the  
result. The battle raged an hour, when KILPATRICK  
was compelled to fall back upon his infantry  
support. Another severe contest ensued, and,  
after a considerable number had been cap-  
tured, the infantry also gave way. This ill-  
fortune, however, was quickly retrieved by a  
detachment of cavalry, who retook nearly all  
the prisoners, when our whole force, stubbornly  
contesting every foot of the way, fell back  
toward Chulpepper. It is generally believed that  
the rebel movements signify an intention on the  
part of A. P. HILL's corps to change from our left  
front to the rear of our right, in order to cut  
our railroad communication, and measures are in  
progress to frustrate the scheme. Guerrilla parties  
are becoming more and more numerous. On  
Friday night, they were as close to our lines as  
Bailey's Cross Roads, Fall's Church and Minson's  
Hill, at each of which places they committed de-  
reditions. Washington was excited with rumors  
on Saturday and yesterday respecting retrograde  
movements on the part of LEE and the advance  
of MEADE, but nothing definite on either point  
has reached us.

A dispatch from Washington assures us that no  
further anxiety need be felt respecting the safety  
of the Army of the Cumberland, because of the  
failure of reinforcements to reach it. It is now  
positively asserted that the centre of Gen. ROS-  
CRANS' position has been made strong by the  
presence of fresh troops, and that both flanks of  
the army are now also fully protected. A private  
letter from Chattanooga, published in the Cluden-  
tial Gazette, states, upon the authority of inter-  
cepted rebel correspondence, that all of Gen.  
JOHNSTON's forces have been sent from Missis-  
sippi to reinforce Gen. BRAGG. On the 6th inst.  
Gen. MURKIN overtook the rebel cavalry below  
Shelbyville and routed them: 100 were left dead  
on the field, besides a large number of wounded.  
The sacking of Shelbyville by the rebels was as  
disastrous to friends as to foes; it was a wanton  
act, and as disgraceful as that of Lawrence.  
BRAGG's bombardment of Chattanooga was a  
farce. No injury at all was done to persons or  
property.

The fall is reported fairly in motion in the De-  
partment of the Gulf, and the probabilities are  
that Gen. BANKS will soon take the field. Prai-  
seworthy scouting has been done from Brehear  
City, and no enemy met, they having retreated  
rapidly at every advance of the Federal troops.  
The latest news is that Gen. FRANKLIN and his  
forces are in possession of Island, unthreatened.  
Twelve of a roving band of depredators have been  
captured at Baton Rouge, among them, HENRY,  
the famous "Nine Mile Bob," who has terrorized  
friend and foe, in that section, by murder and  
robbery. Our navy in the Gulf is very active, in  
the way of capturing of blockade runners. One prize  
is the British steamer Sir Tom Peel, built for the  
Portuguese trade, at a cost of £70,000. She had  
on board 900 bales of cotton, worth about \$250,000.  
Some singular facts in regard to English sym-  
pathy with the rebellion, it is thought, will be  
brought to light by her capture.

QUANTRELL has resumed his monstrous behavior  
in Kansas. The attack upon the Staff and body-  
guard of Gen. BLUNT near Fort Scott, was made by  
his band of marauders, and in this matter they  
fully sustained the infamous reputation which  
was lately achieved by them at Lawrence. As-  
suming the uniform of Union soldiers, three hun-  
dred of these scoundrels surprised Gen. BLUNT's  
small party and captured seventy-eight of the one  
hundred men composing it. These prisoners were  
afterwards brutally murdered, all of them having  
been found with bullet-holes through the head.  
Gen. BLUNT himself escaped, and meeting rein-  
forcements below Fort Scott, took command of them  
and went in pursuit of QUANTRELL.

A dispatch from Cairo, of the 9th inst., repre-  
sents that Gen. LEE, of Johnston's Staff, is con-  
centrating rebel force near Columbus, Miss. Es-  
tensive iron-works are there, and instant protec-  
tion of the place deemed necessary by the rebels.  
The rebels in Central Missouri, under CORRELL  
and SHELLEY, are reported by St. Louis dispatch  
to have interrupted telegraphic communication  
about thirty miles west of Jefferson City, on Fri-  
day last, having struck the Pacific Railroad at  
that point. Yesterday morning they had come  
eastward to within five miles of Tipton. It was  
not known whether any damage had been done to  
the Railroad. At Sedalia, active preparations  
were in progress for the defence of that post.

A sharp fight took place near Franklin, Ky., on  
Thursday, the 9th inst., between a cavalry brigade,  
under Gen. CROOK, and a portion of WHARTON's  
rebel cavalry. The latter were badly beaten;  
125 killed and wounded, 300 taken prisoner and  
four pieces of cannon captured.

A proclamation has been issued by Gov.  
BROWN, of Georgia, strongly protesting against  
the seizure of personal property for public pur-  
poses. He urges resistance to such arbitrary  
impressions of property as have been made.

## FROM EUROPE.

The steamship City of Baltimore, from Liver-

pool, Sept. 30, and Onondaga, Oct. 1, arrived  
Cape Race on Friday morning. The news is two  
days later. From the City of Baltimore telegraphed  
we learn that a report was current to the effect  
that the mission of ALEXANDER H. STARRS to  
France was to settle upon terms with the Em-  
peror for the recognition of the South on an em-  
ancipation basis. The London Times publishes an  
editorial remark, probably based upon the repre-  
sentations of Ex-Senator GWIS, formerly of Cal-  
ifornia, but recently of Richmond, Va., that the  
Golden State was desirous of seceding and joining  
the Mexican Empire. The delegation from Mexico  
were to have had an interview with MAXIMILIAN  
on the 3d, for the purpose of lending him the  
crown which he would formally accept. The  
proposition is said to have been made to the other  
Western Powers by England to ignore Russia's  
title to Poland, on the ground that she had violated  
the treaties of 1815. The late speech of  
Senator SUMNER, on our Foreign Relations, had  
been generally commented on by the Eng-  
lish Press. Mr. MASON had at last left London  
for Paris. The latest commercial advices via  
Queenstown report the Liverpool Cotton market  
firmer, but prices unchanged. Provisions were  
also firm, but Breadstuffs remained quiet. Con-  
sole closed at 93 for money.

## GENERAL NEWS.

It is a singular fact that while not a single  
accident has occurred to the guns on board the  
Frisco and Menominee, five of Gen. OILMAN's  
guns of the same calibre as those used by the  
navy, have exploded or become damaged since  
the siege of Charleston began. Experienced  
naval officers explain this by the fact that the  
projectiles need to be monitored were "slashed"  
or ground before being rammed home.

The Rebel steamer Almaz, Com-  
mander P. ZALAZKO, in 37 days from Kiel, arrived  
yesterday. She is a screw vessel of 1,485 tons,  
and engines of 380 horse power. Her armament  
consists of 500 guns, and her crew of 182 officers  
and men.

A letter from Bridgton, Me., dated Oct. 1, an-  
nounces the arrival of the Thirty-third New  
Jersey regiment at this place. This regiment  
was in the advance of the force which left Wash-  
ington some time ago to reinforce ROSCRANS,  
it may safely be inferred that the main detachment  
under Gen. HOOKER reached its destination sev-  
eral days ago.

Captain EDWARD F. YOUNG, of the fourth reg-  
iment heavy artillery, N. Y. S. V., has been  
promoted by Gov. SEYMOUR to the position of  
Major of that regiment, for meritorious conduct.  
A little son of Gen. W. T. SHERMAN, nine years  
of age, died at Memphis on the 3d inst.

Breadstuffs were quite active on Saturday at  
the kind of grain, which were freely purchased  
on speculation, chiefly on Western account. Pro-  
visions were generally in lively demand; Pork  
and Lard were dearer. Groceries were quiet.  
Hay, Hides, Hides, Hides, Hides, Wool and  
Tobacco were selling freely. A fair inquiry ex-  
isted for Fruit, Herring, Leths, Lime, Oils and  
Seeds. Freighters were inactive. There were 627  
vessels of all classes in port.

## The Fall Elections.

State elections take place to-morrow in  
Pennsylvania and Ohio. Both will be of the  
utmost interest and importance, as embodying  
the verdict of two of the largest and most  
powerful States in the Union upon the ques-  
tion of prosecuting the war until the military  
power of the rebel Confederacy is completely  
broken. The canvas in both States has been  
conducted with vigor and energy, and it is  
scarcely possible that the issue should not be  
distinctly and generally understood. No in-  
telligent man can doubt that if the rebellion  
is to be quelled at all, it must be by force of  
arms. No peace can possibly be had except  
by giving up the Union or by beating the rebel  
armies. The country must take its choice  
between these two methods. Either of these  
ways will give us peace. If we concede in-  
dependence to the rebels, they will stop fight-  
ing, because they will then have gained  
what they are fighting for. If we destroy  
their armies and occupy their strong military  
positions, they will stop because they can't  
help themselves.

The Government has made its choice be-  
tween these two modes. It decides on con-  
quering a peace. It has resolved not to con-  
sent to a severance of the Union, nor to con-  
cede independence to the Southern States,  
nor to permit the Government to be over-  
thrown and the Constitution destroyed. It  
will resist the rebels just so long as they  
remain in arms against the Union. And the  
question which Ohio and Pennsylvania de-  
cide to-morrow, is whether the people of those  
great States will sustain them in so doing.  
As always happens at every election, the most  
atrocious and determined efforts are made to  
evade the real issue. In Ohio, the oppo-  
nents of the Government are running  
VALLANDIGHAM for Governor on the ground of  
his martyrdom. He was arrested by military  
authority without due process of law, and was  
not allowed to urge soldiers to desert, to stir  
up hostility against the Government, and to  
act as agent of the rebels in Ohio with im-  
punity. In Pennsylvania, loud complaints are  
also made of the violation of personal rights,  
and of sundry other acts of the Administra-  
tion. But these efforts to blind the people to  
the real issue will not succeed. The nature  
of the contest is understood, and in the main  
the result will be a fair index of the will of  
the people—quite as fair as can ever be ex-  
pected in any election.

It is foolish to make predictions on the eve  
of events. But we have strong confidence  
that both these States will elect the Union  
candidates. The canvass has been thorough;  
the discussions have been full and able, and  
we have no doubt that the people in both  
States are in favor, by very large majorities,  
of sustaining the Government in continuing  
the contest with the rebels until it is crowned  
by a decisive Union victory. If this proves to  
be true, and both these States elect the Union  
ticket, the task of the Union party in this  
State will be easy. New-York will stand by  
their side in the same noble cause, and a vic-  
tory in these three States will render foreign  
intervention impossible and practically end  
the rebellion. The language of the Richmond  
rebel Press for the last few weeks has left no  
doubt that the sole reliance of DAVIS and his  
confederates has been upon foreign aid and  
the active development of sympathy in the  
Northern States. All hope of the first has  
vanished. The last would disappear before  
Union triumph in Ohio, Pennsylvania and  
New-York.

A PERSONAL EXPLANATION.—FERDINAND WOOD,  
in a letter from Washington dated the 9th, de-  
clares that he has "had any interest in or con-  
nection with any business transaction, direct  
or indirect, with the South for the last ten  
years." This denial is made in consequence  
of the publication of Mr. G. B. LAMAR's letter

for running the blockade, and for supplying  
the ship and cargo to take charge of the  
whole business, to share expenses equally,  
and then to divide the profits, Wood's share  
in the transaction being simply to "negotiate"  
for "permission, tacit or written," to run the  
blockade—in plain English, to bribe the offi-  
cers of the blockading squadron. As the let-  
ter was intercepted on its way, it of  
course never reached Mr. Wood's hands; if  
it had, we have no reason to doubt that he  
would have been quite as indignant that any  
gentleman with whom he "dined in 1861"  
should make him such a proposition, as he  
now is that the letter should have been in-  
tercepted, opened and given to the newspa-  
pers. We beg to assure him, however, not-  
withstanding the very natural doubt which he  
expresses, that the letter is genuine. If it  
could do him or the public any particular  
good, and we were at liberty to do so, we  
should gladly satisfy his curiosity as to the  
manner in which the document missed its  
destination, and reached our hands instead of  
his. As it is, however, he must excuse us  
for not doing so.

Rebel Strategy in Tennessee and Vir-  
ginia—Grounds for Caution.

The present aspect of military affairs is  
one which may well absorb the most earnest  
attention of the official managers of the war.  
The very fact that the rebels are really hard  
pressed engages them the more to make good  
by strategem what they have already lost by  
force. In the mere hard pounding of actual  
battles we are not afraid to put any of our  
armies against an equal force of theirs; but  
it must be acknowledged that in the uses  
and wiles of war, in combinations prepared  
with an admirable secrecy and executed with  
marvelous celerity, they have always excelled.  
This is a moment peculiarly favorable for a  
new and unexpected military coup, and we  
have very little doubt that they are now lay-  
ing a mine whose explosion will startle the  
country, and may do much to restore the  
rebel military status to the height at which it  
stood before our Summer successes.

The whole country is now looking toward  
Chattanooga as the point at which the storm  
of war will next burst forth. Ever since the  
battle in Northern Georgia, now three weeks  
ago, all the energies of the Government have  
been directed to forwarding reinforcements to  
Gen. ROSCRANS, that may enable him to with-  
stand any new effort the rebels may make to  
dislodge him from that stronghold. It is no se-  
cret that both the armies of Gen. MEADE and  
of Gen. GRANT have been drawn upon to  
strengthen ROSCRANS, and indeed the coun-  
try learned first through the Richmond papers  
that two corps had been sent from the Army  
of the Potomac into Tennessee. These heavy  
additions to the Army of the Cumberland  
have insured its ability to hold its own.

There are but two methods by which  
the rebels can hope to dislodge ROSCRANS  
from Chattanooga—by a direct attack  
and by a flank movement. The time has  
now gone by when the former can safely  
be attempted. It might have been possible  
if made by BRAGG promptly on the heels of  
the repulse at Chickamauga. But the inter-  
vening time has enabled the Union General  
to strengthen his position artificially,  
and to receive such numerical addi-  
tions to his strength, that prudence  
will rule out any rebel assault on his  
position. The only means left them,  
therefore, is to attempt a turning  
movement on the one or the other  
flank of ROSCRANS. But the geographical  
and strategic relations of the region in  
which they would have to operate give the  
Union commander powerful protection against  
such a movement, and render it extremely  
hazardous on the part of the rebels. ROS-  
CRANS' right wing is strongly covered by the  
Lookout range, running from Chattanooga to  
Gadsden, Ala., over which a rebel force would  
have to pass by roads of which there are  
only three or four, all of which have been  
rendered impracticable. The left wing is  
more exposed naturally, but the whole flank  
is carefully observed. ROSCRANS' left con-  
nects with BURNETT's right, and all the fords  
and mountain passes are guarded in force.

If these facts have all the weight here at-  
tributed to them, they result in reducing the  
rebel army before Chattanooga to the defen-  
sive. And this is precisely the fact which  
of all others it is most important definitely to  
know. For if the rebel chiefs really have  
agreed that their opportunity in Tennessee  
has gone by—that, considering the strength  
of the position which the Union commander  
holds, and the number of troops that have  
been accumulated for its defence, neither a  
front nor flank offensive movement can be  
risked—and shall have assigned to BRAGG  
a merely defensive rôle, as is now conjectured  
has been done—this determination un-  
doubtedly alters the whole complexion of their  
military combinations. What shape they will  
assume, it is of course impossible to pen-  
etrate, except by the light which the prob-  
abilities of the greatest advantage  
throw on the problem. But supposing they,  
with the utmost secrecy and celerity,  
return the troops drawn from Virginia and  
put them once more into the hands of Gen.  
LEE. In the meantime the two corps sent  
from our Potomac army remain in Tennessee,  
and BRAGG makes vigorous demonstrations  
on the Union communications to keep ROS-  
CRANS employed. When all is ready, LEE  
again advances, repeating the strategy of  
June last; with the Potomac army depleted  
as it is, what are the prospects?

We cannot pretend to say that any such  
movement will actually take place; but we  
do say that it is quite within the range  
of probability, and of rebel precedent.  
We hope that we are not to interpret the  
unusually rebel movements in Virginia,  
looking toward another flank attack on  
MEADE, whereof the telegraph to-day gives  
report, as signifying that the rebels are even  
now putting or preparing to put into exec-  
ution this design. But we repeat that there

was a time when the situation required  
a more wary watch on the part of the  
military authorities.

The Draft Vindicated—Failure of Vol-  
unteering in New-Jersey.

The argument which the Copperheads  
chiefly plied in their opposition to the Gov-  
ernment draft, was its absolute uselessness.  
They protested with all their vehemence that  
the wants of the army could be easily sup-  
plied by volunteering, stimulated by reason-  
able bounties. It was, as they represented,  
simply a love of oppression and tyranny that  
impelled the Government to impose compul-  
sory army service upon the free citizen.  
They used this pretence, as a lash of in-  
sult, to drive the people into phreny. This  
was the thing, as used by the demagogues  
of this City in the Press, on the platform, and at  
the street corners, which produced the terri-  
ble July riots.

New-Jersey was the favorite reference, as  
proof that the draft was not a necessity.  
Gov. PARKER had stated to President LINCOLN  
that his State could furnish the required quo-  
ta by volunteering, and had asked the priv-  
ilege of employing that method. The President,  
with characteristic liberality, consented that  
the trial should be made; and New-Jersey  
was left to raise its quota in its own way.  
It was an object, of course, for the Copperheads  
of that State to discredit the Government  
measure of conscription; and they set about  
the work of securing voluntary enlistments  
with a good deal of energy. In the larger  
towns of the State, by means of enormous  
bounties, and by drawing freely upon the an-  
perpetuous population of New-York City and  
Philadelphia, they made considerable pro-  
gress. This progress was at once cited as a  
demonstration that a compulsory draft was  
needless, and an unequalled outrage. The  
most was made of it.

Well, now, the time asked by Gov. PARKER  
has expired—in fact, long since expired—and  
what is the result? The result is an order  
from the Provost-Marshal-General that a  
draft shall be commenced in the State of  
New-Jersey next week, to secure its quota  
for the National armies under the President's  
call of last Spring. It is found that volun-  
teering in New-Jersey has ceased almost en-  
tirely; that the enlistments have been con-  
fined mainly to the large towns, and that the  
quota of the State is still deficient by thou-  
sands. There stands the stubborn fact.  
Were these men ordinary demagogues, it  
would confound them. But with their amount  
of brass, it will not even confuse them.

If supplying State quotas by volunteering  
within a reasonable time is practicable any-  
where at this stage of the war, it should be in  
New-Jersey. It is a compact and thickly  
populated State, abounding with large towns  
with a floating population, and in the imme-  
diate neighborhood of the largest cities of the  
country, and having an amount of wealth  
quite exceeding, in proportion, that of most  
of the other States. Thus it has a peculiar  
advantage in having at command the sort  
of population most apt to enlist, and the  
money wherewith to offer the largest boun-  
ties. Moreover, there was, in this case, the  
special stimulus of a great political advan-  
tage to be gained by the Gov-  
ernment and the party which undertook this  
method of discrediting the Government  
measure. Had New-Jersey effectually and  
promptly carried out what Gov. PARKER  
promised for her, it would have  
furnished a pretty strong reason for  
concluding that after all President LIN-  
COLN was mistaken in assuming that the  
conscription, so-called, was a necessity.  
The opposition to him would have gained a  
more respectable argument than has ever yet  
been available, and would have been redee-  
med, in great measure, from its odious char-  
acter of mere faction. If, with all these advan-  
tages and incentives, New-Jersey has failed  
in its attempt to raise its quota by volun-  
teering, it is certain that this system has ceased  
to be a practicable one anywhere, and the  
wisdom of the National Enrollment Act is  
triumphantly established.

The truth is, that all this hostility to the  
conscription came, not from any dissatisfaction  
with it simply as a war measure, but from  
dissatisfaction with the war itself. Direct  
opposition to the war was long ago found to  
be unpopular and damaging; and the study  
has ever since been how to force a conclusion  
to the war by indirect means. It was obvi-  
ous that nothing could be more effective to  
this end than a prevention of any new supply  
of the army. Therefore, primarily, a most  
strenuous resistance was made against the  
employment of the freedmen of the South as  
soldiers. Every abusive term in the vocabulary  
was cast against the Government for avail-  
ing itself of this source of supply. Then  
similar opposition was shown to the enlistment  
of Northern blacks. Every wretched prej-  
udice was stirred up against this class of our  
population, and with each effect that it is  
doubtful whether a colored regiment, even at  
this day, could pass through our streets on  
their way to the theatre of war, without  
drawing upon themselves the fury of a mob.  
Gov. SEYMOUR himself, in his official capacity,  
repelled an application by a delegation of  
colored men to aid in the organization of a  
colored regiment for active service.

The National enrollment measure, or what  
is usually termed the Con-  
scription bill, was in the beginning  
denounced as unconstitutional. The most  
was made of that pretext, until it was dis-  
covered that it had no chance with the Courts.  
Then the resistance of the people was invoked  
against the measure, as being a gratuitous  
and intolerable oppression of the poor man.  
This pretence was pressed with unbounded  
impudence, and at last brought on the New-  
York riots. Those riots it was hoped would  
drive the Government from any further at-  
tempt to carry out the act. Gov. SEYMOUR  
did his best to convince the Government that  
perseverance in enforcing the law would be ruin-  
ous. But the Government did persist. There  
was then no alternative, but the *habes corpus*

adage, whereby any petty Justice should  
discharge conscripted soldiers, at his  
pleasure, on a quibble. But an end was  
soon made of this by the President's procla-  
mation suspending the writ, as far as regards  
all persons amenable to military law, in ac-  
cordance with authority given him by act of  
Congress, under the Constitution. All meth-  
ods of resistance have thus been exhausted.  
The purpose throughout has been to keep  
down the strength of the army, and compel  
an abandonment of the war. It has all been  
in vain. The army has been largely rein-  
forced, the war is moving steadily and sur-  
ely to its triumphant consummation, and Cop-  
perheadism is sinking into an abyss of in-  
famy.

## Amusements.

The *revue* of Miss KILLGROO on Friday night  
in Vaux's charming Opera of "Riquetleto," was cer-  
tainly the leading event of Mr. MAXWELL's opening  
week at the Academy of Music. "Roberto De-  
verreux" was not a success, and the second per-  
formance was received as tamely as the first. This  
result is attributable mainly to Signor BALLINI, who has  
the misfortune to be always sick when any special  
effort is expected at his hands. The rôle which he  
had to abandon on Wednesday night is one of the  
strong features of the opera, and would have  
displayed his grand voice to the greatest perfection. As  
it was the public yawned, felt disappointed, and  
went home grumbling about Donizetti, forgetting  
that it was the singer, and not the composer, who was  
at fault. On Wednesday the "house" was neither  
so full nor so well attended as on Friday, when Miss Kill-  
groo returned to ear stage, and achieved, what she is  
always entitled to, a genuine artistic success. Her  
performance of the difficult rôle of the heroine was  
characterized by the most graceful perception of its  
dramatic opportunities, and by a complete and thor-  
ough interpretation of the music. We were glad to  
remark that the lady's voice was stronger and more  
maneuverable than we ever remember to have heard  
it. The protracted bronchial trouble which pre-  
vented her single last season has happily terminated  
without ill consequences, and the long rest which  
has necessitated seems indeed to have been of posi-  
tive benefit to her. The opera was excellently ren-  
dered by the company. Signor MASSELOTT sang  
superbly, and brought down a torrent of applause as  
an introduced tenor from "I Lombardi" (La mis-  
sericordia). Signor BASSI sustained the part of the  
Jester with a great deal of dramatic ability, and  
Miss STRAIN, although her voice lacks color, sang  
the contralto part very well. The orchestra and  
chorus were thoroughly good; indeed the performance  
was all that could be desired or expected of the  
forces now at the Academy, and will, we hope, be  
repeated. To-night Vaux's "Ernani" will be pro-  
duced. This opera was given, it will be remembered,  
with immense effect last season.

Flattering accounts of the reception of Mr.  
AMSCOV's German opera come to us from Bat-  
timore. The initial performance attracted an enor-  
mous crowd, and seems to have passed off very suc-  
cessfully. The German critics of the Monumental  
City came out strong on the occasion, and seem to be  
of the opinion that there is now nothing but the de-  
luge left worth speaking of.

The opening of the Olympic games to have  
pleased and disappointed every eye. Of the theatre  
there is but one opinion—it is thoroughly alarming;  
of the games, it is generally conceded that they were  
of the occasion. We are glad to hear that a  
local hurricane is in preparation. It is in much  
works that Mrs. JANE WOOD is seen to the greatest  
advantage. Additions will, we suppose, be made  
to the company now that the deficiencies are apparent.  
In the meantime, we will direct attention to an ex-  
cellent point in the management of the front of the  
house; this is in keeping the states open so that free  
access can be had to the reserved seats during any  
part of the performance. At other theatres it is  
customary to fill up these seats, and an establish-  
ment an effective blockade—much more difficult  
to run than the one at Charleston. Apart from  
the inconvenience of this arrangement, there is real  
danger in thus obstructing the natural ventilities of  
the building. In case of fire it would be physically  
impossible for the audience to make its escape. In  
view of a calamity that might so easily occur, it is  
surly duty of the authorities to prohibit the fill-  
ing of the aisles, and to insist that they shall be kept  
open, as at Mrs. JANE WOOD's Olympic. That lady  
is entitled to much credit for setting a good example.  
May the other managers follow it.

The friends and pupils of the late HERMAN A.  
WOLLENHAUT will be glad to hear that a grand mem-  
orial concert to that esteemed musician will take  
place at Irving Hall, on the 28th of October. The  
affair is in the hands of a competent Committee, and  
there is no doubt that it will result in a substantial  
testimony of the regard in which Mr. WOLLENHAUT  
was held by the public and the profession.

MISS KIMBLELEY will read SHAKESPEARE'S  
"Midsummer Night's Dream," at Irving Hall, on  
Tuesday evening, the 25th inst. The whole of Man-  
derson's music will be performed, under the direc-  
tion of Mr. THEODORE THOMAS.

MR. ROBERT STORREY'S "Heweth" will shortly  
be revived at Irving Hall. Miss MARIETTA HAZEN will  
recite the poem; the choruses will be rendered by  
the "Singsong" and the solos by Messrs.  
CAPLIN, CAMPBELL and Mrs. MOTT.

The Gottschalk concert commence at the  
same establishment on Monday next, the 19th.  
The manager, Mr. MAX SEYMOUR, has had the mis-  
fortune to engage Signor BASSI, who will appear  
at these entertainments. That excellent tenor will  
receive a warm welcome on his return to the City.  
We hear, with much pleasure, that he is likely to  
appear in opera at the Academy of Music.

The announcements at the various places of  
amusement to-night are as follows: At Mr. WALLACK'S  
theatre, the new and highly successful drama called  
"Rosedale;" at the Olympic, the burletta called  
"Brother and Sister;" and the melodramas called  
"Married Daughters;" at the Winter Garden Mr.  
EDWIN BOON in the play of "Ruy Blas;" at the Al-  
hambra, the play of "The Two Orphans;" at the  
Park Theatre, (Brooklyn), the comic opera of  
"John of Paris;" at Barnum's Museum, the ghost-  
piece called "Edric the Dane;" and at the Alhambra  
Pavilion, Fourteenth-street, a splendid equestrian  
performance, and the first appearance of Mme. MAX  
MACARE.

MR. STEPHEN MARETT (Jeanne Pipes, of Pipe-  
ville), is about starting on his lecturing tour, having  
prepared a humorous and diverting monologue en-  
titled, "Drifting About," embracing, among other  
graphic sketches, his well-known comic imitations of  
celebrities here and abroad.

## PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

Grand Union Demonstration in Philadelphia  
—The Election.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Oct. 11.  
The Union demonstration in this city last evening  
was the grandest and most imposing affair of the  
kind I have ever seen. A procession met at the Cen-  
tral Hotel, and in the evening there was an im-  
mense meeting on Independence Square, numbering  
certainly not less than 15,000 or 20,000, over which  
Mayor HAVAS presided, and which was addressed in  
brief speeches by Gen. BURNETT, H. J. RAYMOND, Mr.  
MAXWELL, and several others. After this a magni-  
ficent torchlight procession marched through the city,  
attended by numerous bands of music and its path-  
way illumined by brilliant displays of fireworks.  
At least forty or fifty thousand persons must have  
participated in this splendid demonstration of the  
Union men of Philadelphia.

The canvass in this city, as well as throughout the  
State, has been exceedingly animated and vigorous.  
The public meetings in all sections have been very

large and very successful. Gov. CURTIS has en-  
voked the whole State's sympathy, and the State  
Central Committee, of which Mr. McMANUS,  
Esq., is Chairman, and Dr. F. T. LAMAR, Secretary,  
has labored with great spirit and untiring industry in  
securing a perfect and effective organization of the  
Union men. The signs of the times are promising,  
and we all hope for the best results.

## NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.  
WASHINGTON, Sunday, Oct. 11.

Rumors again fly thick and fast regarding retro-  
grade movements of LEE's army, and advance move-  
ments of MEADE's army. Of the first, nothing definite  
is known, and of the last, nothing definite can be  
said.

## GOLD ACCUMULATING.

Gold is accumulating rapidly in the Treasury, and  
will be kept there until specie payments are resumed,  
except at the recurring periods of the payment of in-  
terest on the public debt.

## AFFAIRS OF LEE'S ARMY.

Thursday's despatches from Lee's army report that  
only two divisions of LOONESTRICK's corps were sent to  
BRAGG—PICKENS' division, which was so badly used  
at Gettysburg, being left behind. None of A. P.  
HILL's men were sent. One division of EVANS' corps  
was first sent to Charleston, and subsequently to  
Bacon, thus leaving in front of the Army of the Po-  
tomac about 40,000 men, or two corps. The command-  
ing General's headquarters were at Orange Court-  
house on Friday, but Lee has lately spent a large  
portion of his time at Richmond.

THE OUBROW-HUNTER LIEBEL IN COURT.  
The day of grace generously accorded by the  
Court, to District-Attorney CARROLL, to sustain  
upon COMPTON GUZOWSKI the authenticity and publica-  
tion of the alleged libel against Chief Clerk HUNTER,  
of the State Department, was wasted. The prosecution,  
vastly to its astonishment, was brought flat upon its  
knees, by the refusal of Judge CARTER to let the  
"Diary," containing the libel, be read to the jury,  
on manifestly the utterly immaterial testimony  
(which only had been adduced) first, that the Com-  
ptroller-General's name was printed on the title-page of  
the book; second, that the Court had once been a clerk  
in the State Department; third, that the Court had  
lived in Washington; fourth, that the Court had  
shown two different book-binders loose and un-  
ranged proof-sheets of what he called a "Diary,"  
which he wished to have bound consecutively. The  
District-Attorney, with a rhetorical effusion of  
innocent generosity, informed the Court that he  
should enter a *nolle prosequi*. The Court, to the as-  
tonishment of the District-Attorney, had the amuse-  
ment of the audience and bar, informed that pro-  
secuting but not persecuting officer, that he could not  
do any such thing, but must











## AMUSEMENTS

**NIBLO'S GARDEN.**  
 Leaves and Maudie, the new play of Mr. Wm. Whelan.  
 THE HOUSE CROWDED NIGHTLY BY THE LATEST  
 PART.  
**THIS (Monday) EVENING, Oct. 12, 1888,**  
 by particular request, at  
**MOST POSITIVELY**  
**FOR THE LAST NIGHT OF THIS SEASON,**  
**EDWIN FOREST**  
 will reappear as **SPARTACUS,**  
 in Dr. Bird's great American tragedy of  
**THE GLADIATOR,**  
 which will be placed on the stage for  
**EVERY ADVANTAGE OF COSTUME AND**  
**SCENERY,**  
 and supported by an **EXCELLENT CAST,**  
 including  
**Mr. J. McCULLOUGH,** **Mr. J. W. COLLIER,**  
**Mrs. J. H. ALLEN** and **Mr. J. G. BURNETT,**  
 and **Miss FOSBIL.**  
 Conductor..... **Mr. Harvey B. Dodworth**  
 In consequence of the pronounced success of

THE FESTIVAL  
 in the part of Games.  
**GAMEA: O. OF THE JEWISH MOTHER.**  
 It will be repeated for the 14th time on  
**TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 13, 1883.**  
 Seats may be secured at the Box Office  
**THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE.**

---

**WINTER GARDEN.**  
**FIRST APPEARANCE**  
 of  
**EDWIN BOOTH.**  
 in a  
 NEW CHARACTER!  
**MONDAY, OCTOBER 12,**  
 will be presented the drama of  
**BUY BLAS,**  
 in which  
**EDWIN BOOTH**  
 will sustain for **THE FIRST TIME**  
 in New York, the character of  
**BUY BLAS,**  
 supported by  
**Mr. L. P. BARRETT.**

Bazan, and a powerful testimonial, embracing the name  
 of Miss Ada Clifton, Mrs. Hinde, Floyd, Messrs. Vinson  
 Bowers, H. M. Devasan, Ewerie, E. J. Deas, Deas  
 son, Hinde, &c. After which the screaming furies of  
 A THUMPING LEGION  
 Jerry Omicutt                      Mr. Vining Bowers

WALLACK'S  
 THIRD WEEK OF THE NEW PLAY OF  
 BOSEDALE;  
 OR, THE  
 RIFLE RAIL.

MR. WALLACK  
 takes much pleasure in announcing that the new drama  
 has made the  
 GREATEST SUCCESS YET ACHIEVED AT THIS  
 THEATRE,  
 and to prevent disappointment would respectfully sug-  
 gest  
 AN EARLY APPLICATION FOR SEATS.  
 Box Book opens a week in advance. Seats may now be  
 secured from

MADE THEATRE BROOKLYN

Lectures and Manager, Mr. GABRIEL HARRISON  
 MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 12  
 FIRST NIGHT OF THE COMIC OPERA  
 or  
 JOHN OF PARIS  
 John of Paris ..... Mr. George Langard  
 (With the kind permission of J. W. Lingard, Esq.)  
 Vincent ..... Mrs. MARY SHAW  
 Perigo Pathe ..... Mr. Walter Leches  
 A MORNING CALL  
 Mr. Chillington ..... Miss Henrietta Irving  
 Sir Edward Arden ..... Mr. Mottall  
 Doors open at 7; begin at 8.

**LAUGHING GAS.**  
 DR. COLTON  
 Respectfully announces his  
 FIRST GRAND EXHIBITION  
 for the season, of the  
 NITROUS OXIDE  
 LAUGHING GAS.

at the COOPER INSTITUTE.

TUESDAY EVENING, OCT. 13

SIXTY GALLONS will be made and administered.

TWELVE GENTLEMEN

will inhale the Gas, the same ones as formerly being exercised in the selection.

Dr. C. will endeavor to deserve the patronage of the same class of ladies and gentlemen that have attended his exhibitions in former years.

The anesthetic effects of the Gas will be explained.

ON THE USE OF MEUMENT AND MUSIC.

Tickets: 50 cents. Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

**EXTRAORDINARY BILLIARD EXHIBITION.**  
**THE "TIVAC"**  
**BILLIARD TESTIMONIAL**  
AT IRVING HALL  
COMMENCING MONDAY

Afternoon at 3 o'clock, and Evening at 7 1/2.  
The following brilliant experts will take part in these  
lectures:

|                               |                  |
|-------------------------------|------------------|
| PHILIP TIEMAN, of Cincinnati. |                  |
| JOHN SEEBELTNER, of Detroit.  |                  |
| LOUIS FOX, of Rochester.      |                  |
| JOHN DEER,                    |                  |
| ISIDORE GAYRAUD,              | of Washington.   |
| MICHAEL GEARY,                |                  |
| JOHN W. COOPER,               | Indianapolis.    |
| MELVIN FOSTER, of Boston.     |                  |
| G. BIRD,                      |                  |
| V. ESTEPHE,                   | of Philadelphia. |
| E. NELMS,                     |                  |
| MICHAEL PHELAN,               |                  |
| DUDLEY KAVANAGH,              |                  |
| WILLIAM WAKE,                 |                  |
| T. STONE,                     |                  |
| E. CAHILL,                    |                  |
| W. MONTGOMERY,                | of New-York.     |
| PETER D. REAISED,             |                  |
| AN AMATRUI,                   |                  |
| AN AMATRUI,                   |                  |

The whole forming a galaxy of Brilliant Luminaries.

which includes the best players in the world.  
 Programmer, with the order of play, reads on Tuesday  
 evening, 8.30 DOLLARS each; will admit a gentleman  
 and ladies, at either the afternoon or evening exercise  
 and can be protected of the members of the Committee,  
 at the principal Billiard Room.  
 MICHAEL PHILLAN,  
 DOCTOR OF THE ROOM.  
 CHRISTOPHER O'CONNOR, Comptroller  
 NEIL BRYANT, Arrangements  
 W. LINDA  
 Capt. J. T. REEVES.

**LECTURES.**  
 MR. P. T. BARNUM  
 Will give his humorous and telling lecture on the  
**ART OF MONEY-MAKING.**  
 Far the benefit of the Athenaeum Benevolent Society,  
 the Athenaeum, corner of Atlantic and Clinton streets.

TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 13, 1882.

at 8 o'clock P.M.

The London *Times* says that Mr. Barnum is one of the most entertaining lecturers that ever addressed an audience. The London *Advertiser* says: "The audience were kept in a state of laughter from beginning to end. The Albany *Kurrier* remarks says: 'Barnum lectured Beecher's English band of war-faric jacks and gentlemen in Tweedie hall to hear Barnum's lecture.'"

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## MILITARY.

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### TEN THOUSAND SUBSTITUTES WANTED.

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\$300 IN CASH PAID TO THE SUBSTITUTE BEFORE HE LEAVES THE ROOM.

Applied to a County Substitute and Rollof Committee.  
Nos. 17 and 73 Duane-st., Supreme Court Rooms,  
NEW YORK.

HOURS FROM 8 A. M. TO 2 P. M.

Reporter of the Committee:  
GEORGE O'PHYNE, Jr., Mayor.  
MATTHEW C. RICHMAN, Comptroller.  
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor.  
ORISON BLOOM, Supervisor.  
W. M. R. STEWART, Secretary.  
W. M. M. TWEED, Supervisor.

CONSTITUTED COUNCILORS:  
Geo. F. Thompson, Clerk.

HEADQUARTERS PROTEST-MARSHAL, FIFTH DISTRICT,  
SEATS OF NEW-YORK, No. 42 Broome-st.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PERSONS  
dressed in the Fifth Congressional District  
of the State of New-York, who are  
sent to the Board of Enrollment their claims for ex-emption  
ten days from this date, will be arrested and pro-  
ceeded against as follows:

JOHN DUFFY, Captain and Protest-Marshal,  
located at No. 100 West 12th Street,  
JOSEPH HILTON, Sergeant.

**DRAFT IN NEW-JERSEY. DRAFT INSAULT**

[illegible]



**NOT ALCOHOLIC.**  
**A HIGHLY CONCENTRATED**

**A HIGHLY CONCENTRATED  
VEGETABLE EXTRACT.  
A PURE TONIC.**

DOCTOR HOOFLAND'S  
**GERMAN BITTERS,**  
Prepared by  
DR. C. M. JACKSON, PHILADELPHIA, PA.,  
**WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE**  
**EVER COMPLAINT,**  
**DYSPEPSIA,**  
**JAUNDICE,**  
or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidney  
and all diseases arising from a disordered  
Liver or Stomach,  
such  
as Constipa-  
tion, Inward Piles.  
Faintness or Blood to the  
Head, Acidity of the Stomach,  
Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food,  
Fettness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructa-  
tions, Sinking or Flintering at the pit of the  
Stomach, Swimmings of the Head, Hurried and  
Frequent Breathing, Flintering at the Heart, Choking  
Surfacing Sensations when in a lying posture, Dis-  
tresses of Viscera, Dots or Webers the Eight, Fever  
and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Per-  
spiration, Yellowness of the Skin and  
Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest,  
Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of  
Heat, Burning in the Fresh,

Constant imaginings  
of Evil, and great  
Depression of  
Spirits,  
and will positively prevent **YELLOW FEVER, BILIOUS  
FEVER, &c.**

**THEY CONTAIN**  
**NO ALCOHOL OR BAD WHISKY!**  
They will cure the above diseases in ninety-nine cases  
out of a hundred.

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Induced by the extensive sale and universal popularity of  
Hoofland's German Bitters, (purely vegetable,) bear  
gracious Quakers and nascent adventurers, have  
suddenly appearing humanity the false-groom of No  
man in the shape of poor whisky, vilely compounded

[illegible]

was prepared against them for many years, and I was not surprised to find an abolitionist, an member of my friend Robert's congregation, for the removal of this prejudice by proper texts, and encouragement to try them, when suffering from freckles, and a skin complaint. The use of three bottles was bitter at the beginning of the present year, but was followed by evident relief, and restoration to a degree of mental vigor which I had not met for several years. The medicine had almost no effect on the skin, but certainly thank God and my friend for directing me to the use of them. J. NEWTON BROWN, Philadelphia, Dec. 23, 1867.

**PARTICULAR NOTICE.**

There are many preparations sold under the name of "Anise and Coriander," put up in quart bottles, compounded of the cheap, husky or common rum, costing from 30 to 40 cents a gallon, the taste disguised by Anise or Coriander seed.

the class of Bitters here coured, and will continue to be, as long as they can be sold, hundreds to the detriment of the drunkard. By their use, the system is kept continually under the influence of alcoholic stimulants the worst kind, the desire for Liquor is created and kept up, and the result is all the horrors attendant upon the drunkard's life and death.

For those who desire and will get one Liquor Bitter, we publish the following receipt. Grate one bottle Hoffman's German Bitters and mix with three quarters of a pint of whiskey, and the result will be a preparation of the best quality for excel in medicinal virtues and true excellence of the numerous Liquor Bitters in the market. It will cost much less. You will have all the virtues of HOFFMANN'S BITTERS in connection with a good

**ATTENTION, SOLDIERS!  
AND FRIENDS OF SOLDIERS.**

Pay the attention of all having relations or friends in the army to the fact that "Hoodland's German Bitters" will cure nine-tenths of the diseases ladened by excesses and privations incident to camp life. In the United States almost daily in the newspapers, on the arrival of a sick man, it will be noticed that a very large proportion suffering from debility. Every case of that kind can be readily cured by Hoodland's German Bitters. Diseases resulting from disorders of the digestive organs are readily removed. We have no hesitation in stating

[illegible][illegible]

been months for getting permission to go, and my wife  
 and I have been waiting for the last 14 months. I have  
 lost 280 pounds; for gentlemen, I am a large Virgin from  
 the vicinity of Front Royal. To your interest in  
 Bitters I owe the certainty of life which has saved  
 me from the gallows. For your Bitters I owe the  
 same privilege of again clapping to my breast those  
 are dearest to me in life.  
 Very truly yours, ISAAC MALONE.  
 I am fully content in the truth of the above statement, as  
 I am despaired of seeing our comrade, Mr. Malone,  
 return to health.

JOHN CUDDEBACK, 1st New York Battery.  
 JOHN A. ACKLEY, Co. C, 11th Maine.  
 LEWIS CHEVALIER, 2d New York.  
 J. E. SPENCER, 1st Artillery, Battery F.  
 I. B. VASEVELL, Co. B, 3d Vermont.  
 JOHN W. BROWN, 1st New York, Co. I.  
 HENRY T. MACDONALD, Co. C, 6th Maine.  
 JOHN F. WARD, Co. E, 6th Maine.  
 JOHN W. BROWN, 1st New York, Co. I.

NATHANIEL B. THOMAS, Co. F, 24th Penn.  
ANDREW J. KIMBALL, Co. A, 3d Vermont  
JOHN JENKINS, Co. B, 16th Pennsylvania.

**BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!**  
(that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON," is on the  
top of each bottle.

Price per bottle 75 cents.  
Or half dozen for \$4.

Send your nearest druggist not have the article de-  
pended by any of the intoxicating preparations that  
be offered in its place, but send to us and we will  
send, securely packed, by express.

Principal offices and manufactory,  
No. 631 Arch-st.  
JONES & EVANS.

(Successors to C. M. JACKSON & Co.,)  
Proprietors.  
Sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the  
States.

100















## The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1863.

## AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—STOCK AND WINTERGARDEN'S  
CLARET BOY, OR THE WINTERGARDEN, still open.  
DANIEL'S PERFORMANCES, GHOST, &c., at 8 and 7 1/2  
o'clock P. M.  
WALLACK'S—ROMANESQUE, THE RIPLE BELL.  
NIBLO'S GARDEN—GAMBY, OR THE JEWISH MOTHER.  
WINTER GARDEN—RICHARD III.  
ALHAMBRA PAVILION—THE EXOTIC ADAMS.  
PARK THEATRE—(BROOKLYN)—JOHN OF PARIS—MOR-  
NING CALL.  
GRAND CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—(No. 585 Broadway.)  
OLYMPIC—THE TWO BROTHERS—BROTHER AND SISTER.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

## THE REBELLION.

The startling report reaches us from Wash-  
ington that the whole rebel army has crossed the  
Rapidan, and that Gen. MEANE has fallen back to  
the north bank of the Rappahannock. When our  
forces retired from Culpeper they burned such  
stores as could not be conveniently carried away,  
in order to prevent them falling into the hands of  
the enemy. The rebels are said to have com-  
menced the passage of the Rapidan on Thursday  
last, moving in the direction of Madison Court-  
house, as stated yesterday, with the evident in-  
tention of turning Gen. MEANE's right wing.  
Heavy cavalry forces have been sent to our front  
to dislodge the rebels, who are said to be holding  
all the gaps in the Bull Run Mountains.

The latest dispatches received at the head-  
quarters of the army affirm positively that Gen.  
ROSCOE's army is so strongly entrenched at  
Chattanooga as to be impregnable to any assault.  
The raiders that have been operating in the rear  
are all dispersed, the enemy in front are inactive,  
and our troops are in good physical condition and  
excellent spirits. The report is not credited at  
Washington that LONGSTREET's corps has re-  
turned to its former place with the army of Gen.  
LEE.

By an arrival yesterday at Fortress Monroe, we  
have information from Charleston harbor that a  
combined land and naval attack was arranged for  
Sunday last.

## FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival at this port last evening of the  
steamship *City of Baltimore*, from Liverpool on  
the 30th inst., we have full files of European  
journals, from which we make up an interesting  
budget additional to that received by telegraph  
and published yesterday. The speech of Lord  
John Russell on American topics we present in  
extenso, and it will be found well worthy of at-  
tentive perusal. The London *Times* of the 30th  
contains a memorial from the Manchester South-  
ern Club, addressed to Earl Russell, asking him  
to make representations against the war in the  
unrelenting and exterminating character of the  
war. To this document the Secretary of For-  
eign Affairs has replied that he feared no representa-  
tion of the British Government would do good,  
but that he would insist on Lord Lyons to report  
on the statements made in the memorial.

News one day later than that brought by the  
*City of Baltimore* has also reached us via Father  
Point by the steamship *Jura*. There was nothing  
important, however, in the political advice. Un-  
der the announcement of the repulse of ROS-  
COE, the Confederate loss has risen five per-  
cent. The Paris correspondent of the *Morning*  
*Post* writes that it was feared in Paris that the  
British Government was about to become less  
indulgent toward the South, as regards the con-  
struction of war-vessels, and the French policy to-  
ward the Southern Government would be affected  
in consequence. The correspondent of the *Globe*  
states that it is merely as affecting the French  
position in Mexico that the American struggle ex-  
cites any interest whatever in the French capital.  
The Grand Duke CONSTANTINE is reported to  
have been seriously ill. The assertion of Earl  
Russell in his recent speech, that Russia, in  
having failed to fulfill her treaty obligations, had  
forfeited the title to Poland, was generally in-  
dorsed by the Paris journals. The latest com-  
mercial reports from Liverpool to the 2d report  
the cotton market unsettled and Breadstuffs dull  
and tending downward. The Produce market  
was steady. Consols closed at 93 1/2 for money.

## GENERAL NEWS.

Gen. McCLELLAN, having been accused of being  
favorable to the reelection of Gov. CURTIN in the  
election in Pennsylvania, which occurs to-day,  
has written a letter, which we give this morning,  
saying that this is incorrect, and that he favors  
the election of Judge WOODWARD, the Democratic  
candidate. He says he understands Judge W. to  
be in favor of the decisive and energetic prosecu-  
tion of the war, until the military power of the  
rebellion is destroyed; but also that the war  
should be directed in accordance with the prin-  
ciples of humanity and civilization, and that its sole  
object is the restoration of the Union, the Consti-  
tution and the law.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday and  
completed the appointment of Inspectors of Re-  
gistry, and adjourned till 11 o'clock this morning,  
to fill vacancies which may be occasioned by resig-  
nation.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday. Most of  
the session was spent in changing the locations of  
different election polls. A resolution to have a  
portrait of Gen. SICKLES painted and placed in  
the Governor's Room was presented and laid over.  
The Board adjourned to Thursday.

The Board of Councilmen received a veto mes-  
sage from the Mayor on the resolution directing  
the Street Commissioner to estimate and report  
the amount of damages to the public parks occa-  
sioned by the National military while they occu-  
pied them to aid in enforcing the draft, with the  
view of claiming indemnity from Government.  
The Mayor says the presence of the military pre-  
vented a renewal of the July riots, which could  
not have taken place but for the absence of mili-  
tary force, and their presence probably saved the  
City from an enormous increase of the already  
heavy burden for the great calamity by the rioters.  
The Board adjourned to Thursday.

The price of Gold yesterday advanced to 151 1/2  
per cent., and Exchange on London to 166 1/2 per  
cent. Government Stocks were in demand;  
sales of the Popular Loan, \$93,000. The Rail-  
ways were on the advance. Erie, 110 1/2 per cent.  
Money steady.

Breadstuffs opened quite briskly at advanced  
prices, but closed tamely yesterday. The principal  
kinds of Provisions were in lively demand,  
especially Pork and Lard, which were dearer.  
Whisky was less active and unsettled. Cotton,  
Hay, Hops, Hides, Leather and Tobacco were in  
good request. Groceries were quiet. Freight  
were inactive.

The cattle market was filled with about 4,000  
beaves yesterday, more than three-fourths of  
them thin poor cattle, showing the effects of the  
Summer drought added to the advanced price of  
corn at the West. The demand was good, and  
prices ruled about 10c. higher than last Monday,  
most sales ranging from 8c. to 10c. 1/2 lb. head  
weight, with a small number at 10 1/2 c. lb. Most  
of the stock was sold at prices from 7c. to 8c.  
ward night, with the prospect of a further ad-  
vance on the few left over for to-day. No fresh  
arrivals are looked for.

A MISTAKE CORRECTED.—We find the  
following paragraph in the October number of  
Brownson's *Quarterly Review*, embodied in  
an article on "Catholics and the Anti-Draft  
Riots":  
"Add to this the formal declaration of the New-  
York *Times*, one of the organs of the Evangelical  
or Know-Nothing wing of the Republican party that  
as soon as they had put down the Southern Rebel-  
lion, they must turn round and put down the Catho-  
lics; and we can understand very easily the repug-  
nance of Catholics to the Republican party."

We find it impossible to account for the ap-

pearance of such a paragraph as this in such  
a quarter. It is very difficult, and not always  
safe, to assert that any specific sentence never  
did appear in the columns of any newspaper,  
for it may have crept in as a communication  
or an advertisement without the knowledge  
of the Editor. But to the best of our knowl-  
edge and belief no such sentence and no such  
sentiment as Dr. Brownson pretends to quote  
from the *Times* was ever published in its  
columns in any form, or at any time. Most  
certainly the *Times* never made any such de-  
claration "formally" or otherwise. It never  
for one instant entertained any such senti-  
ment, and would be the first to resist—as it  
has done heretofore whenever any occasion  
has arisen for it to take any action on the  
subject—any such policy. We beg leave to  
add, for Dr. Brownson's information, (for we  
are sure the public does not need it,) that the  
*Times* is not "one of the organs of the Evan-  
gelical or Know-Nothing wing of the Re-  
publican Party." We did not know that the  
party had such a wing. We do know, as Dr.  
B. ought to know, that we never had anything  
whatever to do with the Know-Nothing party,  
that we always opposed its candidates, de-  
nounced its policy, and repudiated what he  
generally understood to be its leading prin-  
ciples.

No man of less ability than Dr. BROWN-  
SON could possibly have crowded so many mis-  
statements into so small a space.

## The Issue in New-York.

The specific issue of the approaching election  
in this State is the merit or demerit of Gov.  
SEYMOUR's official conduct. All personal con-  
siderations respecting the candidates vanish  
before this one supreme concern. The  
national questions have no force independ-  
ently of this, for Gov. SEYMOUR's record is  
made up of practical applications of all  
the opposing principles and policies. He has  
been almost the only opponent of the Ad-  
ministration in high place, and our people  
thereby have had the peculiar advantage of  
seeing with their own eyes how such opposition  
works. They have viewed it for the last ten  
months, and are now to pronounce upon it.

It is this election which will fix the position  
which the Empire State is to occupy in his-  
tory in its relation to the Great Rebellion.  
That position is yet unsettled. Gov. SEY-  
MOUR's strength, last year, was in very con-  
siderable measure drawn from those who  
were dissatisfied with the management of the  
war, and honestly believed that his election  
would promote its more vigorous and effective  
prosecution. This object was, in fact, made  
very prominent in the resolutions of the nom-  
inating convention, and through the canvass.

The result of the election was no real proof  
of hostility to the war, on the part of the  
majority, or a factious disposition toward  
the Government. The majority was only a  
single ten thousand, while many tens  
of thousands gave their votes for HOBART  
SEYMOUR, with a sincere belief that he would  
loyally do his best, not only to keep the Gov-  
ernment up to its line of duty, but to co-  
operate with it in every act calculated to give  
success to the war. For what Gov. SEYMOUR  
has actually done, that majority did not make  
itself responsible, because it had no fore-  
knowledge of it; we believe no expectation  
even. But now his work has taken shape;  
everybody sees it, and understands it, as it  
is; and it must be either approved or con-  
demned. The decision once given, probably,  
can never be revoked. Before a subsequent  
election can occur, the rebellion will, in all  
likelihood, if not entirely subdued, have be-  
come so reduced in its proportions, that  
there will be no longer any difference  
of opinion about the expediency of com-  
bating it to its end. Acquiescence in that  
policy will simply be a moral necessity, not  
at all atoning for past defection. What the  
great State of New-York has got to do, if she  
does not choose to pass into history as a  
factious, mischief-making malcontent, in the  
great struggle in which her sister States have  
won imperishable glory by their steadfast  
devotion, is to repudiate HOBART SEYMOUR  
and his deeds, by the majority of her votes,  
at the coming election. If she does not do  
this, the dishonor which will hereafter blast  
all the sedition and faction developed in  
this war, will cleave to her; and, do what  
she may hereafter, she will still carry  
the mark of it through all time.

Are the people of this proud State prepared  
to inflict upon it any such odious distinction?  
Shall it be told by all the coming generations  
which are to give glory to God for the valor  
and faithfulness of their fathers in the  
great struggle for the Republic—shall it be  
told that New-York, in that grand old time,  
played false and did everything she dared to do  
to weaken the Government and help on the  
rebellion? Shall it be said that she was for-  
saking to traitors while their bayonets were  
at the very heart of the Republic? That she  
was for making the arrest of such a fellow as  
VALLANDIGHAM a reason for suspending the war?  
That she was for destroying the credit of the  
Government by preventing its notes from being  
made a legal tender for debts? That she  
was for thwarting the Government in its ef-  
forts to keep up the strength of its armies in  
the mode settled upon by the National Con-  
gress? That she had so little sympathy with  
the soldiers that she not only withheld from  
them the right of voting, but kept coldly aloof  
from them, caring nothing for their wants  
either in camp or in hospital? That she  
cringed before the mob power in her legislative  
halls and in the streets, and by her  
whole tone and attitude, virtually gave  
it encouragement and aid? That she  
made it necessary for the Government to  
draw away from its army no less than forty  
regiments, in order to enforce the enforcement  
of its laws on her soil? And that her whole  
conduct, all through the darkest days of the  
struggle was systematic faction—one long  
endeavor to sow distrust and discord, to  
break down the public spirit, and to paralyze  
the Government?

It is just this which is soon to be decided  
by the popular vote. The election of the Sey-

mour will be a formal, deliberate, and sanctioning  
by the people of "all his dark record." We do  
not believe this possible. We cannot con-  
ceive that the intelligent people of New-York,  
who really have more at stake in the preser-  
vation of the Republic, and in the supremacy  
of law, than any other people in the land,  
should be so lost to every public duty as to  
accept such public action as that of Gov. SEY-  
MOUR in this dread crisis, as their own.  
They have endured it not because they  
liked it, but because they had no constitu-  
tional means of checking it. It was an abuse  
of power that could be remedied only at the  
same ballot-box from which the trust itself  
emanated.

An overwhelming majority in favor of the  
Union ticket will effectually deter Gov. SEY-  
MOUR from all further mischief. He is not  
the person to defy public opinion when once  
clearly pronounced. None of our public men  
have more *finesse* than he, and in his way he  
is a consummate manager. But he lacks the  
stamina, or, if you prefer, he has too much  
discretion, to persist in carrying out a policy  
once demonstrated to be obnoxious to the  
people. If the ballot-box will not speak em-  
phatically against him in November, the  
second year of his administration will be  
comparatively harmless. He may not be  
stimulated to anything like the high-  
hearted activity in aiding the contest which  
distinguishes the loyal Governors. With  
his nature and aims, that is hardly to be ex-  
pected. But, at the very least, his factious  
spirit will subside, and he will be content to  
give the Government no further trouble. Let  
the people bring him even to this condition,  
and it will be a public relief, quite valuable  
enough to repay any effort that may be nec-  
essary to secure it. The freeman of the Em-  
pire State were never called to a public duty  
more deeply involving its interests and honor.

## Emancipation in the Slave States.

The *Tribune* closes an article on the con-  
test going on in Missouri and Maryland be-  
tween the friends of immediate and gradual  
emancipation, with the following:

"But we are puzzled when the N. Y. *Times* to-day  
pitches its headline into the *Radicals of Missouri*, and to-  
morrow extends a velvet paw to those of Maryland. To  
ride two horses running wildly in opposite directions,  
may well tax the skill of the cleverest equestrian;  
but this feat is a trifle beyond that."

We will endeavor to explain what puzzles  
the *Tribune*. We regard the contest between  
the Radicals and Conservatives of Missouri  
and Maryland as purely a domestic contro-  
versy. It is for the people of those  
States to decide for themselves whether they  
will abolish Slavery instantly or by a slower  
and more gradual process. It is eminently  
just and proper that they should discuss it,  
divide into parties upon it, and canvass it  
thoroughly—for it is to them a question of the  
greatest possible interest and importance,  
and we regard it as among the brightest and  
most encouraging signs of the times that this  
great question is coming to form the staple  
of political controversies in the Slave States,  
where hitherto it has been a crime to moot  
the question of emancipation at all.

We beg the *Tribune* to understand in the  
next place that with this contest between the  
two parties in each State, we have not inter-  
fered. We regard the question as one which  
the people of the States have a right and are  
in duty bound to settle for themselves. Which  
party is in the right and which in the wrong,  
we are not in position to judge. We have full  
faith, however, that under the new order of  
things in which discussion of the subject of  
Slavery is perfectly free, the people of those  
States will reach a just, a wise, and a safe  
decision. And we are for leaving them en-  
tirely free to settle the matter in their own  
way and in accordance with their own con-  
victions of justice and of good policy.

What we complain of in the radicals of  
Missouri is, that they are not content to fight  
the battle on their own soil, and on its merits.  
They have made a vehement and menacing  
attempt to coerce the President and Govern-  
ment of the United States to take sides with  
them, as a party, in this controversy; and by  
way of aiding this endeavor, they have sought  
to array public sentiment in this City and else-  
where in their behalf, on the plea that all in  
Missouri who oppose immediate emancipation  
are disloyal,—are, in fact, aiders and abet-  
ters of the rebellion. Every gradual eman-  
cipationist is denounced by them as an enemy  
of the Government,—as an ally of the  
rebel Confederacy. This seems to us utterly  
unfair and most mischievous. We are unwill-  
ing to see any such test of loyalty set up  
in Missouri or anywhere else. We are  
opposed to all such attempts to narrow the  
platform on which loyal men everywhere are  
invited to stand in support of the Union and  
the Constitution. If these attempts are allowed  
to succeed in Missouri, we shall speedily see  
them applied here. Indeed, we can already de-  
tect indications of a disposition, in certain  
quarters, to regard as doubtful the loyalty of  
every man who does not subscribe to in-  
stant and universal emancipation as a funda-  
mental article in the Union creed. We re-  
gard the attempt as unwise, unwise, and  
likely to be of infinite injury to the Union  
cause; and we regard all men, in Missouri  
and elsewhere, who persist in forcing it upon  
public attention, and into heated public con-  
troversy, while the whole energy and the  
united efforts of the country are required to  
close the war and end the rebellion, as prac-  
tically damaging the cause they profess to  
serve.

This is the reason why we have censured  
the Radicals of Missouri,—not because they  
favor immediate in preference to gradual  
emancipation, but because they seek to make  
that party platform a test of loyalty to the  
Union and abroad. Thus far we have had no oc-  
casion to find similar fault with the action of  
the emancipationists of Maryland. They seem  
competent and willing to decide this question  
for themselves, and neither seek to embarrass

the representative organs of the State in  
all this unpatriotic conduct. It will be a  
formal, deliberate, and sanctioning  
by the people of "all his dark record." We do  
not believe this possible. We cannot con-  
ceive that the intelligent people of New-York,  
who really have more at stake in the preser-  
vation of the Republic, and in the supremacy  
of law, than any other people in the land,  
should be so lost to every public duty as to  
accept such public action as that of Gov. SEY-  
MOUR in this dread crisis, as their own.  
They have endured it not because they  
liked it, but because they had no constitu-  
tional means of checking it. It was an abuse  
of power that could be remedied only at the  
same ballot-box from which the trust itself  
emanated.

## The New Attack on Charleston.

The prolonged ill in active operations by  
our forces before Charleston has reduced the  
progress of the siege to a subordinate place  
in the public attention; but the old interest  
will be in a measure revived by the announce-  
ment that a combined attack of the land and  
naval forces was set down in the programme  
for the 11th instant.

We make no doubt that the interval, which  
has been one of silence to the public, has  
been well employed in preparations to make  
the coming attack effective. On the part of  
Gen. GILLMORE, we know that he has had all  
his available force employed on the works on  
Morris Island. These works have a  
double object, namely, defensive and offen-  
sive. The former, consisting of earthworks,  
rifle-pits, palisades, &c., have for their aim to  
render the foothold of the forces on the island  
permanent, and secure them against any as-  
sault in overwhelming numbers which the  
rebels might attempt. The offensive prepara-  
tions consist of the erection of heavy siege  
batteries to be used in the reduction of the  
fortifications on the right side of the harbor  
and of the city itself. Forts Wagner and  
Gregg, whose capacity to endure hard pond-  
ing was very effectively tested during six  
weeks' battering, have been remodelled to  
suit the new lines of fire and very greatly  
strengthened; they give Gen. GILLMORE an  
excellent point d'appui for the work that re-  
mains.

With respect to Admiral DARLINGTON's share  
of the programme, we are less perfectly in-  
formed. His, however, is now the leading  
part. Charleston never will be taken, in spite  
of all the shelling which GILLMORE may do  
from his batteries, until the iron-clads are  
thrown into the harbor to assail the rebel  
works in close encounter. Gen. GILLMORE  
can indeed render the fleet very important  
assistance by engaging the rebel works and  
neutralizing their fire while Admiral DAR-  
LINGTON passes in to Rebelion Roads to attack  
the enemy's fixed and floating defences; but  
this service can only be of the nature of co-  
operation—the brunt of the work must now  
fall on the fleet. The unseen obstacles are  
probably much more dreaded by the naval  
men than the open engines which the rebels  
can employ. It is fair to presume that Ad-  
miral DARLINGTON has by this time made him-  
self acquainted with the real nature and ex-  
tent of the harbor obstructions; and indeed  
an item in the latest intelligence from the  
fleet is to the effect that new appliances for  
their removal have just arrived.

There is one element in the problem of  
entering the harbor with the iron fleet which  
is rarely taken into account, but which is  
probably regarded by the naval men as the  
most formidable of all the difficulties of the  
task. This is the difficulty of navigation in  
an exceedingly intricate channel, and the  
consequent great danger of getting aground  
under fire. When Admiral DUPONT was asked,  
previously to his attack in April last, what  
danger he most feared in entering the harbor,  
he replied, significantly, "the bottom." This  
consideration makes a high order of seamanship  
an indispensable requisite in the intel-  
lectual qualifications of the naval chief com-  
manding this enterprise. Admiral DARLINGTON,  
an excellent bureau officer, has yet to prove  
whether he be possessed of this faculty.

We have never concealed our opinion that  
the reduction of the land and water defences  
of Charleston, on the construction of which  
so much skill and labor have been spent by  
the rebel engineers, is a problem of the very  
first magnitude. We have from the first  
shared the popular illusions as to its speedy  
accomplishment. If done by Christmas, it  
will be excellent work, and quicker time than  
the allied forces took to reduce Sebastopol—  
a much easier task. Its execution presents a  
host of untold problems. We have little ex-  
perience either of the obstacles to be over-  
come or of the means by which they are to  
be overcome. The task demands on the part  
of the military commander the greatest sci-  
ence and energy, and on the part of the naval  
commander a rare union of skill and seamanship,  
of pluck and prudence. As a matter of  
course, it demands the most hearty and har-  
monious cooperation between the chiefs of  
the united services employed on the great  
work.

The prolonged season of grace which the  
rebels at Charleston have enjoyed, has some-  
what retorted their fallen spirits, and their  
journals, which under the weighty arguments  
of our heavy ordnance, employed themselves  
a few weeks ago in mildly preparing their  
readers for the speedy fall of the city, are  
now indulging in the staple rebel rhodomontade  
about the absurdity of dreaming that Charle-  
ston ever would, could, or should be taken,  
&c., &c. The next steamer ought to bring  
tidings of the new aspect which the fresh at-  
tack, announced as to be undertaken yester-  
day, will have put upon the question.

## Earl Russell on the War.

Earl Russell's speech, which we publish  
in another column, adds convincing proof to  
the many we have already noticed, of the  
improved tone of English feeling toward this  
country. Its spirit is thoroughly friendly,  
and although he endeavors to vindicate the  
past action of the British Government in re-  
gard to the rebellion, he shows very clearly  
that he has no intention now of doing any-  
thing on their behalf beyond the most rigid  
requirements of a neutral position.

One of the most significant paragraphs in  
his speech is that in which he recognizes the  
fact that the steam masts, now building in  
British ports for the rebel service, are unlike  
ordinary ships of war in this respect—  
that they require no armaments  
to give them a belligerent character;—they  
are, in themselves, and without any further  
armament, adapted to the purposes and the

uses of war. To permit ships of this kind,  
designed to destroy British commerce, to be  
built in British ports, and to be sent to sea  
under the flag of the Government, would be  
to give assistance to the rebellion. This is a de-  
cided advance on the position heretofore  
taken by the British Government, which has  
insisted on proof of the intent to use these  
vessels for warlike purposes as the indis-  
pensable condition of their detention. Now  
that their character is held to carry this  
proof with it, the case is relieved of all em-  
barrassment.

Earl Russell deprecates with earnestness  
and feeling the language used in this country  
calculated to arouse hostility between Eng-  
land and the United States. He makes no  
complaint of the Secretary of State in this  
respect, but expresses surprise at the tone  
and tenor of Mr. SEYMOUR's recent speech. He  
thinks that a majority of the people of Great  
Britain sympathizes with the Government of  
the United States in its contest with the re-  
bellion, but insists that England must act  
with the strictest justice toward both parties.  
The speech is certainly indicative of in-  
creasingly friendly sentiments toward this  
country, and cannot fail to produce good re-  
sults on both sides of the water.

## POLITICS OF THE DAY—OHIO.

Ohio Election—Condition and Results of the  
Canvass.

On the 18th is the Ohio election, and the  
issues of the day have caused great excitement in  
Ohio, and great interest everywhere. No more  
singular issue was ever presented, and no greater  
proof can be given of the extremes liberty which  
prevails in our country. In what other country  
could a convict for disloyalty be made a candidate  
for amnestied office? In what other country  
could the possible election of such a  
candidate be anticipated with joy by the enemies  
of that country? The manner of VALLANDIGHAM's  
nomination, and the manner of the canvass, are  
among the curious exhibitions of human nature.  
The Democracy of Ohio seems to have thought  
that because there was once in the world such  
men as HAMPTON and STONEY—(STONEY, by the  
way, conspired with the enemies of his country,  
and is a fit parallel)—they could make a martyr  
out of CLEMENT L. VALLANDIGHAM. It is true  
there was some difference in their capacities and  
positions, but that makes no difference to a  
modern Democrat. It is true, also, that they  
will have a martyrdom; but it will be the  
martyrdom of the Democratic party. Impressed  
with this idea, the shrewd men of the party  
could not restrain the commonality from nomi-  
nating VALLANDIGHAM. They did it. Then came  
the canvass. What a canvass! They first  
began with the murdered liberty of speech,  
killed by order "No. 39." But what men could  
stand up and talk about liberty of speech and the  
"tyrant LINCOLN" when he was using the whole  
vocabulary of language to abuse the order, the  
law martial and the said "tyrant LINCOLN." That  
soon came to an end, and the canvass has been  
closed in the proper form—a Democratic defense  
of the corner-stone of Republican institutions—  
Slavery. DAN VORHEES, of Indiana, who is  
claimed to be a great Democratic orator, has  
been in Ohio proving that the negro is not equal  
to the white man, and ergo he is to be kept a slave.  
It is a poor soil to cultivate such plants as  
that in Ohio has from the beginning  
set her face steadily against any form of  
herm bondage, and has never wavered an instant.  
Mr. VORHEES soon found himself out of place.  
The campaign is closing with an occasional  
speech from Mr. FUGG, but mostly with the popu-  
lar firing, on the part of the Democracy, of the  
minor leaders whom they selected a year ago to  
shine in the Congress of the United States.

The position of the Democratic party in Ohio is  
a curious one. Let no one suppose this is a new  
position with them; or that they ever did, as a  
party, profess to be for the war. No. Two  
years since they kept up their party organization,  
and most of them were against the war. They  
only differed in the candidate. They did not want  
a martyr then, but nominated Mr. JEWETT, a War  
Democrat, and he was hounded by Gov. TOD—  
about 50,000 majority. The best thing they  
could have done in 1862 would have been to  
nominate JEWETT. But that would not have availed; for Ohio has never had  
a Democratic majority. It is true the Democratic  
party has been in power in Ohio—by the division  
or permission of their opponents. Cases received  
the vote of Ohio in 1848, and PIERCE in 1852;  
but no well-informed man will pretend that the  
third party votes given to FILLMORE and BELL  
were more than one-tenth of them Democratic.  
In 1860, LINCOLN received about 20,000 majority  
over DOUGLASS, BELL and BRADDOCK—all put  
together. The Democrats could not have elected  
over five members of Congress in 1862, but for  
the absence of the soldiers, a great majority of  
whom were Republicans. Aside from all this,  
however, the nomination of VALLANDIGHAM  
was in itself an insult to the common  
sense of the people.

Now, what is the tendency and result of  
this to the Democratic party? They have  
put themselves voluntarily on the ground  
of the old Hartford Convention Federal-  
ists, and can they ever reorganize their  
party? Will it do ten years hence for a candi-  
date before the people to say that in the year  
1863, when the country was waging its deadly  
conflict against enemies at home and abroad—  
when it was the last bulwark of freedom for the  
poor and the oppressed—when Liberty, exiled  
from all the earth, raised her hands in supplica-  
tion for help—will it do them to stand before the  
people, and say, "I was for Slavery in 1863—I  
was for State Rights—I was for Conservatism—I  
was for the Democracy—I voted for VALLANDIGHAM,  
WOOD or SEYMOUR?" Or, perhaps he will  
say: "I was for the 'Crittenden Compromise'—  
I wanted it 'half and half'—I wanted a little more  
sugar in my peach—I wanted to kick boots a little  
longer for those noble gentlemen, the chivalry of  
the South." I say, how will that sound ten years  
hence? If there be any young men ambitious of  
political honors, let him hesitate before he  
winds the funeral cypress of death around his  
living brow.

## A VETERAN OBSERVER.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.  
The opera of "Ernani" was performed last evening, in consequence of  
the continued indisposition of Signor MASOLINI,  
who was suddenly seized with almost absolute ex-  
tinction of voice on Saturday night. In his stead  
Signor "Norma" was given—a work in which the  
ladies of the company are always heard to the great  
advantage. Mme. MASON sings and acts superbly  
as the *Druidess*, and Mlle. SULLIVAN is thoroughly ad-  
mirable as *Adalgisa*. The grand duet in the second  
act received the best of treatment from these artists,  
and was rapturously applauded. Signor BIANCHI, an  
Oreovese, sang with much spirit, and liberally received  
the wealth of his voice. The tenor part was in-  
trusted hastily to Signor TAMARA, who sang it with

taste and discretion. For each a rôle he is more than  
qualified. The choruses and orchestra were good.  
The *Ernani* was the last performance of the season,  
and will be followed by the *Druidess*, which evening the  
Brooklyn people will have a performance of Italian  
opera.

WINTER GARDEN.—The play of "Roy Mac" had  
to be postponed last night, owing to the indisposi-  
tion of Miss ADA CURTIS. The work will be brought  
out on Wednesday next.

## THE PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

Gen. McClellan Declares for the Democratic  
Candidate.

His Opinions on Judge Woodward and  
the War.

The following letter explains itself:

CHANCE, N. J., Oct. 12.

Hon. Charles J. Biddle, Philadelphia:  
DEAR SIR: My attention has been called to an arti-  
cle in the Philadelphia *Press*, asserting that I had  
written to the managers of the Democratic meeting  
at Allentown, disapproving the objects of the meeting,  
and that, if I voted or spoke, it would be  
in favor of Gov. CURTIS. I am informed that  
similar assertions have been made throughout the  
State. It has been my earnest endeavor heretofore  
to avoid participation in party politics, and I had de-  
termined to adhere to this course; but it is obvious  
that I cannot long maintain silence under such mis-  
representations. I therefore request you to decay  
that I have written any such letter, or enter-  
tained any such views as those attributed  
to me in the Philadelphia *Press*. I desire  
to state clearly and distinctly, that, having some  
days ago had a full conversation with Judge WOOD-  
WARD, I find that our views agree, and I regard his  
election as Governor of Pennsylvania called for by  
the interests of the nation. I understand Judge  
WOODWARD to be in favor of the prosecution of the  
war with all the means at the command of the loyal  
States until the military power of the rebellion is  
destroyed. I understand him to be of the opinion  
that while the war is waged with all possible de-  
cision and energy, the policy directing it should be in ac-  
cordance with the principles of humanity and civi-  
lization, working no injury to private rights and prop-  
erty not demanded by military necessity and re-  
cognized by military law among civilized  
nations. And, finally, I understand him to  
agree with me in the opinion that the sole great  
object of this war are the restoration of the  
unity of the nation, the preservation of the Consti-  
tution, and the supremacy of the laws of the country.  
Believing that our opinions entirely agree upon these  
points, I would, were it in my power, give to Judge  
WOODWARD my voice and my vote.  
I am very respectfully yours,  
GEO. B. McCLELLAN.

## NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 12.

A LOYAL VIRGINIAN ADDRESS.  
An address will shortly be presented to the Pres-  
ident by the people of Virginia. It will indorse him  
thoroughly for what he has done, and patriotically  
uphold him for not doing more. It will advise that  
means be adopted to gradually or immediately purge  
Eastern Virginia of Slavery, and will condemn main-  
tain Pro-secessionists and lukewarm Unionists se-  
verely.







## PROPOSALS.

**SALS FOR INDIAN C**  
**D. C. DEPARTMENT OF THE**

OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS, Oct. 4, 1891.  
Proposals invited "Provisions for Indians" were delivered in the City of New-York, under the office of Indian Affairs until 12 o'clock on SATURDAY, the 12th day of October next, the following named:

CLASS NO. 1.

3 point white Mackinac Blankets, to measure 6, and weigh 6 pounds.  
3 point Gentiana Blankets, to measure 6 1/2, weigh 3 pounds.

1/2 point scarlet Blankets, to measure 60x75  
weigh 5 pounds.  
1/2 point white Blankets, to measure 60x75  
weigh 5 pounds.  
1/2 point Gentianella Blankets, to measure 60x75  
weigh 5 pounds.  
1/2 point scarlet Blankets, to measure 60x75  
weigh 5 pounds.  
1/2 point white Blankets, to measure 60x75  
weigh 5 pounds.  
1/2 point Gentianella Blankets, to measure 60x75  
weigh 5 pounds.

point scarlet Blankets, to measure 22 1/2  
weight pounds.  
ds gray mixed Satinett.  
ds brown mixed Jeans.  
ds plain Linsey.  
ds Hickory Shirting.  
ds unbleached domestic Sheetting.  
ds Calico.  
ds blue Drilling.  
ds brown Drilling.  
ds Checks, Stripes and Plaids.

point scarlet Blankets, to measure 22 1/2  
weight pounds.  
ds gray mixed Satinett.  
ds brown mixed Jeans.  
ds plain Linsey.  
ds Hickory Shirting.  
ds unbleached domestic Sheetting.  
ds Calico.  
ds blue Drilling.  
ds brown Drilling.  
ds Checks, Stripes and Plaids.

nds.colored Cotton Thread.  
nds.white Cotton Thread.  
nds.black Linen Thread.  
n Green Coated Spool Cotton.  
at gross Agate Buttons.  
at gross Brass Buttons.  
eedles.  
ks Pins.  
plaid Wool Shawls.  
men's Brogans.  
women's Brogans.

- Children's Broom.
- CLAS NO. 2.
- Assorted sized Trimbles.
- Axes, to weigh 4½ to 6 pounds.
- long Axe Handles.
- Scissors.
- Butcher Knives.
- Tin Cups.
- quart Tin Pans.
- Kettles.
- do.
- Wooden Buckets.

es to be furnished must, in all respects, conform to the specifications of the Government, and be equal with the Government samples, as shown at this office.

Samples will be rigidly inspected and compared with the Government samples by an agent or agents appointed for the purpose.

Samples may be unequal thereto in any particular will be rejected, in which case the contractor will be bound to furnish others of the required kind or quality within the time specified, or, if that be not done, they will be purchased at the contractor's expense. Payment will be made for the goods received.

invoices thereon, furnished by the owner or importer of the goods, and that the importer is authorized to inspect same. It is to be understood that the right will be reserved to require, in any of the articles named herein that specifications be furnished, at the prices proposed, and above schedule, at the prices proposed, and in furnishing said articles may be rejected at the discretion of the Department, and that none from persons who do not comply with the requirements of a passport with the United States, or who are not exporters or wholesale dealers in the required articles, shall be considered, and the fact that the goods are not in the hands of the importer shall be considered.

The Collector at the port where they reside or proposed to deliver the articles. The proposals are to be arranged in the schedule, with the prices attached, in dollars and cents, at which they are to be sold, and the amounts must be carried out and the amounts must be so given, without any other proposed modification or variation what should be submitted with the following heading :

Contractor propose to furnish the service of the Independent, and according to the terms of the advertisement, dated October 6, 1893, calling for bids, the prices therein affixed, (there insert the price payable in the City of New-York immediately upon the proposal being accepted, 1 (or we) will, within three days thereafter, execute a contract accordingly, and the same shall be satisfactory to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs as evidence of the faithful performance of the same. Each bid must be accompanied with a guarantee in the sum of \$1000 to be signed by two or more responsible persons, whose names must be certified to him, and which said sum must be certified to him

...Judge or District Attorney: ...  
...jointly and severally guarantee that the  
...or bidders.) If a contract shall be awarded  
...them.) according to his (or their) bid or pro-  
...execute a contract accordingly, and give the  
...security for the performance thereof, as pre-  
...advertisements for proposals for the  
...October 6, 1933: and in the event of his (or  
...be so do, we hereby agree to bind ourselves,  
...executors and assigns to forfeit and pay the  
...es, as damages, a sum not less than fifteen

the amount of said bid or proposal.  
It will be required in the amount of the bid for the  
performance of the contract, with two or more  
bids, the sufficiency must be certified to by a  
Judge or District Attorney.  
The proposal will be considered that does not strictly  
adhere to all particulars to the terms and directions of  
the advertisement.  
**WM. P. DOLE, Commissioner.**

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**ORDNANCE OFFICE,**  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

PROPOSALS will be received at this office the first day of October next. The amount of the 15-pound gun, at the forts and military States in the Atlantic States, amounting to \$100,000 more or less.

It will be delivered at and removed from the establishment where the work is to be done at the cost of States.

For those on the Pacific coast—about 50 in number—proposals will be received until the 10th of December in the case of these, the guns will be delivered

are to be turned down to a true cylinder for of twenty-seven inches from the rear of the prepared to take a band of the best wrought-iron diameter of which will be twenty inches, and three inches thick.

It is to be put with a new hub of pure iron one inch in diameter and about nine and a long, and bored with a vent of two-tenths of of the gun in its original form, and with the

[illegible]

to describe in detail the manner in which it is to be put on the stand; the number they will require, and the time which will be required to do the work. The method and the time required to do the work, as well as the price, will be important in considering the bids and awarding the contract.

It will be considered from any parties but such as are actually engaged in the manufacture of iron and machinery, and who are, in the opinion of the committee, fully prepared to execute the work. In the

will be indorsed. "Proposals for Bidding  
Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, (Coling-  
GEORGE D. RAMSAY,  
Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

CAVALRY BUREAU, }  
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, }  
WASHINGTON, D. C. ARE,  
SALE FOR HORSES—PROPOSALS  
Invited and will be received at this office for the  
of cavalry horses, to be delivered at Phila-  
delphia, Washington City, Baltimore,  
Annapolis, Ind.  
and will be considered for the furnishing of horses  
less than twenty years of age. The horses to be  
(15) to sixteen; (16) hands high, from  
years old, well broken to the saddle, completely

of the bidder to fulfill his agreement must be approved by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee. The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District of the United States District Attorney. The certificate must be addressed to Lieut.-Col. C. G. SAWYER, Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau, and be in the envelope "Proposals for Horses."

C. G. SAWYER, Lieut.-Col., Cavalry  
Colonel and Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry

**RAILWAY.—NOTICE TO CON-**  
**DOES.**—Sealed proposals will be received un-  
til **DAY, Oct. 1, 1883,** at noon, for the construction  
Nos. 1, 4, and part of 6 of a Street Rail-  
road between the City of Albany and  
the present single track. To be laid with plank  
beds per yard, on timber sills and ties, and to be  
opened on or before the 20th day of December.  
Specifications and Plans may be examined at the

Chief Engineer. Each offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more of the officers, that in case of its acceptance the offeror will enter into contract for the work with sufficient sureties for its due completion in a sum not less than the amount of contract. They reserve the right to accept either or neither of the offers made.

It must be intimated "Proposals for Albany and directed to SAMUEL MCKEYROY, Chief of the North Pearl-st., Albany, N. Y. The amount of the

to be built within a few months.

POSTMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 9 STATE-ST.,  
New York, Oct. 5, 1893.

THE PROPOSALS WILL BE OPENED AT THE OFFICE UNTIL 2 O'CLOCK P. M. ON THURSDAY NEXT, for supplying fifteen hundred cords, full good merchantable oak, or other hard wood; to be well seasoned and fit for use, and to be piled on the wharves nearest to the residences in this harbor, or its vicinity, at which it is to be delivered.

...ured for the purpose of the contract, and the quantity required. Persons making offers to be accepted, will be required to give security for the performance of any contract which may be made with them, and are requested to mention the names of the persons in their offers.

This should be indorsed "Proposals for Wood," and sent to STEWART VAN VLIET, Major and Quartermaster, U. S. A.

**MATRIMONIAL.**  
 A GENTLEMAN SEEKS, AMONGST THE  
 and wealthy, for a wife, possessing qualities  
 make home happy. This notice is worthy  
 nation of any lady, as can be ascertained by  
 A. E. T., Station A.



## A MUSEMENT

**NIELSEN'S GARDEN.**  
Ladies and Gentlemen, we have  
A MOST POSITIVE SURE  
AND PROVED ROMANCE  
THIS (Monday) EVENING, Oct.  
the fifth and last of the three of  
the series, called  
**SEMI-PAID TUTOR.**  
In consequence of the Management having  
prior engagements, we are sorry to  
inform the public that Miss. Vestval can  
not appear more than  
three nights more.  
In the HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL  
translated and adapted from the French  
by M. de  
Hervé, called  
**GAME: OR, THE JEWISH MO**  
produced with  
ENTIRELY NEW MUSIC  
written by the celebrated composer,  
**ROBERT STOPPEL.**  
**NEW SCENERY**  
**NEW STAGE APPROPRIATE**  
and a  
**MOST POWERFUL CAST**  
including the names of

Mr. J. W. COLLIER, Mrs. H. M. SHEWELL, T. T. Mrs. H. A. HALLIN, Mrs. ROBERTSON, Mrs. H. P. GRATTAN and Mrs. SKELTON. Conductor, Mr. HARRISON. WEDNESDAY, Oct. 13, 8 o'clock. EDWIN FOREST will appear FOR THE FIRST TIME this season in Judge Conrad's powerful and romantic JACK CADE.

Seats may be secured at the Box Office THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE.

**OLYMPIC THEATRE.**  
Lecture and Management by W. H. Director.  
TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 13, 1885, at 8 o'clock. Diamond's last lecture on "THE LIFE OF BROOKER AND SISTER." With all the original manuscript. Mrs. EDITH WOOD.

AR  
DO NOT

ROBANTHE.

Don Christoval de Forgas..... Mr.  
Don Sylvio de Flores..... Mr.  
Bartolo..... Mr.  
Doña Camilla..... Mrs.  
Doña Isidora..... Mrs.  
Doña Camilla..... Mrs.

New and appropriate Scenery

JAMES E. HAYS.

Grand Inauguration.....  
T. Lila Wells, dedicated to Mrs.  
THESE DAYS.....

The performance to commence with the  
in one act called.....

THE TWO BONNYCASTLE

Benjamin Bonycastle.....  
James Johnson.....  
Smuggins..... Mr.  
Mr. Bonycastle.....  
Fanny..... Miss  
Doors open at 7; performance com-  
mencing at 8 o'clock. Se-  
cure boxes open from 3 to 4 o'clock. Se-  
cure

THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE

**WALLACK'S.**  
THIRD WEEK OF THE NEW P  
ROSEDALE;  
on the  
RIFLE BALL.

**MR. WALLACK**  
takes much pleasure in announcing that  
has made the  
**GREATEST SUCCESS YET ACHIEVED**  
THEATRE,  
and, to prevent disappointment would re-  
peat  
AN EARLY APPLICATION FOR  
Box Book open a week in advance. Se-  
cured from 6 to 4.

**WINTER GARDEN.**  
Last week of  
**MR. EDWIN BOOTH,**  
To-night, TUESDAY, October 13th  
Special request in his great character of  
the  
**RICHARD III.**

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MR. L. BARRETT as  
RIMON.  
Mounts, A. H. Davenport, Violin &  
Bland, Hagan, Hind, Meadows Chautau-  
appearance) Floz.

PARK THEATRE-BROO-  
Lessee and Manager. MR. GARRIB  
TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 12.  
SECOND NIGHT OF THE COME

JOHN OF PARIS.  
John of Paris.  
(With the permission of J. V. L.  
Vincent a King.) Miss  
Chillingworth. Miss  
S. H. Ward Ardent. Miss  
Doors open at 7; begin at 8.

LECTURES.  
MR. F. T. BARNEY

Will give his humorous and telling lecture  
**ART OF MONEY-MAKING**  
 For the benefit of the Athenaeum Bazaar  
 at the Athenaeum, corner of Atlantic and  
 Brooklyn.

**TUESDAY EVENING, OCT. 13.**  
 at 8 o'clock P. M.

The London Times says that Mr. Barnum  
 most entertaining lecturers that ever ad-  
 dressed an audience. The London Times  
 were kept in a roar of laughter from beg-  
 inning to end. The Albany Knickerbocker says: "Barnum  
 is the best lecturer in the world. He has  
 in Tweddle Hall to hear Barnum's lecture."

**SPECIAL NOTICE—IRVING**  
 The Rev. W. H. Minner will deliver a  
 series of lectures on the History of Early  
 Christianity, at the Church of the Holy Trinity,  
 Christ's Temple. Seats free, con-  
 tributions at the door.

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NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY  
A special meeting will be held at the  
TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 13, at 7 1/2  
ROBERTY BROADWAY, will read a paper  
entitled "The Last Days of the  
practised of Lord Cornwallis on a 21st  
ANDREW W.  
Recorded

MILITARY.

TEN THOUSAND SUBSTITUTES  
WANTED.

\$300 IN CASH PAID TO THE SUB-  
STITUTE BEFORE HE LEAVES THE REG-  
IMENTS.

Apply to the County Substitutes and Re-  
cords, Nos. 71 and 73 Duane-st., Supreme Ct.  
stairs.

HOURS FROM 8 A. M. TO 2 P. M.

Examined by the Committee.

FOUR, of three  
 GEORGE H. PEPKRE, Mayor  
 MATTHEW W. BRENNAN, Asst. Mayor  
 EDWARD J. WILSON, Supervisor  
 ORISON BLUNT, Superintendent  
 W. R. STEWART, Secretary  
 W. M. TWEED, Supt. of Police  
 CONRAUD GOSMAN; Clerk  
 Geo. F. THOMPSON;

HEADQUARTERS HERBERT-MARSHALL, FIFTH AVENUE, No. 42  
 NEW-YORK, G.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT  
 PERSONS drafted in the FIVE  
 the State of New-York, that all persons  
 to the State of New-York, who are  
 ten days from this date, will be re-  
 ceived and sent to the State of New-York.  
 JOHN DUFFY, Captain, and  
 HENRY F. WEST, Commissioner  
 JONAS P. HILTON, Surgeon.

MEETINGS.

**VETERANS OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION.**  
—The members of this Association are invited to meet at the Hotel Richmond, corner 6th- and 14th-sts., on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 11, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of electing officers.  
By order, W. E. VERMILION,  
E. B. TARNAGAN, Adjutant.

**LOST AND FOUND.**  
**LOST CERTIFICATES.**—NOTICE.  
I have given that the following certificates were lost and destroyed by fire, to wit: No. 100, in the name of Amos Henriksen, has been here made good, and is now in my possession, and is good in Washington, viz.: No. 913 and 119, and each \$100; No. 5309, to \$50, four certificates, each \$100; No. 808, four certificates, each \$100; No. 810, four certificates, each \$100; No. 811, four certificates, each \$100; No. 812, four certificates, each \$100; No. 813, four certificates, each \$100; No. 814, four certificates, each \$100; No. 815, four certificates, each \$100; No. 816, four certificates, each \$100; No. 817, and 174, two certificates, each \$1,000. The above certificates are now in my possession, and the above will be thankfully received.

**LOST ON SATURDAY EVENING**  
LARRY GREEN, of the New-Library Building, has lost a gold watch, with a chain, and a gold ring, the gift of the State Bank, Newark, N. J., and some other papers. The finder will be rewarded at No. 10, West 38th St., New York City, or at the Newark Market, Newark, N. J.

**LOST CHECK.—NOTICE IS HEREBY**  
GIVEN THAT A CHECK, No. 118, drawn by J. J. O'DONOGHUE, on the New York City Bank, for two thousand dollars (\$2,000) in gold, and cash, has been lost. The amount of the Payment of the same has been cashed. The finder of the same will be rewarded by J. J. O'DONOGHUE.

**\$500 DOLLARS REWARD.—**  
A person who has information as to the whereabouts of the late JAMES J. O'DONOGHUE, of the River Railroad Station, a FOCKET-BROOK, N. Y., will be paid by leaving the same information to the undersigned, or to the firm of PHILIPS, DODGE & CO., No. 10, CHURCH ST., N. Y.

**LOST ON SUNDAY LAST, THE 11TH**

KEY  
to order  
copy.

A. J. C. Gentry Church, East Main St.,  
a POCKETBOOK containing some bank  
and papers. The finder will be liberally  
rewarded the same at No. 100 East 10th St.



Bohr. Cornell, Hatch, Fall River, in ballast.  
Bohr. Connecticut, Clark, Providence, in ballast.

**Sailed.**

Steamships Clyde and Fulton.  
Sara Kline, Parraco, M. A. Lewis, Mary  
Ward, and others.  
Brigs Rita Stralen, Antioch, and large  
schooners.

**Miscellaneous.**

The Br. bark Glasgow, from Quebec Aug. 31, pool, was passed Sept. 23, in lat. 74. lon. 45, ab-

**By Telegraph.**

BOSTON, Oct. 31.—Arr. bark Robert Leona mouth.

as-Princo, put in leaking; bris Princess Louis  
Gettburg.  
NEW-BENFORD, Oct. 12--Arr. schr. Geom  
fair, New York.  
Below bark Antelope, Tuber, from Hudson  
reported with 140 bbls. sperm and 1,400 wh  
21,000 bs. bone, all told.

Spoken, &c.

Arabia--steamship, for Liverpool, 6th inst  
lat 50 50, lon 38.  
Italy--Waggon--steamship, hence for  
Oct. 12, at 8 A. M. 240 miles from New C.  
Ch. 12, at 8 A. M. steamship, hence for Liverpool  
at 4 A. M.  
Dreadnaught--ship, hence for Liverpool, 4th  
inst, len. 61 30.

GO AND SEE DR. H. H. STERLING  
No. 433 BROADWAY.

Where he has the AMBROSIA for sale which will  
hair to grow.



Dr. STERLING'S AMBROSIA is a stimu-  
cract of root, bark and herbs. It will cure  
of the scalp and itching of the head, entirely  
dandruff, prevents the hair from falling out  
prematurely gray, causing it to grow thick and  
is entirely different from all other preparations.

DEPOT NO. 40, BROADWAY,  
READ THE FOLLOWING:  
For man's power, woman's glory,  
Through me flows the essence fine,  
That for me is a full and true  
I have dropped in my flowery mane  
O how soft print the treasure,  
He is floated in the air,  
Flow'rs, so as nuzzle's plume,  
Round her perfect bow of pearl!

Would you have this power, this glory,  
Would you laugh at changing time,  
Would you dress in the latest style,  
Or the ardors of love?  
You must be like me, my parents,  
With a glorious crown of hair,  
Waving, curling, glowing o'er you,  
Like the driest, driest of dew.

Hats you scurf's disease and dandruff,  
Love you can't make like those  
Who made their exquisite toilet,  
Choose you by Edw. H. Sterling,  
With you for the perfect beauty,  
I have you for the latest style,  
Not a second of time to trifling,  
To my guardian STERLING go.

DR. H. H. STERLING  
Edw. H. Sterling's name  
Certificate of Mrs. Brown, whose photograph  
see at all Drug Stores in this and other cities

This is to certify that, about eighteen months  
ago, my hair began to fall out, and I was  
short, thin, and rapidly falling out. I had  
hair Tonics, Invigorators, &c., without re-  
sult. Soon after I used Dr. H. H. Ster-  
ling's, and commenced growing so rapidly  
as to astonish me. Now my hair is thick, soft,  
and it is free from dandruff, and I am  
reaching to the door. This wonderful result  
soley to the use of Dr. H. H. Sterling's  
meant I said, I have applied nothing else to

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CONSTITUTION WATER  
 is, without doubt, the only known remedy for  
 DIABETES,  
 CALCULUS,  
 GRAVEL,  
 BRICK DUST IN  
 IRRITATION OF THE NECK  
 OF THE  
 BLADDER,  
 INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEY,  
 CATARRH OF THE BLADDER,  
 AND ALL  
 FEMALE IRREGULARITIES.  
 Certificates of cures from well-known persons  
 parts of the country in circulation, which will  
 receipt of three cent stamp included to  
 MORGAN & ALLEN  
 No. 46 CUFF-ST., N.Y.

ISAAC SMITH  
 UMBRELLAS  
 BY THE  
 THOUSANDS  
 OR  
 SINGLE ON  
 AT  
 405 BROADWAY BETWEEN WALL  
 MARVIN & CO.

ALUM PATENT  
FIRE, BURGLAR AND DAMP PROOF  
**SAFES,**  
NO. 265 BROADWAY.  
At Twenty-one Second-hand Safes for sale.  
WHEELER & WILSON'S HIGHEST PRICED

**CLOCK STITCH**

**SEWING MACHINE.**  
"The Favorite for Families."  
AND FOOTER'S PATENT "MILLIE LOCK"  
No. 88 Broadway.  
REMINGTON'S

  
**ARMY AND NAVY REVOLVER.**  
APPROVED BY THE GOVERNMENT.  
Warranted superior to any other gun.  
Kind, Address E. REMINGTON & SONS, N.Y.  
**SPORTSMEN, TOURISTS AND ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS.**  
**POWERFUL AND BRILLIANT GLASSES.**

Forbidding smoke,  
great heavy work,  
stomachs, Opera un-  
derstandings, and  
perspective changes,  
C. silently a marvellous  
achievement from 3 to  
the appearance of the  
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and clearness of vision  
without the distortion  
of frequent change  
above with all artifice  
taining to the optical science, from the manufacturing  
GENUINE, Gentian-Optical Co.,  
No. 60 1/2 Broadway, under the Lighthouse



Dr. STERLING'S AMBROSIA is a stimulating oil extract of roo a. bark and herbs. It will cure all diseases of the scalp and itching of the head, entirely eradicate dandruff, prevents the hair from falling out or turning



# The New-York Times

VOL. XIII.—NO. 3762.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1863.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

## THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

### Our Forces on the North Side of the Rappahannock.

### CAVALRY SKIRMISHING ON MONDAY.

### The Enemy Driven to Brandy Station with Severe Loss.

### Sharp Musketry Firing in the Vicinity of Rappahannock Station.

### No General Engagement up to Yesterday Morning.

### Reason of Gen. Meade's Withdrawal from the Rapidan.

### A Forge Train Burned at Warrenton by Rebel Sympathizers.

### Arrival of Wounded and Prisoners at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 13. Parties who arrived from the front this morning say there was considerable skirmishing yesterday between the cavalry on either side, and that sharp musketry firing was heard yesterday afternoon in the vicinity of Rappahannock Station. It is presumed here, by persons generally well informed, that the movement of Gen. Meade was, in fact, one previously decided upon, in case of certain contingencies, as is indicated by the sending to the rear, some time since, of certain articles of a cambrone nature.

One hundred wounded from Gen. Kilpatrick's cavalry division reached here this morning. One hundred and thirty sick, from the same army corps, (the Second), have also arrived. They were distributed among several of the hospitals.

A number of prisoners of war, captured near Raccoon Ford, on the 10th inst., have reached here from the Army of the Potomac.

It is represented that the fighting thus far has been purely, on our side at least, by cavalry and artillery supports of cavalry, the male army not having been engaged at all.

Last night, at Warrenton Junction, some rebel sympathizers set fire to a train of cars containing hay and grain, doing some little damage.

Passengers who arrived here from the front this afternoon, state that yesterday a reconnoitering party of the Sixth corps crossed the Rappahannock, went a short distance beyond, and returned toward night to near Beenton.

Another reconnoitering party skirted up the right bank of the Rappahannock yesterday afternoon, and returned to the vicinity of Rappahannock Station last night.

There was some skirmishing along the lines yesterday, but all was quiet through the night up to a early hour this morning.

The loss in Gen. Gazee's division of cavalry is said to be severe. The Thirteenth and Fourteenth Pennsylvania and Tenth New-York suffering most.

On Sunday night our forces crossed the Rappahannock, and on Monday morning two corps re-crossed and drove the enemy to Brandy Station, with a severe loss in killed, wounded and prisoners on the rebel side. They then received an order to fall back, which they did in good order.

Gen. Brown, with his cavalry, was on the left, Kilpatrick was in the center, and Gazee on the right. Gazee and Brown succeeded in holding the enemy in check on the right and left until 9 o'clock, when acting under orders they fell back on our main body, the purpose of the movement having been effected.

The crossing by Gen. Meade from the north side of the Rappahannock was made mainly at Kelly's Ford, and it was effected in admirable order.

Capt. Brown and Lieut. Parsons and Vox, of the First Rhode Island cavalry, were seriously wounded. The Evening Star says: "The skillful manœuvre by which Gen. Meade checked his entire army, and, without loss of any sort to any appreciable extent, placed himself on the other side of Jordan, and in a position where he preferred to accept battle, seems to have considerably bothered the rebels, who do not seem inclined to fight unless with the Indians. His advantage of a surprise and an ambushade. The advantage of position made by our army was effected without the slightest confusion, and the amount of stores destroyed or left behind beyond Chickamauga would not make a car-load, all told."

The following officers wounded in the engagement on Sunday, arrived this morning from the Army of the Potomac: Lieut. Col. Crocker, of Gen. Pleasant's staff, Dr. Forwood, U. S. A., Lieut. Chaffin, 6th U. S. Cavalry, and Capt. W. T. Allen, 6th New York Cavalry.

### SATURDAY'S FIGHT.

Bravery of Kilpatrick's Cavalry—Four Hundred Confederate Taken—Lee's Plans Betrayed.

We clip the following particulars from the Washington Star, in reference to the fight of last Saturday:

On Saturday the rebel General Evans crossed the Rappahannock River and captured near the whole of the One Hundred and Sixth New-York, who were doing picket duty, but the Fifth Michigan cavalry made a charge, and recaptured most of the prisoners. Soon after A. P. Hill's corps passed our right flank, and we fell back to James City and held the rebels in check with artillery.

Our artillery was brought into play during the day in driving our rear, and with terrible effect. In one instance the rebels charged upon one battery, (the Second artillery), whose the caissons were mounted with shot, and the charge, and returned to

## FROM CHARLESTON HARBOR.

### A Rebel Torpedo Exploded Under the Frigate Ironsides.

### Serious Damage Suffered by the Vessel.

### What the Charlestonians Say About It.

### Fear of a Demonstration by the Rebel Rams.

### Inactivity on the Part of the Navy.

The steamship *Continental*, Capt. MARTIN, from Charleston Har Oct. 9, arrived yesterday. Our correspondent sends us the following important dispatch:

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MOBILE ISLAND, Wednesday, S. C., Oct. 7.

On Monday night the camps on Morris and Polly Islands were aroused by the sound of picket firing proceeding from off Cummings' Point. The troops were ordered under arms and every precaution taken to resist a supposed attack of the enemy. It appears the affair was something more serious than an alarm. A 19 P. M. a torpedo was discovered by the naval picket boats stationed off Sullivan's Island floating down the tide toward the fleet, and before it could be checked, came in contact with the frigate *Ironsides*, exploding under her bow and causing serious damage to the vessel—so much so that it is under consideration of Admiral Dahlgren to send her North for repairs. At the time the affair took place little could be ascertained of what had transpired by parties on shore, and it was only by the report of the musketry of Cummings' Point that even an inkling of a picket alarm was arrived at. As far as can be learned no lives were lost on either side. The naval picket boats were, attacked by the rebels also in boats at about the same time the torpedo was discovered. The *Ironsides* was lying 1,000 yards from Sullivan's Island and pretty well in toward Sumter.

Gen. Gilman took a trip to Hilton Head yesterday. He returns to Folly Island to-day.

It is thought the rebels may possibly make a demonstration on the fleet with their rams within a short time. This will doubtless be the case if the *Ironsides* is drawn off for repairs. Three monitors are away from the fleet—for what purpose it does not seem clear—unless the Admiral keeps a sharp lookout the rebels will gain entire possession of the harbor.

Two "devils," recently towed from the North, are lying off Morris Island. They are intended to be used against the obstructions in the channel.

If it is intended to give the rebels a blow in this vicinity, something must be done immediately. What is wanted is a naval commander, and the sooner Government sends to Charleston Harbor a man fitted for the post, the better it will be for the country.

WHIT.

### THE ATTACK ON THE IRONSIDES AND WHY IT FAILED.

From the Richmond Examiner of the 6th. The Charleston Chronicle has just printed an attempt in the main unsuccessful has been made to blow up, with some kind of an infernal machine, the Yankee ship *Ironsides*. The failure is attributed to two causes—an insufficient amount of powder, and the machine and its being ignited too near the water's edge. Though the destruction of the vessel was not effected, the ship may have been seriously damaged. When the torpedo exploded several feet in front of the Yankee gunboat in James River sheathing and planks were torn away, and the vessel was thrown overboard. Similar results may very probably have followed the explosion of the machine alongside the *Ironsides*.

Capt. MARTIN, of the *Continental*, makes the following report of the occurrence:

"On the night of the 6th, the rebels sent down a torpedo attached to a raft from the city to the frigate *Ironsides*, lying at anchor off Port Monroe. The torpedo exploded under her bow, and caused a great volume of water on board, putting out the fire. The man who had charge of the torpedo was captured, and taken on board the *Ironsides*. The *Ironsides* remained at anchor off the Monitor House, the monitors doing picket duty off Sumter."

Passing by the *Continental* report that three of the monitors had been disabled by the recent fire from Monitor. The monitors were sent to Hilton Head for repairs.

The officers of the navy were daily expecting that Admiral Dahlgren would be empowered, and Admiral appointed in his place.

THE INJURIES TO THE MONITORS.

A correspondent who has recently visited the monitors under repair at Station Creek, South Carolina, says:

"We first went on board the monitor *Feddes*. Her turret is located all round by the heavy projectiles from the rebel forts; but not a single shot penetrated even a single plate of which the turret consists. The smoke-stack, however, is completely shattered. Balls that passed through have completely curled up the iron forming the smoke-stack. From the *Feddes* we went on board the *Weekes*, which vessel was being improved by the addition at the bottom of the turret of an iron rim, five inches in thickness, and about fifteen inches deep. This improvement is being made in consequence of a piece of shell having been jammed between the bottom of the turret and the deck, preventing the latter from revolving, when the *Weekes* was around, at the time of the bombardment of Fort Mifflin. All the other vessels of the same class are to be furnished with a similar improvement. These repairs were brought in sections by the *Weekes*. The *Weekes* was not hit so many times as the *Feddes*, but was so severely wounded on her starboard side caused by a shot from Monitor, through which the water is slowly trickling, rendering a frequent recourse to the pump necessary."

INDIANA ELECTIONS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Tuesday, Oct. 13.

Election returns, as far as heard from in this State, for county officers indicate large Union gains. In this city the Union majority is 2,100, a gain of 600. In every county and precinct the reported gains are equally large.

Secretary CHASE is expected to visit this city to-morrow.

NEWARK, N. J., Tuesday, Oct. 13.

The Charter Election to-day, resulted in the election of Gen. Tammessee, the Democratic candidate for Mayor, by less than 1,000 majority. The Democratic majority last year was about 1,000.

The Unionists have gained several aldermen and School Commissioners.

## TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

### Arrival of the Africa at St. John, N. F.

### Reception of the News of the Contest at Chickamauga.

### Comments of the British Press on the Battles.

### Further Advance of 1 1-2 per cent. on the Confederate Loan.

### No Confederate Recognition from France.

### THE QUESTION OF THE REBEL CRUISERS.

### Maximilian's Conditions of Accepting the Mexican Throne.

### COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

St. John, N. F., Tuesday, Oct. 13.

The steamship *Africa* left Liverpool at 11 A. M. of the 3d, and Queenstown the evening of the 4th.

The *Scotia* arrived at Queenstown at 5 A. M. of the 2d, and Liverpool early on the 3d.

The *Africa*, from New-York via St. John, arrived at Galway on the 4th.

The news by the *Scotia* of the defeat of ROSSDALE created considerable sensation, and caused a rise of five per cent. in the Confederate Loan, but the advance was not fully sustained, and closed about 25 discount.

The Times thinks that ROSSDALE was defeated by superior strategy rather than mere fighting, and says it is evident that the Federal troops contained the field, obstinately rallied when broken, and formed again and renewed the engagement repeatedly. They seem to have done all that bravery and determination could effect, but the greater skill of the Confederate Generals in combining the force which made the attack insured their victory.

The Daily News says Gen. BAXTER's victory over Gen. ROSSDALE is a striking demonstration of the wisdom of the new military policy of the Confederates in combining their forces to arrest the advance of the Federals. The honors of the battle belong to Gen. BAXTER, but he must do more than he has hitherto done if the Confederate cause is to gain solid advantage from his sword.

The Herald looks on it as the most decisive battle fought in the Western States.

The Morning Post points to the continuance of the peculiarity of this great war that neither belligerents should be permitted for any protracted period to follow the path of victory.

The Army and Navy Gazette attempts to show the dangerous position of ROSSDALE, but suggests that the Federal prospects may be brighter than the telegraphic makes out.

As to Charleston, it remarks that the means of attack being superior to the defence, the place must fall.

A letter from Brest, dated Sept. 20, says the *Florida* has finished repelling in the Government dock and gone into the mercantile harbor, where she was refitted. She would go into the Roads in about a week, but would not be ready for sea for three weeks or a month. The Federal steamer *Kearage* connected at Brest awaiting coals. It is pointed out that twenty-four months must elapse after the sailing of one vessel before the other be allowed to depart.

The Great Eastern had been seized under an Admiralty warrant, by the owners of the ship *Juno*, which vessel she ran down off the Irish coast. There was an improbable rumor that the *Conard* Company proposed to purchase the *Great Eastern*, to convey coals to various ports for their vessels. A general meeting of shareholders was held at London on the 21st inst. The position was referred to a committee, with instructions to report in ten days.

Miss BATEMAN, the actress, had made the most triumphant debut at the Adelphi in London.

An inundation of the Nile destroyed part of the railway and would retard the shipment of cotton.

Paris journals continued to applaud the Declaration of Earl Russell, relative to the treaties of 1815, and believe it impossible for other Powers to refrain from endorsing their sentiments on the attitude of Russia, in the abrogation of the acts of the Vienna Congress.

The Free Press says: "We believe France and England have decided to consider the treaties of 1815 no longer in force, and consequently have ceased to guarantee the possession of Poland to Russia."

Advices from Warsaw state that all the workmen employed on the official Russian journal in Warsaw have left the printing office. Several persons refused to accept the editorship of the journal.

A fresh proclamation has been issued by the National Military Chief of Warsaw, exhorting the inhabitants to have patience, and declaring that *gras d'armes* will redouble their vigilance. Arrests continue in Warsaw.

The French journals continue to publish scathing accounts of the progress of French intervention in Mexico. France would only enter for France Oct. 5. The Minister of War would issue a circular ordering all soldiers, whose terms of service expired this year, to be immediately struck off the active lists and enrolled in the Reserves.

The Mexican Deputation arrived at Trieste on the 1st, and would be received at the Palace on the 3d. The Paris Bourse was quiet—Rentes 65 1/2.

The Daily News says American (Federal) securities of nearly all kinds were decidedly weaker on the 2d, owing rather to the rise in New-York exchange than the fall in prices there.

## THE RETURNS FROM OHIO.

### The election passed off quietly throughout the State. A very large vote has been received. The following returns have been received:

Lebanon, Brough, 453; Vallandigham, 121, a Union gain of 332.

Stonewall, Brough, 750 majority, a gain over Gen. Todd's vote of 203.

Sandusky City, Brough, 325 majority, a gain of 443.

Muskegon County—Brough, 600 majority, a large gain.

Lancaster City—Vallandigham, 16 majority, a Union gain of 151.

Marion, Brough, 600 majority, a gain of 203.

Erin County—Brough, 1,100 majority, a gain of 1,100.

Cleveland City, Brough, 2,400 majority.

Osgooda County—Brough, 3,000 majority.

Chardon City, Brough, 1,700 majority, a gain of 28.

Elyria, Brough, 375 majority, a gain of 150.

Twenty-eighth regiment, Brough, 187; Vallandigham, none.

Twelfth regiment, Brough, 450; Vallandigham, none.

Twenty-third regiment, Brough, 484; Vallandigham, none.

Col. White's brigade, Brough, 1,250 majority, a gain of 194.

Dayton City, Brough, 287 majority—a gain of 194.

Clinton County—Brough, 2,000 majority.

Clinton County—Brough, 2,000 majority.

Clinton County—Brough, 2,000 majority.

## PENNSYLVANIA AND OHIO.

### THE STATE ELECTIONS YESTERDAY.

### Indicated Success of the Union Ticket.

### THE RETURNS FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

Scattering returns from Pennsylvania have been received, which when compared with the vote of 1860—where Curtis had 22,000 majority—show the following result:

Allegheny, Blair County—Woodward, 69 majority.

Altoona, Blair County—Woodward, 69 majority.

Frederickburg, Northampton County—Woodward, 24 majority.

Union Township, Schuylkill County—Woodward, 87 majority.

Union Township, Schuylkill County—Woodward, 87 majority.

Union Township, Schuylkill County—Woodward, 87 majority.

The First Ward of Philadelphia gives Curtis 1132 majority—a gain of 441.

The Second Ward in Pittsburgh show a gain for Curtis of 375.

Kingston Borough, Berks County—Curtis, 40 majority—gain 9.

Providence Borough, Berks County—Curtis, 21 majority—gain 10.

Plymouth Borough and Township, Berks County—Curtis, 100 majority—gain 6.

Union Township, Berks County—Curtis, 100 majority—gain 6.

West Pittsburg, Luzerne County, Curtis, 87 majority.

Hyde Park Borough, Woodward, 18 majority—gain 18.

Providence Borough, South Ward, Woodward, 107 majority.

Middle Ward, Curtis, 17 majority.

North Ward, Woodward, 30 majority.

Pittsburg Township, Woodward, 207 majority.

Scranton, North Ward, Curtis, 230 majority—gain 10.

South Ward, Woodward, 480 majority—gain 10.

Stroudsburg, Monroe County, Curtis, 52 majority.

Carbondale City and Township, Woodward, 461 majority—loss 74.

Montrose, Susquehanna County—Curtis, 161 majority.

Bridgeport, Curtis, 1 majority.

Brookville, Curtis, 169 majority.

Franklin, Woodward, 33 majority.

Harmony Township, Curtis, 59 majority.

Shenandoah Depot, Curtis, 59 majority.

Scranton, Curtis, 80 majority.

The 7th Ward gives Curtis 950—gain 160.

The 8th Ward gives Curtis 1,000—gain 160.

The 9th Ward gives Curtis 1,000—gain 160.

The 10th Ward gives Curtis 1,000—gain 160.

The 11th Ward gives Curtis 1,000—gain 160.

The 12th Ward gives Curtis 1,000—gain 160.

The 13th Ward gives Curtis 1,000—gain 160.

The 14th Ward gives Curtis 1,000—gain 160.

The 15th Ward gives Curtis 1,000—gain 160.

The 16th Ward gives Curtis 1,000—gain 160.

The 17th Ward gives Curtis 1,000—gain 160.

The 18th Ward gives Curtis 1,000—gain 160.

The 19th Ward gives Curtis 1,000—gain 160.

The 20th Ward gives Curtis 1,000—gain 160.

The 21st Ward gives Curtis 1,000—gain 160.

The 22nd Ward gives Curtis 1,000—gain 160.

The 23rd Ward gives Curtis 1,000—gain 160.

The 24th Ward gives Curtis 1,000—gain 160.

The 25th Ward gives Curtis 1,000—gain 160.

The 26th Ward gives Curtis 1,000—gain 160.

The 27th Ward gives Curtis 1,000—gain 160.

The 28th Ward gives Curtis 1,000—gain 160.

The 29th Ward gives Curtis 1,000—gain 160.

The 30th Ward gives Curtis 1,000—gain 160.

The 31st Ward gives Curtis 1,000—gain 160.

The 32nd Ward gives Curtis 1,000—gain 160.

The 33rd Ward gives Curtis 1,000—gain 160.

The 34th Ward gives Curtis 1,000—gain 160.

The 35th Ward gives Curtis 1,000—gain 160.

The 36th Ward gives Curtis 1,000—gain 160.

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The 87th Ward gives Curtis 1,000—gain 160.

The 88th Ward gives Curtis 1,000—gain 160.

The 89th Ward gives Curtis 1,000—gain 160.

The 90th Ward gives Curtis 1,000—gain 160.

The 91st Ward gives Curtis 1,000—gain 160.

## THE RETURNS FROM OHIO.

### The election passed off quietly throughout the State. A very large vote has been received. The following returns have been received:

Lebanon, Brough, 453; Vallandigham, 121, a Union gain of 332.

Stonewall, Brough, 750 majority, a gain over Gen. Todd's vote of 203.

Sandusky City, Brough, 325 majority, a gain of 443.

Muskegon County—Brough, 600 majority, a large gain.

Lancaster City—Vallandigham, 16 majority, a Union gain of 151.

Marion, Brough, 600 majority, a gain of 203.

Erin County—Brough, 1,100 majority, a gain of 1,100.

Cleveland City, Brough, 2,400 majority.

Osgooda County—Brough, 3,000 majority.

Chardon City, Brough, 1,700 majority, a gain of 28.

Elyria, Brough, 375 majority, a gain of 150.

Twenty-eighth regiment, Brough, 187; Vallandigham, none.

Twelfth regiment, Brough, 450; Vallandigham, none.

Twenty-third regiment, Brough, 484; Vallandigham, none.

Col. White's brigade, Brough, 1,250 majority, a gain of 194.

Dayton City, Brough, 287 majority—a gain of 194.

Clinton County—Brough, 2,000 majority.

Clinton County—Brough, 2,000 majority.

Clinton County—Brough, 2,000 majority.

## PENNSYLVANIA AND OHIO.

### THE STATE ELECTIONS YESTERDAY.

### Indicated Success of the Union Ticket.

### THE RETURNS FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

Scattering returns from Pennsylvania have been received, which when compared with the vote of 1860—where Curtis had 22,000 majority—show the following result:

Allegheny, Blair County—Woodward, 69 majority.

Altoona, Blair County—Woodward, 69 majority.

Frederickburg, Northampton County—Woodward, 24 majority.

Union Township, Schuylkill County—Woodward, 87 majority.

Union Township, Schuylkill County—Woodward, 87 majority.

Union Township, Schuylkill County—Woodward, 87 majority.

The First Ward of Philadelphia gives Curtis 1132 majority—a gain of 441.

The Second Ward in Pittsburgh show a gain for Curtis of 375.

Kingston Borough, Berks County—Curtis, 40 majority—gain 9.

Providence Borough, Berks County—Curtis, 21 majority—gain 10.

Plymouth Borough and Township, Berks County—Curtis, 100 majority—gain 6











## Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—TODAY, OR, THE LAST DAYS OF POPEST. BARNUM'S MUSEUM—SHOOT AND WINNERS! DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES, (GHOST, &c., &c.) 8 o'clock P. M.

WALLACK'S—ROSEDALE, OR, THE RIVER BALL. WILSON'S GARDEN—GAMMA, OR, THE JEWISH MOTHER. WINTER GARDEN—ROT BIAS. ALHAMBRA PAVILION—THE BROODING ABASS. PARK THEATRE—(Brooklyn)—JOHN OF PARIS—MORNING CALL. GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—(No. 68 Broadway). OLYMPIC—THE TWO BROTHERS—BROTHERS AND SISTERS.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

## THE REBELLION.

There was further skirmishing on Monday on the north bank of the Rappahannock, from which it is evident that the rebel advance is up to the line of the river. MEADE'S army, as announced by yesterday's news, is now north of the Rappahannock, but this movement was decided upon some time ago in event of threatening demonstrations on the part of Lee. It is represented that the fighting thus far has been purely on our side at least by cavalry, and by artillery supports, the main army not having been engaged. The loss in GRANT'S cavalry division is said to be severe, the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Pennsylvania and Tenth New-York suffering most.

Our correspondent at Morris Island, S. C., advises us of serious damage having been suffered by the frigate *New Ironsides*, on the night of the 6th inst., by the explosion of a rebel torpedo. The *Ironsides* was anchored at the time off Fort Moultrie, and the infernal contrivance was sent adrift from the upper end of Sullivan Island, whence it floated rapidly down on the ebb tide, and struck her before she could be removed after its discovery. The explosion is described as having been terrific, dashing the water in a heavy volume on the deck, and putting out all the fires. Our correspondent states the damage to have been so great that Admiral DABNEY has it under advisement whether to send the vessel North for repairs. Unfortunately an officer was killed by the explosion, and two seamen wounded. Our picket boats were attacked about the time the torpedo was discovered. Three monitors were reported to be absent at Hilton Head, and this disinclination to the *Ironsides* will probably result in a postponement of the attack which was said to be fixed for last Sunday.

## FROM EUROPE.

The arrival of the steamship *Africa* at St. Johns, N. F., from Liverpool on the 3d inst., puts us in possession of two days later news from Europe. The English Press comments freely on the recent great battles in Georgia, those which are ever willing to hail disaster to the Union army regarding them as great victories for the rebels. The London *Daily News*, one of the staunchest friends of the North, while commending BRAGG'S policy of concentration, by which alone he has been enabled to check ROSSDALE, still insists that he must effect much more ere he can be said to have achieved any solid and lasting advantage. From France, the news is still unfavorable for Southern recognition. The *Paris Herald*, an influential leading journal, intimates that if the Federal Commissioner STUBBS comes to Paris expecting to procure the recognition of the South, he will meet with great disappointment, since the period for that event, if it ever existed, has passed by. The Confederates, acknowledging that their means of resistance are exhausted, The Archduke MAXIMILIAN has replied to the Mexican deputation, who have waited upon him with a formal offer of the throne, that he is willing to accept it, if tendered by a free and genuine expression of the people of Mexico, coupled with some guarantee for the integrity and independence of that country. In the Liverpool market, Cotton was buoyant, Breadstuffs steady, and Provisions quiet. General SHERIDAN'S Confederate loan had advanced 1 1/2 per cent.

The Cunard steamship *Africa* struck on a reef off Cape Race at 10 o'clock on Monday night last, during a thick fog, and remained aground half an hour. The sea was running high at the time, causing the ship to labor badly, and she sprung a leak, which made it necessary for Capt. SHERIDAN to put into St. John's, N. F., for repairs. The cargo, as well as the vessel, is greatly damaged.

## GENERAL NEWS.

Though there was nothing definite as to the result of the elections yesterday in Ohio and Pennsylvania up to the time of our going to press, yet the indications promised a success for the Union candidates. The returns from Pennsylvania almost all show slight Republican gains over the vote of last year, and the Ohio returns, on the whole, are still more marked.

Rumors were prevalent yesterday that Gov. SEYMOUR had at length struck the long-meditated blow of removing the Police Commissioners—EX-SHERIFF JOHN KELLY and EX-SENATOR WM. McMURRAY being confidentially named as the successors of Messrs. ACTON and ACTING COMMISSIONER E. F. PERRY. This, if done, will in direct and indirect protest entered against such policy by the two representatives of the City of New-York in the State Democratic Central Committee, and must be charged to the advice of Messrs. D. B. BRONX, SEYMOUR, E. C. CURTIS, and the other candidates on the Democratic State ticket, who have been clamorous for such action ever since their nomination.

The Board of Supervisors yesterday received a communication from the Corporation Counsel giving the opinion, in answer to a resolution of inquiry, that the County is not responsible to the holders of mortgages on real estate destroyed during the riot, but is responsible to holders of mortgages on personal estate. The Comptroller reported that of the \$5,530,969 appropriated during the year on County account, warrants had been drawn for \$2,768,784 96 up to Oct. 1, leaving a balance of \$2,762,184 93. The Board of Estimate and Apportionment, under the Police act, reported their estimates of police expenses for 1864 as follows: General expenses \$4,100; New-York force, \$1,769,520 61; additional police and alterations and repairs of station-houses in New-York, \$1,000; Brooklyn force, \$219,000. The Board adjourned to next Tuesday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Yesterday, Deputy Provost-Marshal-General NORTON, in pursuence of instructions from Washington, issued orders to the Board of Enrollment of the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Districts to prepare at once for a reenrollment. There are the Districts to the enrollment and quotas of which Gov. SEYMOUR made objections. Only 30 per cent. of the quotas claimed was drawn, the balance to be drawn at a subsequent date.

The brig *Harpur Queen*, Capt. HOLLIS, arrived yesterday morning from Bermuda, after a passage of seven days. Capt. HOLLIS reports that the bark *Merrells*, Capt. DYE, before reported in distress at St. Georges, sailed from Algoa Bay for New-York on the 23d of July, with a cargo of wool. Had fair weather and the 10th of September, then experienced a tremendous hurricane, ship hove to thirteen hours under a small piece of sail, lashed to the weather mizen rigging. A high gale came on, struck the ship, and broke on board, washing away all the crew, three of whom were drowned—ANTONIO FRANCISCO, the cook, ROBERT BURNELL, and ALBERT CURIA, the steward. After pumping all night had five and a half feet in the well. The main and mizen-masts

being gone, the vessel drifted and arrived at Bermuda on the 10th inst.

Advice from San Domingo, Oct. 10th ult., have been received at New-York by the arrival of the schooner *Freeman*. The schooner is reported to have terminated in the ending success of the Spanish troops. The island is reported to be unhealthy, several of the *Freeman's* crew having died of yellow fever.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, JAMES GALVIN, indicted for arson, was found guilty of arson in the third degree, and sentenced to four years' hard labor in the State Prison.

THOMAS MCCORMY, indicted for riot, and who pleaded guilty to the indictment, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for two months.

There was much excitement in the Gold Market yesterday forenoon. Sales as high as 165 1/2 per cent, closing at 152 1/2 per cent. Exchange on London 109 1/2 to 110 per cent. Stocks buoyant in the forenoon, but dull at the close of the day, after losing most of the decline made at the First Board. The demand continues active for the Popular Loan. Sales yesterday in this market \$1,105,000.

An active business was reported in Breadstuffs yesterday, which generally advanced early in the day, but closed quite heavily. The Provision trade was unusually brisk, especially in the line of Pork and Lard, which were much dearer. Whisky was dull, and closed decidedly lower. Cotton moderate active, and rising prices. Hay, Hops, Leather, Metals, Salt, Spices, Tallow, Wood Tobacco were selling freely. Sugars were in fair request. Tea was more sought after. The Freight market was very quiet.

The Live Stock markets are supplied with 5,547 bullocks, 657 calves, 13,221 sheep and lambs, and 22,458 hogs. These numbers, though seemingly large, were barely enough to supply the demand at advanced rates, and business was lively in each department. The weather has been all that stock men could desire, and stockholders drove a thrifty trade, buying at old and selling at advanced prices. Beef cattle were in good demand, and sold 1/2 cent higher than last week, a few of the best at 11c. 1/2 lb. estimated dressed weight, but generally at 10c. 10 1/2 lb. for fat cattle, and 8c. 10c. for medium to fair steers, with a large number of very poor animals at 7c. The market averaged over 8 1/2 c., and the 1294 at Forty-fourth street were all sold. Sheep are selling well at an advance of near 25c. 1/2 lb. head, fat lots bringing 5 1/2 c., and fair sheep 5 1/2 c. 1/2 lb. Lambs are worth 7c. 1/2 lb. 1/2 lb., and all but poor trash are selling rapidly. Fat corn hogs command 5 1/2 c., and still fed 5 1/2 c. 1/2 lb.

Gen. McClellan and the Pennsylvania Election.

Gen. McClellan, who was so slow in the military field, is rather faster in the political. We have at last a dash from him—a regular slap-dash. At his retreat in New Jersey, he learns from a "reliable gentleman" that there is danger that the Copperhead line will not come up to the scratch; and he no sooner hears of it than he speeds, as he never speed before, to the rescue. The lightning could not outstrip him; or, if it did, it was only to carry the message that Gen. McClellan was only a little behind, and that "he regards the election of Judge Woodward, as Governor of Pennsylvania, to be called for by the interests of the nation." The tidings reached Philadelphia just as the sun was descending beyond the Schuylkill—thirteen hours and three quarters, by the best watches, before the opening of the fight. The shades of night, we understand, were used, to the best purpose, in working the dirt. The engagement commenced with sunrise, and lasted through the day, with terrible effect, we hear, upon the followers of Judge Woodward. They are routed, it is said, horse, foot and dragoons. Gen. McClellan, it is expected, will reach the field in person to-morrow.

It is, indeed, somewhat singular that Gen. McClellan, who has been so stoical regarding his military credit, should be so exceedingly sensitive concerning his political reputation. He submits unmovable to the severest, and, if we are to believe his friends, the falsest statements concerning his military career, without making a sign; yet it is no sooner given out that he is in favor of the reelection of a Governor who is a friend of the Administration, than he is off like a shot to put down the lie. It would seem that the General can stand anything but the suspicion that he has parted company with the Copperheads. It is manifestly an object of prime concern with him to keep himself identified, as completely as possible, with the men who are not warring against the rebels, but quarrelling with the constituted authorities of the Government. Of all the score or two of Major-Generals of the United States, in service and out of service, there probably is not another one, who, whatever his former political associations, would have treated as a slander to be publicly repelled, a story that he was for sustaining the Executive which gave him his commission. Maj.-Gen. McClellan has this peculiar distinction. Whether it be owing to resentment at his displacement from the command of the Army of the Potomac, or to an ambition of being made, as has been talked of, an Anti-Administration candidate for the Presidency, we shall offer no conjecture. His motives are known only to himself. But we do say that it is not conduct which would become a true soldier in his peculiar position.

Gen. McClellan, in his letter, represents himself as bound to favor Judge Woodward by "the principles of humanity and civilization," respect for "private rights and property," and fidelity to the great objects of the war, which he specifies to be "the restoration of the unity of the nation, the preservation of the Constitution, and the supremacy of the laws of the country." Now, if this means anything, it means that the Administration of President LINCOLN is unfaithful to those principles and objects. If he thus believes, we should like to know when the conviction first dawned upon him? Was it before or was it after Nov. 5, 1862, on which day he received an order from President LINCOLN to turn over his command to Maj.-Gen. BURNETT? If it was before, what words are strong enough fitly to reprobate the man who would lend himself to the official carrying out of a policy which he saw was hostile to civilization, to humanity, to private rights, to the laws, to the Constitution, to the Union. If his enlightenment did not come until after that date, why was it so long delayed? The preliminary Emancipation Proclamation had been issued many weeks previous; the Confiscation bills, and the bills against the rendition of fugitive slaves, had been passed months previous; and summary arrests of disloyal persons had been made from the beginning of the war. In respect to those arrests, Gen. McClellan had himself, more than a year previous, not only

cheerfully but actively engaged in the bold act and the most questionable act of the kind that has ever been perpetrated in this country—we mean the arrest of the members of the Maryland Legislature. It appears from official correspondence, just published, that Maj.-Gen. McClellan wrote from Washington to Maj.-Gen. BURNETT, in Baltimore, to "arrest the whole party, and be sure that none escape," and took occasion to enforce his directions with the declaration that "if this be successfully carried out, it will go far toward breaking the backbone of the rebellion." Now, if Gen. McClellan was so long in attaining his present perceptions of "private rights," and the "rights of property," and "the supremacy of the laws," and "the principles of humanity," and all that, how are we to account for it? Was it from mental dullness of apprehension? Was it from sluggishness of the moral sense? Was there anything in his being unhonored and sent to Trenton that would naturally sharpen his faculties?

Really, we think there is much here that requires explanation. No fair-minded man can help wondering that during the fifteen months Gen. McClellan was in high command, he should, without one word of protest or complaint, have been so forward to serve the Executive in its complete development of a policy; and that yet, during the eleven months he has been out of command, he should have sought to make that policy a justification for his turning against the Executive and attacking himself to its worst enemies. There is no possible escape from the conclusion that there is some strange deficiency here, either in mind or in heart; that there was not the understanding seasonably to comprehend the policy of the President when it was plain in everybody, or not the moral resolution to separate from that policy. This dilemma is complete in itself, even allowing the perfect honesty of his present language, and that it was not dictated either by overweening ambition or low-lived resentment.

The letter, as a political venture, has failed wretchedly. With all its specious phrases, and all the fancied prestige of the name attached to it, it has not saved Judge Woodward from an inglorious defeat. Gen. McClellan has thus openly joined the side of faction in the very hour when the people were bracing themselves to overwhelm it with patriotic indignation. He has gratuitously linked himself to the fortunes of a party which was just about to be prostrated never to rise again. He seems to be persecuted by an evil fate in politics as in war. There is no help for him. His case is hopeless.

## Our Political System—Its Advantages and Dangers.

Dr TOCQUEVILLE was the first to call attention to the enormous gain to humanity that would result from the success of the political experiment which we were making on this continent, from the single fact that it would accustom great and powerful communities to submit their differences to judicial arbitrament, and would make it a point of honor with them to abide by legal precedents, instead of resorting to the sword. To know what this Federal system of ours, if it can only be perpetuated, will save the inhabitants of this continent in money and bloodshed, we have only to study the history of Europe during the last six centuries. We do not mean to say that it is probable that, without the Union, we should have here a faithful repetition of all the horrors through which Europe has passed since the Crusades, because the advance of civilization and the stronger hold of the precepts of Christianity on men of all classes, would give our wars a tinge of gentleness and humanity by which those of the Old World were not marked until our day. But we should have among us in full activity the very cause which has led to all European wars since the close of the fourteenth century—the fears of the smaller States of the predominance of the larger ones, expressed in the struggle on behalf of what is so well known as "the balance of power." Once out the States loose from each other, or out the Union up into several Confederacies, and you call into play the very passions to which the world owed the Thirty Years' War, the wars between Louis XIV. and WILLIAM III., the war of MARLBOROUGH, the war of 1756, and the wars of the French Empire. You rouse between each political community the spirit of hostile rivalry; the love of domination among the strong, and the fear of conquest and oppression among the weak. The larger States would find in their strength and resources a justification for seeking to extend their territory; the smaller ones would find in their weakness a fair excuse for entering into combinations for self-defence, and even in seeking safety in foreign alliances. There would be incessant intrigue, jealousy, and recrimination, and, as a general consequence, incessant hostilities, or—what is almost as fatal to prosperity—incessant fears of hostilities. Any arrangement which saves all this, let its imperfections be what they may, is certainly worth all the sacrifices which any one generation can make for it.

The fact that the establishment of the Southern Confederacy would be the first step in a process which would result in leaving us precisely in the condition of European nations, with our "balance of power" to maintain, has of course been the strongest reason in the minds of most people for wishing to resist it to the last extremity. There are some, however, at home, and among the friends of the North in Europe a very large number, who are for letting the South go now, in the belief that the North will be sure to absorb it at a later period, when weakened by internal dissensions and by the canker of Slavery. If there ever was any force in this argument, it has lost it all by the French invasion of Mexico. The intrigue which is now going on in Paris for the recognition of the Confederacy, for the purpose of furnishing a buffer to stand between the United States and the new Empire, is a direct and formal intrigu-

ery on this subject of the great European policy of disunion. Let us suppose, if we recognize the South as a Confederacy, in its favor, will do so on behalf of "the balance of power," and the South, in seeking his alliance, has the very same object in view. Both of them wish by combining their strength to keep the United States in check.

Suppose the scheme to succeed, and the field that is opened up on this continent for diplomatic intrigue and military adventure far surpasses any that has ever greeted the eyes of European politicians. In Europe the differences of race, and language, and religion, and ignorance, the immobility of the mass of the people, and ages of non-intercourse, have sharply defined the limits of the various nationalities, and surrounded the work of annexation or absorption with enormous difficulties—as the first MARSHALL found to his cost. But here there are still States on State to be created in a pathless wilderness, and by a population singularly devoid of strong local attachments, and singularly alive to the excitement of change and novelty. To a man who loves to create political combinations, carve out new States and shape national destinies, there could not be a more tempting field than the great Southwest, just as it is; and the greatest schemes of the age has his eye upon it, and his foot in it, and if we let the hazy brains of the South enter into its service, we venture to predict a series of intrigues, complications, wars and disturbances on this continent, the history of which will make BURNETT'S *Federa* seem light reading, and make our posterity wonder that even the great negro question should ever have been thought heavy or tiresome. And we may fancy with what ardor the philanthropist of the twenty-first century would go forth to his labors, in the presence of the fact that the greatest, most promising attempt ever made to secure human happiness by political institutions had ended in producing in the New World a repetition on a gigantic scale of the strife and jealousies which time out of memory have filled the Old one with blood and tears.

## Our City Democracy.

There is insurrection in Mozart Hall—insurrection in Tammany. The Faubourg St. Antoine of the Democratic party is arming itself against the Faubourg St. Germain, and of the issue there can be no doubt. The snobs of the St. Germain will go to the wall. The working, voting, victory-winning masses of the party have never yet been defeated. Already the toadins are peeling from every political stele, and barricades are being made of City railroad cars across all the main avenues leading to power and place.

On two or three main points connected with local politics, the great masses of the Democracy are united with a zeal and unanimity never before witnessed. The disgraceful coalition based on an equal division of the spoils, will be overthrown. The independence of the Judiciary will be maintained, and Judges of good character shall not be punished at the bidding of individual corruptionists whom they may have offended. The "close corporation" system of party management, now in vogue, will be broken down, and the honors and rewards of the party thrown open to the competition of industry, energy and talent.

So vast is the disaffection amongst the rank and file, both of Mozart and Tammany, that "machine" nominations this Fall are already quoted below par, and will soon be entirely out of the market. Numerous and powerful leaders are organizing the people in all the wards and districts, and with a coalition of the forces thus called into coherent existence, there can be no such word as fail. All new parties are honest and put forward good men. It is upon the old and decaying "machines," that the fungus-growth of corruption and lobby-agency is developed.

The new men are seeking power and position, and are, therefore, willing to offer inducements and make concessions to the people. The old parties, rioting in ill-gotten plunder, follow the beaten track which in calmer times has so often led them to success. They are like gorged hyenas, muzzling the "hones" already in their possession, and grumbling at whatever tends to disturb their digestion. Their cry to the new men is: "Let us alone; let us gorge; let us sleep; let us grow fat. Your plans of reform only puzzle and distract us. We have our City Railroad shares; we have our other jobs; we are growing rich, and are well satisfied. Honest and independent Judges are an unmitigated nuisance. We want men that we can use; men that we can approach in cases that touch our pockets. We want men who are human in their little frailties. Men like —, but you know their names."

To all this the new men answer: "These are revolutionary times. While matters jogged along easily, the people did not meddle much in politics. They allowed the 'machines' to control them, and voted at the bidding of certain recognized party leaders. But now everything is different. All orders and ranks of men have been compelled to think. We examine your claim to leadership and find it not merely an imposture, but a swindle. Your power is based on corrupt combinations made with men whom you pretend to oppose. Your prominence has only been manifested in schemes of spoliation and lobby practice. You are in no sense leaders of the people; and we spurn your commands, satisfied that no good motive prompts them."

To speak by name of the various prominent Democrats who have thrown themselves, heart and soul, into these new reformatory movements, would be invidious if only a few were mentioned, and would occupy columns if all the names were recited. Suffice it to say that the very best men of the Democracy are seasons champions on the popular side; and that they profess their entire willingness to act in harmony with all organizations actuated by a desire to secure good men as candidates at the forthcoming November and December elections. When reform bands

themselves together for any purpose, it is the duty of honest men to drop all minor differences and unite to defeat them. With proper governing and concentrating the various opposition elements next month, the Tammany-Mount coalition for the spoils may be overthrown with perfect ease. This coalition has rankling within itself distrust, suspicion, mutual hatred and jealousy. It is only held together by that powerful ligament, a hope of securing the spoils; and with this hope once destroyed, or even weakened, as is being done now, by an active and widespread organization of insurrection amongst the rank and file of the party, the unholy alliance will dissolve itself into thin air, and disappear amidst the execrations of the people. The "hayons" have long since "learned to think." It is now the turn for the "billots" to do their share of independent brain-work.

THE RECORDER.—Recorder HOFFMAN, as our readers were informed yesterday, was renominated to his present office by the Union County Convention on Monday night. As he will also receive the nomination of Tammany, there is no doubt of his election. This is a deserved honor to one of the ablest Judges and most upright men connected with our Judiciary. His course during the riot trials gave him a wide reputation, but it was only consistent with his established character, and with all his past career. It has been in contemplation by our citizens for some time to present him with some testimonial of their appreciation of his services; but the best testimonial to him, and the most creditable to the City, would be a unanimous reelection to the office he has graced by his virtues, abilities and learning. It is also a credit to the Union Convention that they nominated a gentleman, who, while so deserving on general grounds, is and has been an adherent of the Democratic Party.

REBEL VICTORIES.—The Richmond *Examiner* is very anxious to know why the innumerable victories won by the rebels have all been barren. The victories "end with comparative lists of killed and wounded, and with an inventory of captures; there is no territory regained, no enemy dispatched; it is thought sufficient to have accomplished the death of several thousand Yankees and the taking of a certain number of small arms, colors, and other trash of the battle-field." We should think the rebels would begin to doubt the reality of their victories; for our "defeat" have ended in "territory regained"—as witness the carrying of our arms from Northern Kentucky to Northern Georgia—from Cairo to the Belize; our "defeat" have ended in "dispatching armies"—as witness the Vicksburg army of PENDERGAST, the army of JOHNSTON, the army of PRICE, and others. The reason why Confederate victories have been barren is that most of them have not been victories.

## THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

Copperheads and their Prophecies.—Comparative Lightness of the Government Expenditure—A History of Foreigners to Favor in United States Bonds.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times. WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 13. The National debt is far less in amount than the enemies of the Government hoped it would be on the 1st of October. They had prophesied that we would owe three thousand millions of dollars before the end of the second year of the war. Government estimates upon the third year of the war, with a debt of only twelve hundred and twenty-two millions seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The increase of this debt, hereafter, will be moderate. The Government being abundantly supplied with munitions, cannon and clothing.

In a speech last night at Armory Hospital, the accomplished Register of the Treasury, Hon. L. E. CURTIS, said that, while Northern Copperheads were predicting bankruptcy and ruin in our monetary affairs, foreign capitalists were only too anxious to invest in government securities. Yesterday \$350,000 worth of United States bonds were issued to foreign brokers, and Government has money now on hand with which to pay the entire army for the month of November, which money was furnished by foreign capitalists.

## Admiral Milne at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 13. Admiral MILNE and suit and Lord LYONS, attended by the Secretary of State, and with an escort under Gen. HENRY, yesterday made a tour along the fortifications on the south side of the Potomac. They visited the Contraband camp, and reformed themselves of the principles upon which it is conducted. They witnessed also a drill of the colored regiment. The distinguished party also visited the convalescent camp, and carefully examined all its excellent arrangements. A fine collation was given them by the officers in charge of the convalescents. Admiral MILNE left town last night, having won the highest respect and esteem, as it is understood, of the President and all the authorities of the Government.

## From San Domingo.

From San Domingo, Oct. 12. The schooner *Freeman*, from San Domingo City, Sept. 16, at this port, brings intelligence that the San Domingo rebellion is over. When the vessel arrived at that port there was much excitement, and there had been fighting at Port au Platte. The Spanish troops were finally completely successful, and at the latter place the insurgents were put down, and quiet had been restored. It was quite unusually at San Domingo. Several of the crew of the *Freeman*, died on the passage, and Capt. CARR stopped at Providence in feeble health.

## The China and Anglin Outward Bound.

St. John's, N. F., Monday, Oct. 12. The steamship *China*, from New-York for Liverpool, passed Cape Race at 9 A. M. of Sunday. News from New-York to Saturday evening was put on board.

The steamship *Anglin*, from Boston, left here at 1 o'clock Sunday morning, for Galway. She did not come into the harbor, and a number of packages of important and much needed material for the New-England Telegraph line were carried to Galway.

## Amusements.

MUSICAL.—At the Academy of Music, "Irene, or the last days of Pompeii" will be given this evening with the original cast, including MARCO, SULZ, MARCOLE, BELLI, BLANCH, and others. This opera was the great success of last season, and will undoubtedly draw an immense audience.

To-morrow, (Thursday), Rossetto will be given at the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

THE PARK THEATRE, (BROOKLYN).—After a week's successful run, Mr. HARRISON has withdrawn the charming play of "The Pride of the Market," in which Miss LAYNE and Mr. LAYNE have won golden honors and popular favor. To-night, "John of Paris" will be given with a good cast, Mr. LEWIS playing the leading role. The Theatre is doing well, its season closing with a splendid and good sale of the season's goods.

## THE CONFEDERATE.

The Confederate Government in France. The condition of the Confederate cause in England is having its effect in France. Already the secession organs talk less about French intervention. The affair of Mexico creates for France a different interest in America from that of England; but the example of England is all that relates to American policy. There is the old question of national jealousy, which makes each one fear at every step to provoke the hostility of the other. So that between these various causes you may consider that the question of intervention is not only dead as a possible policy of the Government, but dead even as a question of newspaper discussion.

Nevertheless, the French Government is urging the Grand Duke MAXIMILIAN to accept the throne of Mexico, exactly as if the American Union were broken up and powerless. This day the Mexican Committee arrive at the residence of the Grand Duke to offer him the throne, and the Grand Duke, as I have already said, will, in accordance with Napoleon's instructions, accept, adding certain conditions which will give time for a further reconnaissance of the position. It is said, however, that the Grand Duke is disposed to trust a little to luck in this doubtful enterprise; and that he has great confidence in his own power of gaining the suffrages and the good-will of the Mexican people, and of the nations with whom, as a sovereign, he will be brought into communication. It is scarcely possible that the Grand Duke will go to Mexico under the flag of defiance; he will rather go, if he goes at all, under the flag of conciliation, hoping by his good qualities of head and heart, and amiable diplomacy, to control the diverse elements which compose his new Empire, and to disarm the hostility of the people of the United States. This is in fact the state of the case as we understand it here at this moment, and we do not expect that any change will be made by the terms in which the Prince is going to reply to the Mexican Committee.

The French Government is building high hopes on the one or more late arrivals. Mr. STUART has been enabled to obtain with the Emperor at Biarritz. But the reports of the late military practice at Charleston, and the descriptions of the new cuirassier frigates which the National Government is launching. It is said, have seriously marred the schemes which at first seemed to these two gentlemen as easy of realization. There is evidence that the Government people have awakened all at once to the fact that the Americans are leaving them far behind in the art of war, and that the greatest excitement prevails among military and naval men on the subject. While they are in this mood they will not dream of interfering in American affairs.

The expedition of Gen. BARNES to Texas provokes comments of various kinds. In general the writers in the Press affect to regard it with indifference, but they do not yet claim that the expedition is a violation of their rights.

The reported project of arming the slaves in the South has given rise to the rumor that as soon as the Confederate Government decides upon emancipating Slavery, Hayti will come forward to recognize the Confederacy! It is true that the French, in their ignorance of the true sentiments of the Southern people on the subject of emancipation, poor souls of fire on the heads of their friends.

Le France publishes a report that President JOHNSON is in Washington, but only publishes it in order to contradict the statement made by another paper, that he had been received by Mr. LINCOLN. The *France* declares that "Mr. LINCOLN would know better than to receive him." In order that you may not be surprised at this singular piece of history, I ought to state that it was the paper which some day ago declared that it was the pride of France to have absorbed the absurd doctrine of MONROE, and that if the Americans did not like French intervention in Mexico, all they had to do was to react it and they would find their fleets blown out of the water in a week! The thing is quite in the style of the paper and therefore ceases to be offensive.

A Court of Bordeaux has decided that the Confederate steamer *Alabama* is a corsair, and one of the claimants against the *Florida*, says in a note in the journals, that he can prove every point taken in the decision in the Bordeaux Court against the *Florida*. He is, therefore, pushing his case against the pirate vessel and hopes to see her also declared a pirate. It is not anticipated, however, that the Government will go back in its decision that she is a man-of-war, and, therefore, exempt from capture.

The Ministerial papers deny the statement which comes from the United States to the effect that the Republics of America are forming a league against European aggression. We have been anxiously looking for *Le France* to declare that they know better!

Nobody seems to know at this moment where the Polish question lies. The best authorities, however, now assert that there is to be no reply to Russia's last note, but they do not tell us what they are going to do with the insult which thus far remains quietly in their pockets. They will probably settle down on Lord JOHN RUSSELL's formula. Yes, Russia has been very angry, and it is very wrong of her to talk as she does!

## LATER FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Arrival of the Steamer *Star of the South*. United States steamer *Star of the South*, Woodruff, from New-Orleans, Oct. 4, 9 P. M., and South-west from St. A. M., arrived at this port to-day, with United States mails and \$40,000 in specie. Passed in the Mississippi River bound-bound steamer *Empire City* and *McClellan*. Oct. 5, 20 miles south from Jupiter Island Lighthouse, passed a procler bound south; 10th inst., lat. 23° 45' N., 75° 55' W., spoke bark R. A. Allen, ten days out from Fort Jefferson, (Tortugas), bound to New-York. On the 6th inst., HENRY C. CURTIS, of the One Hundred and Thirty-third New-York regiment, and a resident of New-York City, died of inflammation of the bowels, and was buried at sea. The *Star* expressed winds from the north to northeast since leaving Cape Florida, and strong north from Haiti, with heavy N. E. swell.

Our files contain no news whatever.

## Arrival of a Rebel Steamer at Halifax.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, Oct. 12. The rebel steamer *R. M. Lee*, six days from Wilmington direct, arrived here this morning with about 30 passengers on board. She was chased by a Federal blockader, and has a shot hole in her.

## The Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Oct. 12. In the Court of Appeals, Oct. 13, 1863, day calendar for Wednesday, Oct. 14—Nos. 157, 158, 159, 162, 164, 166, 168, 169 and 170.

## A CARD.

To the Editor of the New-York Tribune: Sir: I learn, for the first time, from your journal of this morning that my name is used by some of my friends as a candidate for the State Legislature. Will you permit me to state that, while I appreciate very highly this mark of their confidence, I cannot accept such a nomination if it should be tendered to me. I trust it is unnecessary for me to add that I shall very cordially support any candidate whom the Union men of the district may select, without regard to divisions which opponents or mischievous partisans may seek to create.

Your obedient servant,

HENRY J. RAYMOND.

New-York, Oct. 12, 1863.

LAUNCH OF THE MARIETTA.—The *Marietta* battery launched will be launched from Stone's yard, in Jersey City, this (Wednesday) morning at 10 o'clock. The yard will be open to the public.











**EXHIBIT DOCUMENTS**

**ELMER GARDEN**  
 HOUSE CROWDED IN EVERY PART  
 THIS WEEK  
 FOR THE FIRST TIME

EDWIN FORREST  
 will appear in his intensely vigorous and dramatic character  
 JACK CADE.  
 POWERFUL AND ROMANTIC AMERICAN  
 TRAGEDY  
 of the same name.  
 Written by the late Judge Conrad,  
 and supported by a  
 MOST COMPLETE CAST,  
 including the names of  
 Mr. J. McGOUGH,  
 Mr. L. S. SWEEL,  
 Mr. J. G. BURNETT,  
 Mr. J. J. HANNA,  
 Mr. J. W. COLLIER.

Mr. J. MARTIN.  
Mr. E. B. HOLMES, PONISE.  
Mrs. H. P. GRATTAN and Mrs. SKERRETT.  
Conductor..... Mr. Harvey B. Doddworth.  
THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 11, 1883,  
FOR THE  
EDWIN FOREKIST.  
For the second time this season, as  
JAGADE  
SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 13, 1883.  
Last appearance before the  
MRS. VESTYALL  
AS GAMES.  
Seats may be secured at the Box Office  
THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE.  
**WALLACK'S.**  
BEGINS AT 8.  
Doors open at 7½ o'clock; overture commences at 7½;  
the performance will terminate at 10 o'clock on the clock.  
**THIRD WEEK OF**  
**ROSDALE.**  
MR. WALLACK  
takes much pleasure in announcing that the

made the  
NEW DRAMA  
GRATEFUL SUCCESS  
YET ACHIEVED IN THE THEATRE.  
and, to prevent disappointment, would respectfully an-  
nounce that the great success of the play would be re-  
peated EVERY NIGHT DURING THE WEEK.  
It will be acted the new drama in five acts, entitled—  
ROSEDALE,  
or,  
THE RIFLE BALL.  
SCENERY, COSTUMES, APPOINTMENTS,  
Killett Grey (a returned convict)..... Mr. Lester Walmsley  
Miss McKenna (a waiting maid)..... Mr. John Gibbons  
Mr. Gifford (a military doctor)..... Mr. Charles Palmer  
Benberry Cobb..... Mr. George Halliday  
Miss Gifford (a young lady)..... Miss Emma Leffman  
Sir Arthur May..... Mr. John Sefton  
Hannan Bobb (a gipsy)..... Mr. John Sefton  
Parson Green (a tradesman)..... Mr. Edward  
Robert..... Mr. Palmer  
Mrs. Gifford (a member of Sir Arthur's family)..... Mr. Gifford  
Rose Leigh..... Miss Mary Gorman  
Tabitha Boker (housekeeper to Matthew)..... Mrs. Vernon

Sarah Sykes (Madame's servant)..... Mrs. John Sefton  
 Princess (Lady's maid)..... Miss Mary S. Brett  
 Mother..... Miss Carmichael  
 Box Book open a week in advance. Seats may now be  
 secured from \$ to 4.

**WINTER GARDEN.**  
**LAST NIGHTS**  
 OF  
**EDWIN BOOTH**  
 THIS EVENING, (Wednesday) Oct. 14,  
 EDWIN BOOTH  
 Will positively appear for the FIRST TIME  
 in New-York in the character of THE PRINCE  
 in the drama of that title, being his  
 LAST APPEARANCE BUT THREE  
 THIS SEASON.  
 Mr. W. L. Barrett..... Don Cesar de Boman  
 (being his first appearance in that character.)  
 Chas. Farr..... The Princess  
 (Her third appearance.)

To coincide with the farce of  
**A THUMPING LEGACY**  
 Jerry Ombreson Mr. Vining Bowers  
 TO-MORROW (Thursday) Oct. 15.  
**FAREWELL BENEFIT**  
 OF  
 EDWIN BOOTH.  
 Mr. J. S. OLARE.  
 The popular young American Comedian, is engaged, and  
 will appear on  
**MONDAY, 19th.**

**OLYMPIC THEATRE.**  
 Lessee and Manageress Mrs. John Wood  
 Director Mr. Watson  
**WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 14, 1881.** will be pre-  
 sented Diamond's laughable barletta, in two acts, entitled  
**BROTHER AND SISTER.**  
 With all the original cast  
**MRS. JOHN WOOD**  
 at  
**ROSANTHE.**  
 Don Christoval de Formosa Mr. J. H. Stoddard  
 Don Fernando de Alarcos Mr. Backs

Paolino ..... Mr. W. Davidson  
 Sargento ..... Mr. Frank Sen  
 Deana Isidor ..... Mrs. Selley Brown  
 Deana Camilla ..... Miss Elsie Folsom  
 JAMES E. HAYS,  
 Grand Inauguration Overture, Selections from Orpheus  
 and Tula and appropriate scenery by  
 THOMAS BAKER  
 The performance to commence with the Wagon by  
 in one act, called  
**THE TWO BONNYCASTLES.**  
 Benjamin Bonnycastle ..... Mr. Davidson  
 John James Johnson ..... Mr. Becka  
 George ..... Mr. H. H. Stoddard  
 Mrs. Bonnycastle ..... Mrs. W. Walcott  
 Helen ..... Miss V. Graham  
 Elsie Waiter ..... Miss Mary Ward  
 Doors open at 7; performance commences at 7 1/2  
 o'clock.  
 See book open from 5 1/2 to 6 o'clock. Seats can be secured  
 THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE.  
**EXERCISE, HEALTH, AMUSEMENT.**

**MILITARY.**  
**TEN THOUSAND SUBSTITUTES**  
**WANTED.**  
 \$3000 IN CASH PAID TO THE SUBSTITUTE  
 BEFORE HE LEAVES THE ROOM.  
 Apply to the County Substitute and Relief Committee,  
 Nos. 71 and 73 Duane-st., Supreme Court Room, up-  
 stairs.  
**HOURS FROM 8 A. M. TO 2 P. M.**  
 By order of the Committee,  
**GEORGE O'DWY, Mayor.**

R. E. BILLY, BRENNAN, Comptroller,  
 BRIDGES, Chief Clerk,  
 ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,  
 R. R. STEWART, Treasurer,  
 W. M. M. TOWN, Supervisor.  
 GEORGE H. CROOK, Clerks.  
 HEADQUARTERS PROVOST-MARSHAL, FIFTH DISTRICT,  
 STATE OF NEW-YORK, No. 422 Broome-st.,  
 New-York, Oct. 6 1893.  
**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** that all **FRE-**  
**IGNONS** drafted in the FIFTH Congressional District  
 of the State of New-York, that all persons who fail to pre-  
 sent to the Provost-Marshal their claim to exemption,  
 ten days from this date, will be arrested and pro-  
 ceeded against as persons liable to military service.  
 JOHN DUFFY, Captain and Provost-Marshal,  
 HENRY P. WEST, Commissary,  
 JOSEPH E. BILLY, Sergeant.

**MEETINGS.**

**VETERANS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.**  
—The members of this Association are requested to attend an adjourned meeting to be held at **WADSWORTH EVENING**, on **THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1883, at 8 o'clock.**

**W. M. RYMER, Colonel.**

**E. R. TAYLOR, Adjutant.**

♦

**LOST AND FOUND.**

**LOST CERTIFICATE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY** given that the following certificate of registered sickness of the United States Army of 1862, issued in the name of **JOHN W. HARRIS**, of the 11th New York Regiment, of the same has been lost by **JOHN W. HARRIS**, of the 11th New York Regiment, in Washington, Territory, No. 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874,

[illegible]

Payments of the same to the following:















**INSTRUCTION.**

For boys, South Williamstown, Berkshire Co., Mass.  
The twenty-fourth semi-annual session will commence  
Sept. 4. Thirty pupils. Terms \$200 per annum. For  
particulars, address  
**BENJ. F. MILLS, A. M., Principal.**  
**YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.**

For making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian MEN  
Address BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 208 Yonkers, N. Y.  
THE MISSES OAKLEY'S PRIVATE  
School for Young Ladies (strictly limited to 20) will  
open on MONDAY, Sept. 14, at No. 36 Madison-av.

for young ladies, No. 141 West 32d-st., will be re-  
opened MONDAY, Sept.

**MILITARY ACADEMY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.**  
Fall and Winter Term will commence MONDAY  
Sept. 4, 1863. Gen. M. I. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

**THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN**  
their Day School for

**TEACHERS.**

**HIGHLY ACCOMPLISHED AND SUCCESSFUL** teacher, thoroughly educated in the classical languages, French, German, mathematics and English branches. can make a few more engagements for pupils of either sex. Has been taught for many years in families of the highest standing, and can furnish the very best City and other references, as to character and scholarship. Address: **TEACHER, Box No. 164 Times Office.**

**N ASSISTANT TEACHER.—WANTED.** IN a boys' school, an assistant teacher of English and Latin; a gentleman accustomed to teach, and willing to devote himself entirely to his duties. A liberal salary offered to a competent person. Apply by letter, with qualifications and references, to E. CHARLIER, No. 68 East 4th-st.

German lady experienced in teaching, desires an engagement in this City as resident governess in an American family; she is perfectly competent to teach the English branches, French, music and drawing; unexceptionable City references given. Address F. J., Box No. 25 Post-office.

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**8 VISITING GOVERNESS.—A TEACHER**

**RESIDENT OR LADY GOVERNESS.**  
An English lady, fully qualified to give instruction in all the higher branches of an English education, with a view to pupils at their residence, or to classes in schools. English branches and music; would like to obtain board where teaching will be a compensation. References given. Address EMILY, Box No. 163 Times Office.

**S TEACHER.**—A GERMAN TEACHER, WHO has been educated in Paris and has lived for many years in England as governess, wishes to find a few pupils for the languages, the English branches, music or singing. Direct F. M., care of S. Arnold, No. 125 6th-av.

**GENTLEMAN OF AMPLE EXPERIENCE** as head-teacher in first-class collegiate and literary schools desires an engagement. The most satisfactory City and country references given. Address Mr. J. C. Bremer, No. 175 Albany Post-Office.

**ALL WANTING TEACHERS OR SCHOOLS.**  
 Ambitious or pupils are invited to apply to the National Teachers' Institute, No. 713 Broadway, New-York. Teachers and educational correspondents wanted throughout the country. **BICE & ANDREWS.**

**MUSICAL.**

**CHICKERING & SONS,**  
MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT  
AND FORBES, No. 632 BROADWAY.—The superiority of  
these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated  
by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the

huship hitherto unobtainable by any other makers.  
 MRS. GORTSCHALK'S constant use of the New SCALE  
 CHECKING GRAND PIANO FORTE has severely tested  
 its musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the  
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**PIANOS. MUSIC**  
**READ THIS. NEARLY IMPOSSIBLE, BUT TAKE**  
 Our world-renowned **PIANOS**—the result of all modern  
 improvements—are offered now at extremely low rates.  
 Pianos warranted for five years, and taken back at  
 a refund. Our prices are from \$250 upward. Dealers  
 and Teachers will find it to their own profit to secure

USIC.—In spite of the high premium on gold and 3 per cent. duties, we concluded to sell all foreign and domestic Music of every description at only 2c. to 3c. per copy, (nearly  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the former price.)

All orders from the country promptly filled, and mailed on receipt of cash, or on receipt of price.

P. A. WUNDERMANN, No. 629 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers. (father and four sons,) who

Personal supervision every part of the instrument is  
manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st.  
New-York.

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**UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,**  
No. 86 Walker-st., New-York.

All the stockholders being superior, practical workmen,  
this Company is able to

**HAZLETON BROTHERS,**  
**OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE**  
**PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.**

These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

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**PECK'S OVAL PIANOS.**

Harmonic new scale, which have been so much admired at the Academy of Music, and are superior in power

**NEW VOCAL MUSIC.**—"LAND OF THE Brave and Free," Rev. G. S. Plimley; "Yearning too Small for Me," comic song, Maurice; "I will wait the Gaze for Thee," E. Holden; "We Parted with Cheerful Smile," M. Keller; "One by One the Stars of

rence; "The Morning is Dawning," H. S. Leland  
"There is a Beautiful World," "Shall We Meet Beyond  
River," "The Angels are Hovering Near," "The  
of Love," "How Softly on the Bruised Heart," Mrs.  
hurst; "Kindly Words and Smiling Faces," J. R.  
omas; "For the Dear Old Flag I Die," "Oh, why am  
so Happy," S. C. Foster; "Sabbath Bells, Chime On,"  
5 cents each, mailed free. A nickel in stamp

**T HORACE WATERS', NO. 481 BROADWAY.**—Pianos, Melodeons, Harmoniums and Musical Instruments of every description, at the very lowest prices. The Horace Waters Pianos and Melodeons are made of the very best materials. Warranted for five years, and guaranteed to give entire satisfaction. New

second-hand issues. Melodeons, and Cabinet Organs.  
rent; monthly payments received for the same. A  
large assortment of second-hand Pianos very low. Pianos  
of all Melodeons tuned, repaired, moved, boxed and ship-  
ped. H. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 491 Broadway.

**MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS—**  
One to twelve stops; prices \$10 to \$500. A vast im-  
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Harmonium class.

Also, Melodions from \$60 to \$176 each. Illustrated catalogues sent free. Warerooms Nos. 6 and 7 Mercer Street, New York. Address MASON BROTHERS.

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**NEW MUSIC PUBLISHED BY WILSON**

rk: Monntalceer's Song, dedicated to Wm. Castle, and  
l of Beauty Serenade, dedicated to Brigooli, by L. M.  
tchahak. Price 50 cents each. "I Cannot Bid Thee  
My Boy," and " Kiss Me as of Old, My Mother."  
g by Rollin Howard. Bryants' Minstrels, composed  
E. G. B. Holder. Price 30 cents each.

**SCHOOL ORGANS:** Two pianos, 16 notes for use of these celebrated instruments, has removed to No. Broadway. Pianos for sale at wholesale or retail, or for rent. Set Music and Music Books at wholesale and retail.

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**PIANOS.—NEW AND SECOND-HAND, GOOD AND**  
**cheapest in the City—melodeons, music stools, watches,**  
**velvet, safes, furs, furniture, &c. Cash advances on**  
**clothes, robes, diamonds and merchandise generally, or**  
**right for cash. I. F. JONES, No. 63 Ann-st.**

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 elegant and well-made pianos, with all the latest im-

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**G. DAVIES, No. 467 Broome-st., west of Broadway.**  
**LADY, JUST ARRIVED FROM EUROPE,**  
 is desirous of obtaining pupils for singing, which she  
 studied in Italy under the most eminent professors.  
 Reference kindly permitted to the eminent pianist, B.  
 Lam, Esq. Address E. C. B., 34 West 25th-st., New-  
 York. Personal application between the hours of 3 and 6

















9 : **TALMONT** 117

[illegible]

USE CROWDED IN EVERY PART  
 THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Oct. I,  
 FOR THE FIRST TIME SE  
 EDWIN FOREST  
 appear in his new comedy and dis  
 COME TO THE BOX SEAT  
 POWERFUL AND ROMANTIC  
 TRAGEDY  
 new name, written by the late Judge  
 supported by a  
 MOST COMPLETE CAST,  
 McCULLOUGH  
 Mr. J. J. HALL  
 Mr. J. O. HUBBETT  
 Mr. J. NUNAN  
 Mr. B. B. COL  
 J. MARTIN  
 Mr. E. E. GRAY  
 Mrs. H. F. HOLMES and Mr. STE  
 FRIDA WENNING, Oct. 1, Mr. Harv  
 EDWIN FOREST  
 For the third time this season.  
 BOX SEAT  
 SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. II,  
 appearance before two of  
 CASTLE  
 AT GAME  
 This may be secured by calling  
 THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE  
 WINTER GARDEN  
 FARWELL BENEFIT  
 OF  
 EDWIN BOOTH  
 SATURDAY, Oct. 14, bet  
 but  
 engagement.  
 EDWIN BOOTH

appear for  
**JOHN FAREWELL BENEFIT**  
 of his great characters, as  
**RUY BLAS,**  
 a drama of that title, presented to-night  
 THE SECOND TIME,  
 as  
**DON CESAR DE BAZAN**  
 in play of that title.  
 M. P. BARRETT,  
 Mrs. A. M. Davidson, Visiting Sisters, R.  
 Mrs. Meddame Chandra, Hindu and  
 Mr.

**MONDAY, Oct. 9**  
 Extraordinary performance of  
**MR. JOHN S. CLARKE**  
 always specially selected in view of  
**MIGHTFUL ENJOYMENT.**

**OLYMPIC THEATRE**  
 and Managers..... Mr.

**THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 12, 1883.**  
 and Manager..... Mr.

**BROTHER AND SISTER.**  
 and all the original members..... Mr.

**ROSEWOOD**  
 and  
 Christoval de Flores..... Mr. J.  
 Sriviso de Flores..... Mr. J.  
 .. Mr. M.  
 .. Mr. M.  
 on the island..... Mr. J.

New and appropriate scenery,  
by JAMES E. HAYS.  
and Inauguration of the Sections  
and Tullia Wells dedicated to Mrs. W.  
The performance to commence with the  
the act called  
TWO BONNYCASTLES  
William Bonycastle.  
James Johnson..... Mr. J.  
Bonycastle..... Miss J.  
Book open at 7 o'clock. Seats  
open at 7; performance commences  
at 8 o'clock.

THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE

BROOKLYN ATHENEUM  
AT THE ATTRACTION FOR THIS  
DR. COLTON  
administer the  
LAUGHING GAS TO  
TWELVE GENTLEMEN AND SIX  
LADIES OF THE SOCIETY  
commence the entertainment with a  
best song. DR. COLTON will put up a  
a protestant and white; this strain  
be extracted. Tickets 25 cents. Doors  
commence at 7½ o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC

appears on  
THURSDAY, Oct. 2.  
LADY MACBETH.  
(Her last appearance in New York  
theatre of the  
UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION.)

**LECTURES.**

**SPECIAL LECTURE—JEWING**  
By Rev. W. H. MILLER will deliver the  
series of lectures on the History of Early  
Jewish High Society & Culture, and  
the origin of the Jewish race. Admission  
free. All men especially invited.

**THE UNDERDESIGNED IS PREPARED**  
to give a series of lectures on the  
subject of the following orations:  
"The Giants of America,"  
"The Jews have been here,"  
"The Wanderers of the Nineteenth Century,"  
or, his Shakespearean Expositions of  
the characters of David Martin,  
W. Hazen, No. 636 Broadway, New York.  
In P. M.

**MILITARY.**

**TEN THOUSAND SUBSTITUTED  
WANTED.**

**IN CASH PAID TO THE SUBS-  
TITUTE HE LEAVES THE HOC-**

ties to the County Substitutes and Refers  
to 71 and 73 Duane-St., Supreme Court  
Court.

**HOURS FROM 8 A. M. TO 2 P.**

order of the Committee:

**GEORGE OPTYKE, Mayor.**  
**MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, C.**  
**JOHN J. CONNELLEY, Supt. of**  
**ORISON BLUNT, Superintendent**  
**WM. R. STEWART, Supervisor**  
**JOHN J. SWENY, Supervisor**  
**BERNARD L. COMBOS, Clerk.**  
**F. S. THOMPSON, Clerk.**

**HEADQUARTERS PROCTOR-MARSH  
LAWYERS, CORNHILL OFFICE, 210  
NEW YORK, OCT. 17.**

**MR. DRAFTS, 110 WALL ST.,**  
Hills District, (Riverwalk and Seventy-  
have not yet reported, are hereby direct-  
ed to report to the Committee on the  
date, or be considered and treated as if  
order of  
**FRED. G. W.**  
Quinn and  
Comptroller,  
**NEW R. VAN KLECK, Surgeon.**

[illegible]















## INSTRUCTION.

**GRANT LODE INSTITUTE.**  
For boys, Fort, Williamsport, Berks Co. Mass.  
The twenty-four semi-annual session will commence  
Sept. 1. Tuition \$100. Terms \$300 per annum. For  
brochure, address:  
**SEN. J. F. MILLS, A. M., Principal.**

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For making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian MEN.  
Address BENJAMIN MASON, BOX NO. 348 Teachers' N. Y. C.

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No. 69 West 11th St., for ladies general  
education, and for the study of the science of  
gymnastics. A new system of vocal gymnastics  
invented by Mrs. FLUMM and her brother, Mr. C. J. Kott  
and her son, Mr. J. H. Kott.

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classical and military boarding-school, Orange, N. J.  
For catalogue, address: **WILLIAM S. HALL, or to William & Schenck**  
**Perth, No. 110 Grand-st., New-York.**

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For catalogue, address: **Seafarer Hill School for Boys**  
limited to 25. For circulars, address by mail, Rev.  
J. H. Kott, No. 2. For teachers, address by mail, Rev.  
J. H. Kott, No. 2.

**THE MISSES OAKLEY'S PRIVATE**  
Dance School, Ladies' Institute, 291  
open on MONDAY, Sept. 14, at No. 56 Madison st.

**DR. BENJAMIN W. DWIGHT'S SCHOOL**  
for boys is at No. 1,143 Broadway, near 224th St. Cal-  
endar 9 to 12 A. M.

**PHILTON HILL BOARDING AND DAY**  
**SCHOOL** for BOYS, ELIZABETH N. J., THIR-  
d term commenced Sept. 7. J. YOUNG, Principal.

**THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL**  
for young ladies, No. 141 West 33d-st., will be re-  
opened MONDAY, Sept.

**MILITARY ACADEMY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.**  
Fall and winter term will commence MONDAY,

Gen. M. L. LOCKWOOD, Principal.  
**THE MISSISS WALKER WILL REOPEN**  
 their Day School for young ladies, No. 132 Madison  
 st., on **WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16.**  
**H. PATTON'S CLASSICAL FRENCH**  
 and English school reopens Sept. 16, at No. 15 West  
 4th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.

**TEACHERS**

**NO TEACHERS.—WANTED EXPERIENCE**  
 lady for responsible position in first-class City  
 school for young ladies; French lady for Philadelphia  
 and one for New York City; gentleman for Classics in  
 New England; lady for Music in Nashville; Methodist  
 lady for Music in New York, and one for Ohio. G. S.  
 COWMAN & CO., Educational Agents, No. 139 Grand  
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**HIGHLY ACCOMPLISHED AND SUCCESSFUL**

**TEACHER, BOX NO. 164 Times Office.**

**IS TEACHER.—A GERMAN TEACHER.** WANTED BY A FRENCHMAN. A gentleman, a situation as teacher of the French, Latin, Italian, and Greek languages in the City or country. Address *Laurel*.

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**FRENCH, GERMAN, ITALIAN AND SPANISH LANGUAGES**.—L. C. DEHUBEN continues giving lessons in the above languages, according to new and easy method. Ladies attended at their residences. Call or address at No. 51 6th-av.

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CHICKERING & SONS,  
MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT

MR. GOTT-CHALK's constant use of the NEW SCALAPPELLO, and the GRAND PIANO FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing their reputation as the grandest and richest store in which they sell pianos.

**STEINWAY & SONS'**  
**GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS** are  
widely considered the best in Europe as well as this coun-  
try, having received the first Prize Medal at the World  
Exhibition in London, 1862.  
The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are su-  
perior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of two  
practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons), who  
are all of them famous and under the

**HAVEN & BACON,**  
Manufacturers of Grand and Square Piano-fortes,  
Grand Organs, No. 1, Grand and Square Pianos, New York.  
The long experience and the many facilities we possess  
enable us to produce Instruments unsurpassed by any  
other establishment. Our personal attention is given to  
every construction, improvement and introduction of all e-

ntal changes that may be required to "make a perfect piano-forte." Purchasers are invited to call and examine our large assortment of pianos, which we are now offering at favorable terms. Descriptive circulars sent by mail.

**PECK'S OVAL PIANOS.**

Harmonic new scale, which have been so much admired at the Academy of Music, and are superior in power and brilliancy of tone to any pianos now known. The same may be had of the manufacturer.

J. B. PECK, No. 579 Broadway.

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**HAINES BROTHERS,**  
**PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.**  
**WAREHOUSES**  
**No. 788 Broadway.**

There's a Beautiful World" "Shall We Meet Beyond  
the River" "The Angels are Hovering Near." "The  
Sinner of Love," "How Softly on the Bruised Heart,"  
"The Arkhurst," "Kind Words and Simple Things,"  
"The Goodness," "For the Dear Old Fiddie," "Oh, Why Am  
I So Happy," "S. C. Foster," "Sabbath Bells," "Chime On  
Downy," "cents each, mailed free. A pianist in atten-  
tion to try new music.

HORACE WATERS, Publisher, No. 421 Broadway.

**THE HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY.**—Pianos, Melodeons, Harmoniums and Music Instruments of all descriptions at the very lowest prices. We have Horace Waters Pianos and Melodeons made of the very best materials. Warranted for five years, and guaranteed to give entire satisfaction. New and second-hand Pianos, Melodeons, and Cabinet Organ for rent; monthly payments received for the same. Large assortment of second-hand Pianos, Melodeons and second-hand Harmoniums moved, boxed and shipped. **HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 481 Broadway.**

**MASON & AMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.**  
One to twelve stops; prices \$70 to \$600. A vast im-  
provement on everything of the Melodeon or Harmonium  
type. See written testimony of more than one hundred  
of the most eminent artists and organists, who have  
played on these instruments, and the superior ad-  
vantage they offer to all others of their class for private and pub-  
lic use. Also, Melodeons from \$60 to \$170 each. Illustrated  
catalogues sent free. Warerooms No. 5 and 7 Marous-  
sue Alley, New-York. Address MASON BROTHERS.

**SCHOOL ORGANS.**—The subscriber, agent for the sale of these celebrated instruments, has removed to No. 10 Broadway. Pianosfortes and Meleodons, new and second-hand, for sale at wholesale or retail, or for rent. Sheet Music and Music Books, new and second-hand, at retail.

**S. T. GORDON, Music Publisher.**

**CALEBERG & VAUPEL'S**  
**NEWLY IMPROVED**  
Grenstrang, Grand and Square PIANOS are now considered by the best judges, as superior to any other make. The number of the instrument is 10,000.

**LADY LEAVING THE CITY WILL**  
 A. A. First-class leaves New York, N. Y. at 10:30 a. m. for the most important scale for bad light; has a full iron frame, patent overruns, best round corners, rich and powerful tone, beautifully carved case and is fully warranted. Apply at No. 114 2d-av. cor. 7th-st.

**MAGNIFICENT 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD**  
 A. A. 114 2d-av. cor. 7th-st. in the modern U. S. style.

overstraps; over-strung bass, iron frame, made to order, fully guaranteed: cost \$20, net \$22.50, including shipping and cover. Inquire at No. 45 West 15th st., near City Avenue.

**DIAMONDS, NEW AND SECOND-HAND, GOOD AND BETTER, in the City—watches, mass studs, watches, jewelry, safes, furs, furniture, &c.** Cash advances on diamonds, watches and merchandise generally, at 10% discount. **L. F. JONES, No. 32 Nass St.**

**FOR SALE AT LOW PRICE—NEW** and second-hand watches, jewelry, furs, furniture, &c. Cash advances on diamonds, watches and merchandise generally, at 10% discount. **L. F. JONES, No. 32 Nass St.**

**PAK, CHESTNUT AND RICKORY TIMBER**  
**WANT FOR SALE**—A large growth of chestnut  
 and rickory timber, situated about 100  
 miles from New York, on the Erie  
 Railroad; also a large growth of getting it to market  
 at a low price. For particulars apply to  
 JAMES H. WELLES, Yaphank, L. I.

**DELHAM FARM PIPPIN APPLES FOR SALE**—As presents, in boxes, barrels and half-barrels will keep nine months abroad. Apply to M. & J. KNIGHT, 225 W. Washington, corner of 2nd St.



## The New-York Times.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1863.

**Amusements this Evening.**  
**ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LA TRAVIATA.**  
**BARNUM'S MUSEUM—STREET AND WINTERGARDEN.**  
**GRAND BOY, MOVING WAX FIGURES, &c.,** all hours.  
**DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES, GLOBE, &c.,** at 8 and 10 o'clock P. M.  
**WALLACK'S—HOSKINS' OR, THE RUPEL BALL.**  
**WIBLOW'S GARDEN—JACK CADY.**  
**WINTER GARDEN—ROY BLAIR.**  
**ALHAMBRA PAVILION—THE BROTHER ARAB.**  
**PARK THEATRE—(Brooklyn)—JOHN OF PALESTINE—LADIES BEWARE.**  
**GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—(No. 888 Broadway.)**  
**OLYMPIC—TO OLEGA BENSON—BROTHER AND SISTER.**

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

## THE REBELLION.

The report which we published yesterday concerning the falling back of the Army of the Potomac from Rappahannock Station to Manassas Plains, is fully confirmed by our dispatches received last night. The movement is described as having been speedily executed, without the slightest confusion. The battle of Wednesday, of which our dispatches yesterday gave the first intimation, turns out to have been a series of brisk engagements between A. P. Hill's corps and the Second and Fifth corps of the Army of the Potomac, in which the cavalry on either side took part. In each of these encounters the fighting was stubborn, but our men succeeded in beating back the enemy, who lost heavily. A large number of prisoners fell into our hands, and also a battery of six guns. Later in the day, Lee made an attempt to flank Gen. Meade by way of Chantilly, but was unsuccessful in consequence of a rapid counter-march. A small party of rebels made a dash upon one of our supply trains, and after destroying two of the wagons, were driven off by the teamsters, who rallied to defend the property. Yesterday there was no fighting of importance. Gen. Sickles is announced to have gone to the front to take command of his old corps in case of a general engagement.

Our special correspondent telegraphs from Stevenson, Ala., that WHEELER'S cavalry, which have been operating in the rear of Gen. ROSS-CRAWFORD, have at last recrossed the Tennessee River, closely pursued by our forces. Refugees coming into our lines report that Gen. BRAGG has exhausted the country of supplies, and consequently a movement of some kind on his part is necessary. A correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial gives a rumor that BRAGG'S and LONGSTREET'S troops have been fighting among themselves; and that on the 5th inst. a battle occurred in which six hundred were killed and wounded.

SHELLEY'S raiders in Central Missouri have at last been dispersed. Gen. BROWN brought the main body of these rebels to a decisive engagement on Tuesday, and after obstinate fighting for five hours, they were completely routed, with a loss of all their artillery and baggage, and a number of small arms and prisoners. SHELLEY'S loss in killed was also very large. Our cavalry yesterday were in hot pursuit of the straggling forces, several squadrons of whom had crossed the Pacific Railroad on their way South.

## GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Aldermen failed of a quorum at their meeting yesterday, and adjourned to Monday. Afterward a call was signed for a special meeting at 1 o'clock P. M. to-day.

The Board of Commissioners concurred to overrule the Mayor's veto on the resolution to sell a ferry franchise, for a term of ten years, from the main between Old Slip and James Slip, East River, to Bridge and South Street, Brooklyn, E. D., and to permit Mr. MARSH, JOHN Y. BELL and others, to establish such a ferry at their own cost, and run the same till the franchise thereafter shall be sold to the highest bidder. An offer was received from Mr. M. BELL, which was referred to the Finance Committee, to remove, for a period of ten years, all night-soil and contents of cesspools without charge to the Corporation, looking only to private parties for compensation, and to buy all the boats and right and title of the present contractor in his contract. Mr. BELL says his offer, if accepted, will save the City \$130,000. The Board adjourned to Monday.

Our correspondence from Aspinwall and Panama, received yesterday, by the steamer Ocean Queen, informs us that the United States Consul General at the United States of Colombia, had declared that Republic to be in a state of war, and ordered a levy of 8,000 troops. Various surmises are made as to against what country the war will be waged, but the most generally accepted is that the proclamation means Ecuador. The war between Guatemala and Salvador seems to be drawing to a close. Presidents CARRERA and BARRIOS had an interview for the purpose of stipulating conditions of peace, but no satisfactory result was reached. CARRERA afterwards issued a decree calling upon BARRIOS to surrender within forty-eight hours, and his superior force gives him the power to compel obedience, whenever he chooses to enforce it. From South America the news is of little importance.

Judge SEYMOUR, of Boston, has decided a point which is very interesting to the navy. Three vessels, the *Santiago de Cuba*, *Togo*, and *Ocotero*, engaged in the chase of the steamer *Victory*, which ran the blockade of Wilmington, N. C. The first vessel only was fast enough to make the capture, but the others, having they lacked the necessary speed, gave up the chase and hustled themselves in securing the cotton bales which the fugitive had thrown overboard. When the *Santiago* finally overhauled the *Victory* her colleagues were out of sight. Under these circumstances the *Santiago de Cuba* was decided to be the sole captor of the steamer, and the *Togo* and *Ocotero* were allowed to share as sole captors of the cotton picked up. The gross proceeds of the sale were as follows: *Togo*, \$65,000; cargo found on board, \$241,421 37; cotton taken by the *Ocotero*, \$14,037 90; by the *Togo*, \$3,542 28. Total gross proceeds, \$392,001 53.

A letter from Baltimore states that the negroes are volunteering with a perfect rush. They come into Baltimore from the country by hundreds and hundreds. EDWARD LLOYD, of Talbot County, a Secessionist, has furnished the Government, against his will, with some eighty of his slaves.

Lieut.-Col. LOYD D. WADDELL, of the Eleventh Regiment Illinois Volunteers, who served with distinction at the battle of Vicksburg, and was for a long time Chief of Staff for Maj. Gen. McPHERSON, has been officially announced as Provost-Marshal of the Post of Vicksburg.

It is stated that a new discovery of gold has been made on a branch of the McKenzie's fork of the Willamette river, Oregon.

In the Burroughs's Court yesterday, the matter of the will of the late E. P. ORRITT was taken up and further surgical evidence offered as to the effect of the injuries of deceased, and of which he died, upon his mental capacities. Portions of his skull and backbone, (his body having been examined,) were produced in Court for this purpose.

In the Court of Sessions yesterday, before Recorder HOFFMAN, PASQUALE PARMIGNINO pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree, and was remanded for sentence. WILLIAM J. JAMES and HENRY PRIGER pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary in the third degree, and were remanded. CHARLES SHANKS pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny and was remanded.

The Gold market was excited yesterday by various rumors adverse to the Army of the Potomac.

The last price was 154 1/2 cent. Exchange on London, 17 1/2 @ 17 3/4 cent. The subscriptions to the Popular Loan day before yesterday, in all the churches, were very successful. The old ladies of 1861 were the most generous. The Railway share market irregular and quiet. All active business was reported in the principal kinds of Broadstreet yesterday. Flour and Corn were firmer, while Wheat and Oats were decidedly cheaper. Provisions were freely offered and purchased at irregular quotations. Cotton was less active, and somewhat unsettled. Groceries were quiet. Whisky was dull and heavy. A good demand existed for Hay, Hops, Hides, Leather, Oils and Tobacco. Tallow was unusually brisk. Heavier freight engagements were effected.

## True Loyalty, and Spurious—The Real Test.

It is a question not of positions, but of sides. Is the man on the side of the Government, or is he not? That is the point. To say that he occupies this position or that position, that he is a War Democrat or a Conservative Republican, or a Radical Republican—that he is a "let-them-go" peace man, or an "olive-branch" compromise man, or a war man, with "ifs and buts"—is to say nothing of practical consequence. There never yet was a cause in which all who engaged in it were exactly of the same mind. In respect to minor matters there is always a wide difference of opinion. The rebels themselves are agreed about nothing, save the one purpose, not to come back into the Union. The very devils in the pit, according to Mirrow, had their fierce debates whether to proceed by open war or by covert guile, and even whether not to proceed at all, but simply lie and bear it. The accord comes from agreement of spirit, not judgment—the spirit which fixes what side shall be taken, not the judgment, which determines the particular position occupied on that side.

No men recognize this more completely than the Copperheads themselves. Though they differ very much in respect to the positive line of policy to be adopted against the Government, they yet find no difficulty in keeping up their Anti-Government combination. Let who may be the candidate—whether SEYMOUR of Connecticut, who denies the right of coercion; or VILLARD of Ohio, who admits the right, but denies the expediency; or WOODWARD of Pennsylvania, who admits both the right and the expediency, but opposes the means; or TUTTLE of Iowa, who quarrels neither with the right nor the expediency, nor the means, but with the manner—whether it be SEYMOUR of New-York, who would work through mob violence; or PARSONS of New-Jersey, who would work through legislative enactment; or BRADDOCK of Maine, who would work through State Executive command upon the soldiers; or REDFIELD, of Vermont, who would simply lie low and not work at all—whoever, or whatever the candidate, we say, he is sure of the solid Copperhead vote. We have yet to hear of a single case of bolting anywhere, by any section of the party. There is a universal feeling among them that these minor differences are of no practical account in the presence of the one grand object of disabling the Administration at Washington. It is the common hostility to the war authorities of the land that unites them. We say the war authorities. President LINCOLN is the constitutional Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy, and has been sworn to "preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States." It is opposition to him and his ordinances in the performance of that duty that arrays these Copperheads together, and, at all times, secures their concentrated action. Their common spirit of faction is the one thing dominant.

All pretexts that there is an essential difference between antagonism to the President and opposition to the Government are a mockery. It is not more certain that the Government is in danger from the rebellion, and that the President, as its executive head, is its appointed defender, than that breaking down the President is breaking down the Government. The soldier may as well turn against his commander in the day of battle, and claim that he is still true to the flag. The President, of course, like every other man, may make his mistakes, and these mistakes may be criticized—nay, ought to be criticized, for just criticism would only enlighten and strengthen him. Such criticism may be prompted by the most loyal spirit. But regular, organized, systematic, indiscriminate antagonism, such as these Copperheads have engaged in, can come from no such spirit. It is calculated not to help, but to hinder; not to strengthen, but to weaken; not to promote the triumph of the National arms, but to impart new encouragement to the rebels. It is certain that if this antagonism to the President should once become the fixed Northern policy, he would be practically disabled from carrying on the war. With whatever fidelity he might labor against the rebellion, it ever would be all futile without the popular support. The people must work with him, or he works in vain. The party, therefore, which makes opposition its regular business, in a crisis like this, is essentially a disloyal party.

Of course we don't mean to say that all the men who vote against the Administration are consciously aiming to break down the Government. Unquestionably there are great numbers who go for the Copperhead candidates without a thought of damaging the country. They simply follow old party leaders, or are influenced by old party names and watchwords, or are misled, perhaps, by the artful sophistries and passionate appeals of demagogues. But the fact that there are so many well-meaning men of this class in the opposition, don't in the least affect the factious character, or the factious effect, of the opposition—not a whit more than the fact that there are great numbers of well-meaning men among the rebels affects the character and effect of the rebellion. It is not the character of the followers, but the character of the cause itself and of those who manage it, that makes it a public blessing or curse.

It is one of the most cheering prospects of the times that the people are coming to see generally to an understanding of the demands

of the hour. The very same Copperhead arguments and appeals which were so effectual then, accomplish comparatively nothing now. All the objections which are brought out against the Administration are accounted as but dust in the balance against the vital necessities of upholding the Government through its constituted authorities. The great majority of the people have learned what unconditional loyalty is, and what its requirements are; and in passing upon candidates they no more think of making a distinction between Copperheads of this stripe and that stripe, than they do between this and that sort of Tories in the Revolution, or this and that class of Federalists in the last war with England. They who are not for sustaining the authorities of the Government in this emergency, they put down as unfaithful to the Government; and between such they neither look for nor care for any difference. They place the same brand upon the whole herd.

**AFFAIRS IN VIRGINIA.**—We cannot yet foresee either the nature and magnitude of Gen. Lee's advance or what is likely to come of it. The fighting on Wednesday, though only a single corps of the rebels was engaged against two corps of our army, was very brisk, and seems to have resulted in nothing but the further contraction of our army lines. The fact, however, that Lee has made a second attempt to flank our army, this time by way of Chantilly, and endeavored to get into our rear by way of Fairfax Court-house, furnishes additional proof that he considers himself strong enough to cope with the Army of the Potomac.

## Delusions and Fallacies of the Rebel Leaders.

The full height, breadth and depth of the delusions under which the South commenced this war will probably only be fully revealed after most of the actors in it have been gathered to their fathers. But we know enough of it already to be greatly puzzled by the extraordinary want of foresight and judgment displayed by the leaders in their calculation of the course likely to be pursued by Europe and the North. Their knowledge of the capacity and resources of their own people has been proved by events to have been exceedingly accurate and profound, but their ignorance of every other people seems to have been, for men of as much ability and shrewdness as they have undoubtedly shown themselves to possess, and for men who have, to an extent unknown amongst us, made politics and political history a life-long study, curious in the last degree. Their principal errors, too, are of a kind that we should expect from what are commonly called "practical men"—men of little education, to whom self-interest in its lowest sense is the key to all political problems, and by no means from persons who have studied politics in books. The notion, for instance, that the North, being a commercial community, devoted to the pursuit of gain, was for that reason sure not to fight; is rather the conclusion of a backwoodsman than of a student. The lesson of history is that commercial communities are amongst the most pugnacious and ambitious, and most obstinate of belligerents—witness Carthage, Venice, Genoa, Holland and England.

Their character for able statesmanship has been equally damaged by the utter failure of their calculations regarding France and England. The North there was some excuse for their not understanding, inasmuch as they were blinded by hate and rivalry, and led astray by the false prophecies of Northern men like FRANKLIN PIERCE and Gov. SEYMOUR, who committed the not unnatural error of judging their countrymen by themselves. But the Southern leaders must have studied France and England carefully for years before this outbreak, with the view of ascertaining the policy they would most probably pursue when it came. The conclusion they arrived at was that the two Powers would immediately interfere on behalf of the South; not after the South had given good evidence of its valor or skill, but before a shot was well fired. They actually were so possessed with this idea that their Commissioners applied for recognition in England immediately after the first battle of Bull Run. Now, this inference also was not that of men who work out political problems in the Cabinet, and balance probabilities and investigate springs of action on paper, slowly and laboriously. It was just the sort of hasty and passionate reasoning, if reasoning it can be called, that one meets with at enthusiastic mass meetings, such as Tammany and Mozart Halls turn out by the yard on the night of a "grand rally." Men of real thought, and in the habit of reflecting on remote consequences, would hardly have expected the Ministers of countries like France and England, who have had centuries of vast and varied experience in peace and war, to fling themselves, in the first three months, into a convulsion which they recognized at the very onset as the most tremendous one of modern times, whatever their sympathies might be. In the presence of such a catastrophe, it would be the natural impulse of every elderly educated man, such as LOUIS MARSHALL or Lord RUSSELL, to wait and see what was going to happen, before taking sides, by overt acts; and one would have expected that men as shrewd and crafty as JEFFERSON DAVIS and his associates would have foreseen this, by the simplest appeal to "the depths of their own consciousness." But they did not, and the letters of their Commissioners to Earl RUSSELL, in 1861, will remain on record as perhaps the most foolish and boyish compositions in the whole archives of diplomacy.

Their financial calculations have also turned out a ridiculous failure, though we believe that they never made much pretension to them. The Union men in the City are rapidly completing their list of nominations for the State Legislature and for county offices. In most instances all merely personal and party considerations yield readily to the paramount purpose of uniting all loyal votes in support of the Government. In one or two cases, we regret to see independent nominations made and accepted without due deference to the general sentiment and wish of those who have a right to be consulted. We trust that all who have the welfare of the country at heart will make all reasonable sacrifices of personal feeling to insure success.

**LOCAL NOMINATIONS.**—The Union men in the City are rapidly completing their list of nominations for the State Legislature and for county offices. In most instances all merely personal and party considerations yield readily to the paramount purpose of uniting all loyal votes in support of the Government. In one or two cases, we regret to see independent nominations made and accepted without due deference to the general sentiment and wish of those who have a right to be consulted. We trust that all who have the welfare of the country at heart will make all reasonable sacrifices of personal feeling to insure success.

**FLOWERINGS OF THE REBEL FINANCER.**—The condition of the Confederate finances and Confederate currency is causing the rebels an immense amount of trouble. Everything else in the South is at the control of the rebel leaders but this. JEFF. DAVIS writes about it, MEMPHIS ponders over it, WIGFALL expounds about it, the Confederate Congress enacts laws about it, and so does the Legislature of Virginia, while all the newspapers are in a condition of "confusion worse confounded" about it; but all of them together cannot force up or keep up the value of a Confederate dollar, or alter the relative price of provisions and their paper money. JEFF. DAVIS has a charming plan to "firm societies of citizens to unite in an effort to restore and maintain the par value of the currency with gold, and to engage to sell and buy only at reduced prices." WIGFALL's plan or remedy will, he says, certainly reach the evil, if acted on. It is that "every man in area resolve to invest every surplus dollar in Government bonds, and every dollar that is so invested will to that extent contract the currency, and reduce prices." The plan of the Confederate Congress is to fix absolutely the prices of things, and seize supplies by impressment, while the Virginia Legislature fixes the prices of the necessary staples in ordinary traffic. But all these schemes, and all this legislation, do not better matters. They go on from bad to worse, till now, says WIGFALL, "the \$11 a month which the soldier receives is scarcely worth \$1, and he cannot be relieved by an increase of pay, for it would but still further inflate the currency and increase prices, and if his pay were double, the \$22 would probably buy less than the \$11 which he now receives." This is surely a hopeless state of affairs; but it has another effect which WIGFALL expatiates upon. "The higher the prices," he says, "the larger the issues, and the larger the issues the higher the prices. The cost of the war the first year was one or two hundred millions of dollars, three or four hundred millions the next, and it will be eight or ten the third, if prices are not reduced."

Since all the monetary projects of the rebels have thus failed, till now they flounder in a perfect financial chaos—since the schemes of such profound financiers as JEFF. DAVIS, WIGFALL and MEMPHIS have all proved abortions, it would be absurd in us to make a suggestion to the Confederate authorities; but certainly the most feasible project we have yet seen put forth, is that lately recommended by a nameless, but "profund statesman of South Carolina," that all money be abolished in the Confederacy, and that the rebel Government seize all provisions, retain what it needs for the army, and distribute the remainder equally among the population. That would get JEFF. DAVIS out of all his financial troubles, though we do not guarantee that it would not get him into worse troubles.

**Union Senators.**  
 Hon. DAN H. COLE, of Albion, has been nominated for Senator in the Genesee, Niagara and Orleans District. He is a man of ability, of excellent character, and of great personal popularity. He has filled many important local offices, being elected always by large majorities. He was Member of Assembly in 1865.  
 GEORGE H. ANDREWS, the Union candidate for Senator in the Otsego District, was formerly connected with the *Courier and Enquirer* in this

City, and was in its financial management the majority of that establishment for some years.

**Union Meeting at Cooper Institute.**  
 The Union men held a meeting, one of the regular weekly series, this evening at Cooper Institute. Senator WILSON of Massachusetts, Hon. D. S. DICKINSON of Albany, and some local speakers, are expected to make addresses. Only a fortnight remains for the State canvass after this week, and although the splendid Union triumphs in Pennsylvania and the West render the result of the contest in this State scarcely doubtful, yet the friends of the Government should spare no effort to secure an overwhelming majority in favor of the Union and the War.

## THE FINANCIAL SYSTEM OF THE UNITED STATES—GOLD AND CREDIT.

**The Basis of Public Credit—The Utility and Value of Government Bonds—The Limitation of National Credit—Money in the United States Illimitable.**

THE TIMES, Sunday, Sept. 20, 1863.  
 I have read something upon various difficult subjects; but upon nothing have I ever seen so much mystery and misapprehension as upon that of credit and money. People will confound the most opposite things, such as money and capital, credit and property, public and private credit, paper and specie, and for want of two or three simple principles, entangle all the subjects of finance. In the United States the peculiarity of our condition confounds both ourselves and the economists of Europe. Europe laughed at the idea of our carrying on an enormous war without borrowing money of them. Everybody remembers the awful predictions of the London *Times*—that we were going on rapidly to financial ruin and bankruptcy. The rebels sold the same, and added bread riots and other terrible things to the sad picture. What a contrast with that picture is the result! I undertake to say that the financial prosperity of the United States was never so great as it is this very day. Never was its business more active; the basis of its credit greater; or the value of property higher. I shall not stop to prove this; but it is susceptible of the most exact proof. I shall here only, by way of introduction to a fuller discussion of our financial and commercial condition, state some of the elementary facts. In the first place, money (no matter of what composed) is a mere machine to make a certain piece of work. It stands on the same footing as a spinning wheel or a cotton gin. Its business is to make an exchange, a transmutation of property. It has no other business. There are two other elements involved in its use; its cheapness and its convenience. As between paper and gold, paper is both cheaper and more convenient. Hence it is that all modern communities prefer paper to coin, and the commercial tendency of the age is to substitute paper, as far as possible, for the precious metals. Why should a man carry a hundred dollars in his pocket (of gold capital) to make a certain exchange, when he can do it for five cents? The common sense of mankind prefers paper—when there is no danger of loss. How completely money is a mere machine of exchange may be illustrated, by the journey of Dr. BARNY. He leaves England, for example, with a bill of exchange. He finds that on the coast of Africa they will take nothing but silver dollars. At Tripoli he converts his paper into silver dollars. He leaves Tripoli with a bag of silver, and goes into the interior of Africa. But, at a certain point in the interior, silver comes to be a medium of exchange, and changes his dollars into strings of shells, called *cowries*. From that point the little shells paid for everything, just as much as if they had been English Gold. They had no intrinsic value, but they were the currency of the country, and, at a certain point, the shells and the silver had an exchangeable value. Now, in this transaction, the paper was more convenient than the silver, and the silver more convenient than the shells. And (mark!) the most civilized nation used the paper. Now, the only difficulty about the paper is, that if it has no exchangeable value for property, it may be lost on the holder's hands. This is the only thing that depreciates paper money. We have an example in the difference between the notes of the rebel Confederacy and the United States Government. The United States notes are worth ten times the rebel notes. Why? There are two reasons: First, because everybody believes the United States both can and will pay their notes; and, secondly, because the United States notes are convertible into bonds, whose interest is payable in gold, which, by the well-known laws of finance, is equivalent to pay the bonds themselves in gold. Nobody believes the rebel notes will be paid; and they are not convertible into any kind of value; hence they must continually depreciate.

Mr. ROBERT TOOMBS says this is in consequence of the quantity. This is a mistake. He may make the quantity greater or less, and he cannot make the value of a note, which the holder knows, if left in his hands, a dead loss. These being the principles by which money is governed, the present credit of the Government is obvious. It rests, first, on the ability of the Government to pay its notes; and secondly, in the fact that it does pay them by paying the interest of the bonds in gold. The paper currency is convertible into bonds, (which are only larger notes,) and the bonds bear interest in gold. Thus, all the paper currency of the United States is now actually *specie paid*, to the extent in which the capital of the country can be absorbed in bonds. What is the limit of that absorption? That undoubtedly is a vital question, and I shall consider it a more length hereafter. At present I will mention only two or three facts, which will serve as a generalization of that subject. In the first place, the property of the nation is answerable for the debts of the nation, if the people be an honest people, and heretofore we have been the most honest nation in the world. The property of the loyal States is worth, intrinsically, about fourteen thousand millions of dollars. It can undoubtedly have a public debt of thirty per cent., or even four thousand millions. In the State of Ohio, the Commissioner of Statistics has shown, by indisputable facts, that the whole debt—State, corporate and private—does not exceed twenty-five per cent. of the property. This may be taken as a rule for the country, and shows that the vast property of this nation is capable of bearing an immense debt, in addition to the present liabilities. But, aside from all this, these National Bonds are themselves property, and property of the most convenient kind. It is simply a means of making

much of the first property convertible and exchangeable.

Now, if we convert the property of the nation into gold, we are making a loan to the nation. It is simply making a loan to the nation, and that is a process which the country has long needed, and is one source of its present prosperity. When a nation has arrived at thirty millions of people, and commands the resources of a continent; and has five millions of tons in shipping—exceeding that of any other nation on earth—it needs a much larger proportion of convertible, transferable property, than we have heretofore had. The war has brought this about, and is so far a benefit. There are so many interesting, and as yet entirely undiscussed points in our commercial and financial condition, that I must leave them for another time. But I will here say, that one of the greatest errors in the minds of most men in discussing political and financial questions, is in failing to recognize and consider the changed condition of our country and times. As the Spaniards continue to use rope harnesses, so there are many, especially educated men, who think that all things remain as they were in the time of the fathers. This is not so. No country was ever placed in the condition of ours. I will mention two facts which put an end to all precedents in regard to American finance. In the first place, labor, which is the source of wealth, is worth much more in our country, under free institutions, than it ever was in any country upon earth. In the next place, gold (which the old economists insist upon it, is the ultimate value), is in our country, so far as we know, absolutely illimitable. It stands on the same footing as potatoes and corn. It is simply merchandise. Where then is our limit in regard to credit and money, when we have the whole world tributary to us? A VETERAN OBSERVER.

## NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

**OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.**  
 WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 15.

**THE WASHINGTON DEFENSES.**  
 Gen. AVERA, in pursuance of an order issued this morning by the President, assumed command of the Department of Washington. All orders now in force in the Department are countersigned by the Secretary of the War, strengthening the defenses of Washington by the erection of new rifle-pits and batteries. One thousand men, from the convalescent camp, this morning were detailed to work on the fortifications.

**THE TAX OF CIGARETTES.**  
 The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that cigarettes are liable to a tax of three per cent. ad valorem as a manufacture, not otherwise provided for.

**TREATY WITH INDIANS.**  
 Commissioner Deas to-day received a dispatch from Gov. KANE, dated Red Lake Crossing, Kansas, stating that he had succeeded in forming a treaty with the Pawnee and Red Lake Indians.

**PRISONERS EXCHANGED.**  
 About three hundred paroled Union prisoners at Annapolis have been exchanged, and will be sent to their respective regiments.

**THE HOSPITALS.**  
 Eight thousand pennies sold occupy the Washington Hospitals. Eight per cent of these turn out on inspection to be fit for duty in the field. Of course they are not. The per cent of disability from rupture is astonishing, more astonishing than from disease of the heart, induced by the irregular or violent action inseparable from military excitement. Scarcely a day passes upon the Government hospital where one hundred aged and worn-out soldiers, who enlisted for the bounty, and have been craftily in protracting their comfortable life in their medical boarding-houses.

**A SUSPECT DENIED.**  
 By direction of the President Surgeon J. C. FREEMAN United States Volunteers, has been dismissed the service for persistent failure in making to the Surgeon-General's office monthly reports of station and dates, as required by circular from that office.

**THE SURVEY OF COLORADO TERRITORY.**  
 A map of public surveys in Colorado Territory, lately received at the General Land Office, shows that surveys have been completed within a radius of seventy-five miles of Colorado City and fifty miles of Denver City.

**PROPOSALS INVITED.**  
 Gen. RUCKER, Chief Quartermaster Depot of Washington, invites sealed proposals until the 20th of October, for furnishing the Government with two thousand mules, to conform to the following specifications:—  
 All to be fourteen hands and over in height, to be in good flesh, sound, serviceable and suitable for draught purposes, and to be over three and under nine years of age. Proposals to be for 500 and upward. Bids from distal parties will not be received.

The Ordnance Office invites sealed proposals, until the 25th of October, for 100,000 sets of infantry accoutrements, calibre 1.58, to be delivered in the following quantities at the undernamed arsenals:—  
 20,000 sets at the New-York Arsenal, Governor's Island.  
 20,000 sets at the Frankfort Arsenal, Bridgeport, Penn.  
 20,000 sets at the Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburgh, Penn.  
 20,000 sets at the St. Louis Arsenal, St. Louis, Mo.  
 20,000 sets at the U. S. Arsenal, Springfield, Mass.

**DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.**  
 WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 15.

**THE OBSTRUCTION OF CHARLESTON HARBOR.**  
 From what can be ascertained of the real state of affairs at Charleston, the rebels have effectually closed the channel to the city to our fleet, reserving a passage, however, to their own craft, after the manner of a canal, with a safety lock against the enemy. The obstructions may be of such a nature as not to be removed by any appliances of our own, or of too formidable a nature to justify a hazardous attempt by our iron-clads to penetrate further into the harbor and within range of the rebel guns. Under these circumstances, the best engineering and strategic skill becomes necessary on the part of the respective commanders of the land and water forces to make a thoroughly successful demonstration upon Charleston. Such a result is not considered doubtful, but time is necessarily required for the consummation of their plans.

**FOR THE GULF BLOCKADING SQUADRON.**  
 The supply ship *Oceanic* will leave Boston for the Gulf on Saturday, the 24th.

**CONTRACT FOR RAILING SUNKEN VESSELS.**  
 A year and a half ago the Navy Department made a contract for raising the sunken vessels, about twenty in number, in Hampton Roads, but owing to the fact that the contractor has shown himself incompetent to the work, the Navy Department will soon again advertise for proposals for the performance of that service, thus affording to men of genius and enterprise a fine opportunity of investment of capital and labor.

**REWARD.**  
 [For the New-York Times.]  
 Well, be it so! The not uncommon fate  
 Of greatness overtakes those in its prime:  
 He whose mighty will have foes who hate;  
 Thou hast false friends, who only consummate  
 Their own destruction in attempting thine.  
 O, peerless Champion of the Cause so just,  
 When some, o'er zealous now, were cold or mute,  
 Thou with sublime courage took the Trust  
 And priceless venture, conscious that thou must  
 Bear scorn of those who would thy cause dis-  
 pute.  
 Keep heart! The Great Hereafter will re-  
 lude  
 Each slander born of envy or of hate,  
 And thus thy final hour will complete:  
 "He FIGHTED DAVIS, BY SAYING FIRST THOU  
 WAST!"  
 A. S. B.







1. W. W. W. W.

[illegible]



## AMUSEMENTS.

**WALLACE'S**  
Doors open at 7 1/2 o'clock; overture commences at 7 1/2  
the performance will begin at 8 o'clock.

**THE NEW DRAMA**  
**ROSEDALE**  
**MR. W. WALLACE**  
takes much pleasure in announcing that the  
has made the  
**GREATEST SUCCESS**  
**YET ACHIEVED IN THIS THEATRE.**  
and, as the success of the play has been so great, respectfully  
asked, as an early application for seats.  
**EVERY NIGHT DURING THE WEEK**  
will be acted the new drama of the well known  
**ROSEDALE;**  
ON  
THE  
**RIPLE HALL.**  
**COSTUME NEW.**

**SCENERY, APPOINTMENTS**  
Elliot Gray. Mr. Lester Wallace  
Matthew Leith (a village doctor). Mr. Charles Fisher  
Blenbury Cobb. Mr. George Fisher

|                                       |                               |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Mr. Arthur May                        | Miss Emma Larson              |
| Romany Robb (a gipsy)                 | Mr. John Sefton               |
| Sammy Green                           | Mr. Brewster                  |
| Robert                                | Mr. Palmer                    |
| Mr. May (master of the house)         | Mr. Palmer                    |
| Sammy Leigh                           | Miss Mary Ann                 |
| Thelma Stork (housekeeper to Matthew) | Mr. John Verwood              |
| Mr. May (brother to Elsie)            | Mr. Verwood                   |
| Sarah Sykes (Matthew's servant)       | Mr. John Sefton               |
| Primrose (Elsie's maid)               | Miss Mary Sefton              |
| Box Book open a week in advance       | Seats may now be secured from |

**NIBLO'S GARDEN.**

Leaves and Manager      Mr. Wm. Wheeler

**HOUSE CROWDED IN EVERY PART NIGHTLY.**

**AND**

**FOR THE THIRD TIME THIS SEASON.**

**THE LINDEN FOREST**

will appear in his new and dramatic character.

**JACK CADE.**

**POWERFUL AND ROMANTIC AMERICAN TRAGEDY**

of the same name and the Indian Comed.

MOST COMPLETE GAST,  
 including the names of  
 Mr. J. McCULLOUGH,  
 Mr. L. E. SHERWELL,  
 Mr. J. G. SUBNETT,  
 Mr. J. KUNAN,  
 Mr. R. J. COLLIER,  
 Mr. R. T. RINGGOLD,  
 Mr. J. MARTIN,  
 Mrs. B. HOLMES,  
 Mrs. E. P. GARDNER and Mrs. SKEERETT.  
 Conductor, Mr. Harry B. Deane  
 SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 10, 1893.  
 Last appearance by two GAMES.  
 Mile VESTFALL  
 Seats may be secured at the Box Office  
 THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE.  
**WINNER GARDEN.**  
 LAST NIGHT!  
 LAST NIGHT!!  
 BUT  
 ONE

OF  
THIS EVENING, (Friday), Oct. 6, will be repeated  
the great  
FARWELL BENEFIT  
bill, Mr. Booth appearing in two of his great cha-  
racters as  
in the drama of that title, brought to light for  
THE SECOND TIME,  
and also as  
DON CESAR DE BAZAN,  
in the play of that title.  
MR. L. F. BARRETT,  
Messrs. A. H. Davenport, Vining Powers, Bland, Hays,  
Morris; Meedames Chanfrau, Oct. 19 and  
appear.  
MONDAY, Oct. 19.  
Entire change of performance.  
MR. JOHN S. CLARK  
in plays specially selected in view of  
WINTER SEASON.  
OLYMPIC THEATRE.  
Lessee and Managers,.....Mrs. John W.

Director. **W. E. EVENING, Oct. 12, 1963.** Mr. Walter  
Dugard Diamond's laugherable harlequin, in two acts, entitled  
**BROTHER AND SISTER.**  
With all the original cast  
**Mrs. JOHN WOOD**  
**ROSANNE**  
Don Christoval de Rosanes Mr. J. H. Stoddard  
Don Sylvio de Flores Mr. J. H. Stoddard  
Pacheco Mr. W. Davidson  
Barcelo Mr. W. Davidson  
Don Rodrigo Mr. Geoffrey Brown  
Donna Camilla Miss Elaine Folsom  
**JAMES E. HAYS**  
Grand Inauguration Overture, Selections from Orpheus  
and Eurydice by **Wm. Wood**, by  
**THOMAS BAKER**  
The performance to commence with the excellent far  
called  
**TO OBLIGE BENSON.**  
Mr. Benson Mr. J. H. Stoddard  
Mr. John Meredith Mr. G. H. Clark  
Mr. Trevel Southdown Mr. W. Davidson  
Mr. Benson Miss Elaine Folsom

Mrs. Trotter Southdown ..... Mrs. Williams  
 Doors open at 7: performance commences at  
 8 o'clock.  
 Box book open from 1/4 o'clock. Seats can be  
 secured.  
**PARK THEATRE-BROOKLYN.**  
 Lessee and Manager ..... Mr. Gabriel Barker  
 Stage Manager ..... B. A. Baker  
 The Friday EVENING O'CLOCK  
 BRILLIANT AUDIENCE.  
 LAUGHING AND CRYING IN THE CAUSE.  
 MUSIC AND MIRTH.  
 THE COMIC OPERA.  
 LOTS OF  
 with full chorus and appointments.  
**LADIES BEWARE.**  
 Sir Charles Cavasour ..... Mr. Whitel  
 Col. Cavasour ..... Mr. G. H. Andre  
 ..... Mrs. H. Andre  
 Grace Peabody ..... Miss Mary Shaw  
 Lady Beauchamp ..... Mrs. Tyr  
 .....  
 .....  
**ACADEMY OF MUSIC.**  
 MISS CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN

will appear on  
THURSDAY, Oct. 22,  
at  
LADY ALCBETH.  
(Her last appearance in New-York.)  
For the benefit of  
THE UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION

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**LECTURES.**

THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED TO  
form engagements with Literary Societies for the  
delivery of the following orations:

- "The Giants of America."
- "The Stars that have  
gone out."
- "The Wonders of the Nineteenth Century."

Also, for his Shakespearean Recitations of entire plays  
from memory.

Address, as usual, care of David Martin, Esq., Lead-  
ing Bible Warehouse, No. 622 Broadway, New-York City.  
L. F. TAGISTRO.

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**MILITARY.**

**TEN THOUSAND SUBSTITUTES  
WANTED.**

**\$300 IN CASH PAID TO THE SUBSTITUTE  
BEFORE HE LEAVES THE ROOM.**

Apply to the County Substitute and Relief Com-  
mittee, Nos. 1 and 73 Duane-st., Supreme Court Rooms,  
stairs.

**HOURS FROM 8 A. M TO 2 P. M.**

By order of the Committee.

GEORGE F. DAVY, Mayor.  
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.  
EDWARD T. PURDY, Supervisor.  
JAMES BRIDGES, Supervisor.  
WM. R. STEWART, Supervisor.  
W. M. TWEED, Supervisor.

CORNELIUS CORSON, Clerk.  
GEO. F. THOMPSON, Clerk.

**HEADQUARTERS PROTEST-MARSHAL.**

SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, NO. 83 SPRING  
NEW YORK, OCT. 12, 1853.  
TO ALL LAWYERS.

[illegible]

**STATIONERY.**

**THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.**  
AMERICAN UNION INK, the black ink, flows free  
and is not corroded, and of fig. 1. Sold by  
the stationers generally. **JESSE C. KEYS.**

**SLOVE & JANES,**  
Stationers, Printers, and Blank Book Dealers, No.  
241 Nassau street, New York.

**PAPER AT LESS THAN MANUFACTURERS  
PRICES.**—We receive direct from the manufacturers  
of all kinds of Paper, and sell at the lowest prices.

I am selling for Paper from 10 cents per ream up  
large stock of Flat Cap and Toilet Paper, much less  
than the market. Orders for Paper of any kind, and  
varieties of Paper of all kinds may order Paper direct  
cash. Orders by mail promptly filled. **H. HARD.**  
Wholesale Paper Dealer,  
No. 14 Broadway, New York. Tel. 120-104 Broadway.

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IMPORTANT FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Our Forces at Iberia, and Advancing.

Further Concerning the Affair at Morganzia.

THE CONSCRIPTION IN NEW-ORLEANS.

The Tax Levy Enforced by Gen. Shepley.

LARGE RECEIPTS OF COTTON.

LIST OF UNION NAVAL PRIZES.

The United States Mail steamship Columbia, Capt. D. B. Baxton, from New-Orleans Oct. 10, with mail, passengers and a cargo of sugar and cotton, arrived yesterday afternoon.

The Columbia passed going up the river the United States steamer San Jacinto, cruising.

On Sunday, 11th, at 20 miles west of Band Key, passed Brig. Baxton, steering west.

We are under obligations to EDWARD HERRICKSON, Esq., of the Columbia, for prompt delivery of our files and correspondence.

OUR SPECIAL NEW-ORLEANS CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Oct. 9, 1863.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

There is very little indeed to tell you about military movements in this Department; for, if there is one thing in which Gen. BAXTON excels over every other commander with whom I have ever had any acquaintance, it is in keeping his own counsel. Although this is rather adverse to the efforts of any enterprising correspondent, I hope you will not understand me as saying this in any spirit of fault-finding; on the contrary, I think it would be better for the country if the whole race of newspaper correspondents were abolished, than that one word should escape prematurely to give information to the enemy, and militate against the movement of our armies.

This little I know and am at liberty to state, and no possible harm could result by the time it gets into print: Gen. BAXTON left the day before yesterday—the 7th—to join the army, and, I believe, to take command of it in person—at least until he has a full personal knowledge of all that is going on. Whether he will permanently remain with the army through the whole campaign, is more than I can tell, but I think the chances are that he will do so, as he is one of those men who like to look into matters for themselves.

The affair at Morganzia, on the Mississippi, to which I briefly alluded in my last, was more important than we at first imagined. I have not been able to get any details beyond the fact that we drove the enemy back; but in doing so had 14 or 15 killed, 35 wounded, and lost about 500 prisoners. How many of the enemy we killed and wounded has not been ascertained, but we captured 160 prisoners, and brought them to this city.

On Friday, the 2d inst., Maj.-Gen. FRANKLIN went fifteen miles beyond Franklin, La. On Saturday, 3d, the Thirteenth army corps, under Gen. WASSON, moved from Berwick City. On Sunday evening, the 4th, Gen. OAN moved from Carrollton, near this city, with the Fourth division, being the balance of the Thirteenth army corps. The whole army, by the latest news, were all safely at Iberia.

There had been heavy skirmishing beyond Franklin between the enemy and WASSON's artillery and cavalry, in which we took several prisoners and one breach-loading cannon. The army is represented as in perfectly good health and spirits, and the enemy—true far—retreating as they advanced.

Whatever steps are being taken in the North to aid us down there, it is certain that people here imagine something of the kind, as our men here are interested in cotton, are offering ship-owners and ship-owners ten cents a pound extra for getting away their cotton from the Rio Grande.

THE CONSCRIPTION IN NEW-ORLEANS. You will find in the New-Orleans Times of October 8, an address of Col. C. W. KILLBUCK, Provost-Marshal of New-Orleans, to the inhabitants, inviting them to join the volunteer regiments for the defence of the City—according to the recent Order, No. 70, of Gen. BAXTON—and pointing out to them that "the Conscription act will positively be enforced."

It is too soon, since the promulgation of this address, to judge of its effects upon the people, but the idea is that, however unpopular it will be responded to without any trouble, as there are few who would not infinitely prefer joining the volunteer forces to defend the City, instead of being conscripted into the field, and if they fear the first they run a certain risk of the second.

If there be any dissatisfaction at the measure, the people certainly manage to keep it very quiet, for I have not heard any complaints against it anywhere. Capt. (now Col.) KILLBUCK has always been a very popular man, and his selection by Gen. BAXTON for a difficult position will do him credit, as he is a man of great energy and ability, and his presence in the city might have created, if in the hands of any other less loved and respected than Col. KILLBUCK.

CITY TAXES. Upon the heels of the conscription order, comes out Brig.-Gen. SHEPLEY's notification to the taxpayers, by which, on a certain day, an alphabetic list of all the delinquent tax-payers in New-Orleans is to be published, and after a certain time all property of the delinquents is to be seized and sold.

The opinions now being elicited among the local Press on the subject are varied and interesting—some taking the view that, in the present reduced condition of the people of New-Orleans, some measure should, if possible, be devised to prevent the law from falling harshly upon those who really cannot pay, among whom would doubtless be included a large number of really loyal men.

ARMY TELEGRAPH. I have just had the pleasure of meeting Capt. CHARLES B. BUTLER, Chief of Telegraph Department, from whom I learn that our telegraphic lines are following up the army just as fast as they proceed.

FOREIGN VISITORS. While the Russian fleet is getting ready to start in Northern waters, down here we have the daily opportunity of going to look at some of these foreign buildings which lie in the river there grunting at us through their portholes. Uncle Sam is there too, in strength of gunboats. So, altogether, we are a pretty good naval appearance. There are two French war-vessels here, the corvette *Talbot*, of eight guns, and another, two British gunboats, the *Sey* and the *Assured*, and one Spanish man-of-war.

THE YACHTS. A number of yachts are here, and the place perfectly comfortable and beautiful, and the place perfectly healthy. We have heard of a very great amount of sickness and mortality at Fernside, and some call it yellow fever, but we have no epidemic here of any kind, and it is now altogether too late to introduce it.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

I take the liberty of sending you a correct list of the several vessels that have been brought to this port as prizes, since the opening of the United States Court and the appointment of Prize Commissioners.

I believe every vessel so far, that has been tried judicially has been condemned. In most cases the vessels were condemned beyond a peradventure by the testimony of the officers or some of the crew of the captured vessel. All these blockade runners, except two or three, sailed under British colors, were owned by British capitalists, and if successful, went to swell the profits of a "nation of shopkeepers." It will be perceived that in ninety days, we have had brought to this port seventeen captures, more than one and a half, since the Prize Court has been opened.

Schooner *Helena*, G. A. BAXTON, Prize Master, United States Navy. Captured by the United States steamer *Oriskany*, P. G. RAYMOND, commanding, on Sunday, 20th June, 1863, twenty miles from Mobile. Schooner *McClure*, H. S. RAYMOND, Prize Master, United States Navy. Captured by the United States steamer *Oriskany*, P. G. RAYMOND, commanding, on Sunday, 20th June, 1863, twenty miles from Mobile.

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THE PEOPLE REPUDIATE TRAITORS AND WILL CRUSH REBELS.

Speeches of Hon. Henry J. Raymond, Wm. Allen Butler, Esq., Hon. Henry Wilson, and Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson.

Severe as was the storm of last evening it did not prevent a large and enthusiastic gathering at Cooper Institute—composed in no small part of ladies—who assembled at the call of the United States Central Committee, to rejoice at the splendid victories achieved over Copperheadism in Ohio and Pennsylvania, and to declare their determination that the coming elections should result in a like glorious and emphatic verdict on the part of the Empire State.

The platform was decorated handsomely with the National colors—patriotic sentiments being interspersed—and an excellent band entertained the audience, who crowded the Hall long previous to the hour named for opening proceedings. Among the more distinguished persons on the platform was Brig. Gen. G. M. Saxton, who was warmly greeted. Mr. W. LAMBERT called the meeting to order, by nominating for chairman Wm. ALLEN BUTLER, Esq., who was received with applause.

SPRUCH OF WILLIAM ALLEN BUTLER, ESQ. Mr. BUTLER, on taking the chair, said: LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I thank you for the honor you have done me in calling me to preside over this large assembly. We have met to-night at the call of the United States Central Committee, to give our prayers to some of the sentiments which belong to the present crisis, and which are represented by the United States ticket put in nomination at Syracuse—the only ticket before the people, which represents the voice, or is entitled to the voice of the people. The night is dark and stormy, but the political sky is bright with the omens of victory. (Long cheers.) Last week we had the privilege of electing to the United States ticket a man who was not only a patriot, but a man of the people. (Cheers.) To-night, side by side with his brilliant record, we have the record of a man who was not only a patriot, but a man of the people. (Cheers.)

YESTERDAY AND THE DAY BEFORE YESTERDAY, the arch of triumph, which planned on one side in the forests of Maine, and on the other in the golden fields of the West, has now been completed. (Cheers.) The arch of triumph, which planned on one side in the forests of Maine, and on the other in the golden fields of the West, has now been completed. (Cheers.)

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THE PEOPLE REPUDIATE TRAITORS AND WILL CRUSH REBELS.

Speeches of Hon. Henry J. Raymond, Wm. Allen Butler, Esq., Hon. Henry Wilson, and Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson.

Severe as was the storm of last evening it did not prevent a large and enthusiastic gathering at Cooper Institute—composed in no small part of ladies—who assembled at the call of the United States Central Committee, to rejoice at the splendid victories achieved over Copperheadism in Ohio and Pennsylvania, and to declare their determination that the coming elections should result in a like glorious and emphatic verdict on the part of the Empire State.

The platform was decorated handsomely with the National colors—patriotic sentiments being interspersed—and an excellent band entertained the audience, who crowded the Hall long previous to the hour named for opening proceedings. Among the more distinguished persons on the platform was Brig. Gen. G. M. Saxton, who was warmly greeted. Mr. W. LAMBERT called the meeting to order, by nominating for chairman Wm. ALLEN BUTLER, Esq., who was received with applause.

SPRUCH OF WILLIAM ALLEN BUTLER, ESQ. Mr. BUTLER, on taking the chair, said: LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I thank you for the honor you have done me in calling me to preside over this large assembly. We have met to-night at the call of the United States Central Committee, to give our prayers to some of the sentiments which belong to the present crisis, and which are represented by the United States ticket put in nomination at Syracuse—the only ticket before the people, which represents the voice, or is entitled to the voice of the people. The night is dark and stormy, but the political sky is bright with the omens of victory. (Long cheers.) Last week we had the privilege of electing to the United States ticket a man who was not only a patriot, but a man of the people. (Cheers.) To-night, side by side with his brilliant record, we have the record of a man who was not only a patriot, but a man of the people. (Cheers.)

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YESTERDAY AND THE DAY BEFORE YESTERDAY, the arch of triumph,







10/10/10

**IODINE WATER:**  
**SOLUTION OF PURE IODINE IN PURE**  
**WATER.**

PREPARED ONLY BY  
DR. H. ANDERES & CO.,  
Physicians and Chemists,

NO. 426 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

IT ACTS UPON THE  
HEART,  
LIVER, KIDNEYS,  
DIGESTIVE ORGANS, AND GLANDULAR SYSTEM.

The unparalleled success in private practice and the  
endorsement of

HIGH MEDICAL AUTHORITY,

enable us to recommend

**IODINE WATER**

the cure of Scrofula in all forms, Consumption, Measles, Bronchitis, Heart, Liver and Kidney Diseases, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Nervous Affections, Female Weakness, Dyspepsia, Syphilis, Mercurial Diseases, etc.

operation is evinced by strengthening the digestive organs and exciting the appetite. In cases of *Dyspepsia*, *Indigestion* and *Debility*, an increased *utilization* of the food is the result of the employment of *Foodine* Tablets.

the patient recovers flesh, strength and color. When relaxed and feeble, he becomes full, strong and virid.

Iodine Water is put up with full directions around each bottle, that it may be used as a family medicine as well as the practitioners.

Physicians may rely upon the uniform strength of this

tion, as containing 4 grains of Iodine in each fluid ounce pure water—no solvent being used. It is not liable to decomposition nor spontaneously formed inequalities; neither is the Iodine neutralized by combination with any ingredient, and as no unpleasant or injurious results can arise from its continued use, this solution will be found superior to any other method in which Iodine

The great success which has attended the use of Iodine in our own practice, and in the hands of those who have used it, enables us to recommend it to the practitioner and the public as a superior remedy for the cure of chronic diseases, which have resisted other treatment, and we are fully confident that with a fair trial it will attest its

The genuineness of this solution and its excellence as a medicine are attested by the names of such distinguished men as Dr. Jas. R. Chilton, Professor E. H. Barker, Professor Jas. C. Booth, Dr. E. Whalley, Dr. Klingenstein, and others.

is generally.

**CONSULTATIONS FREE**

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**TESTIMONIALS.**

The Bible Examiner for August, 1863, edited by the Rev. George Storrs, contains the following editorials:

**INSINUATIONS.**—In this number of our magazine we introduce to the attention of our readers this medical separation. We have done so, not for pay, nor because our pages are used as a medium for advertisements—for we were uniformly declined them—but gratitude to God, and

My only son, George F. Storrs, now 37 years old, has been afflicted, for some dozen years, more or less, with violent swellings and inflammations in various parts of his body; oftentimes, seemingly, he was near to death, and in a respite for a season, but only for a return of the disease with more violence. For the past three years he has had an open sore on his breast; and lately one near the collar bone, with ulceration in his throat, that is rapidly increasing, so that dissolution appeared inevitable in this condition he applied to Dr. Anders & Co.

the use of the iodine water and restoration in less than two months in short time. Contrasting the case with the one of the woman apparently dead, we find the result with much improved. This case, which we feared would fall asleep in death before this number of the magazine could be published, is now, apparently, in a fair way to recover as perfect health as is common to our mortal race. We are, therefore, enabled to say that the iodine water, gratefully to God, who has thus answered prayer, is a powerful medicine, and we are glad to say that the justice to Dr. Anders & Co., who have made this statement, satisfied that there is virtue in the iodine water, and that it is a powerful medicine, and that it is a powerful medicine which the readers of this magazine will thank the editor for bringing to their notice.

Rev. Geo. Storrs' residence, No. 62 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

JULY 27, 1922.

J. H. Anders & Co.:

Says: I have taken one bottle of Iodine Water, with  
 decided advantage, for a chronic bronchitis of several  
 years standing. Yours, &c.,  
 A. MANN, JR.,  
 No. 25 Wall-st.  
 —————  
 - RICH HANFORD, L. L. -

H. Anders & Co.:  
 GENTS: The package of Iodine Water came all right.  
 The disease is that of the mitral valve of the heart. Hearing  
 the Iodine Water a grating sound being very dis-  
 tinct, even so distinct that it could be heard without dis-  
 tress with my overcoat buttoned. Now that rubbing  
 and is not to be heard.  
 Yours truly,  
 GEORGE L. LESTER.

NEW-YORK, JANUARY 22, 1898

R. Anders & Co.:  
Gave; It afforded me the highest pleasure to inform  
you that your Iodine Water has entirely cured my case  
of Chronic Inflammatory Rheumatism. My limbs  
and my entire system were drawn up, and his heart was  
moved as far his whole body by its executive palpitation.

**T. BERTLING,**  
Musical Instruments,  
157 Bowery.

THE WORLD OFFICE,  
NEW-YORK, Oct. 2, 1886.

Dr. H. ANDRÉS & Co.—GENTS: Having used your "Lithotrite" in a very bad and long-standing case of Stricture, I would offer my testimony to its superior efficacy.

Respectfully,  
**ROBERT REA**  
—  
The original of the above, with other testimonials, may  
be seen at our office.  
**DR. H. ANDERS & CO.**  
Physicians and Chemists.

20. 12. 1947, N.Y.C. 1947



### Announcements this Evening

NEWS OF THE DAY.

## THE REBELLION.

## GENERAL NEWS

THE QUAKER CITY.—Philadelphia has said good many very hard things about New-York during the past year—referring particularly to its Copperheadism, its riots, its growth, wealth and grandeur, its frivolity, its tendency to absorb the commerce, trade and talent of the Continent, and so forth. We have had acknowledge the justice of a good deal of the censures of our censor, though we could not approve the acrimonious and jealous spirit which it was dealt. In return for it all we have taken occasion, now and then, to commend the innumerable virtues of Philadelphia. We are glad to be able now to say again

If the President has exercised strong powers, it is because they have been conferred under the Constitution, by the exigencies of the public situation, and because, in his honest judgment, their exercise was necessary.

Up to the present time, the accounts of the employment of free blacks on farms in the South are conflicting. Some cases of decided success are recorded, but, we regret to add, great deal of the testimony so far seems unfavorable to the blacks. A large number of writers, who have given accounts of the "celebrated" "trabands," represent them to have singular ideas of freedom, and very peculiar notions as to the duty of the Government towards them. The beginning of their freedom they regard as the dawn of an unending holiday. They have "laid down the shovel and the hoe," having fairly earned exemption from labor, as they suppose, for the rest of their natural lives. The Government

**Personal.**

Major-General Dix, accompanied by Lieutenant Colonel Hulpine, Assistant Adjutant-General, Major Dix and Capt. Bartow, is on "a tour of inspection and review along the New-England seaboard, and it is expected will be in Boston to-day, when a view of the troops will be held, and the forts visited. Boston, Friday, Oct. 16.

The steamer *Henry Burden*, from New-Boston, with Gen. Dix and Staff on board, arrived to-day. The General comes to inspect the harbor; again.

Assistant Secretary FIELD, of the Treasury, Washington, has sufficiently recovered from his late

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 277: 1033-1037.

### Safety of the Baggage and Transportation Trains.

**SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE NEW-YORK TIMES.**

1000

**BROOKLYN CITY COURT**—**Hearings**, Dec. 1  
Nov. 29, 10, 14, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30.



















100

having a good time in that  
 micro-street, just now. Evidently  
 before Christmas, though which  
 is to be decided in coming days  
 or to continue and passed on  
 over Christmas holidays to Spain.  
 Therefore must be told the

[illegible]

Ind. u. type  
mined: w  
on, probably

pregnant with life women on  
 -ness, whom the Latin name  
 a very well accented than  
 -but start or fear on our under  
 -most before and the  
*serena Formosa* of their passion  
 -und of - made is loud -realize  
 -arvil charges upon themselves  
 -mannered physicians keep up a  
 -ment on Latin drama, the  
 -arvil notes from the lips  
 -mod stand it marvelously well  
 -is the temple, though a much

temple,  
BAMETON

son. You stumble over the  
precipitous, your head into the  
braced against the wall, and  
and face each other in a flash  
in height they are Assak, each  
at feet: there the howl of the  
in a slight, nervous, and  
give them a few inches more  
each has one foot perched on a  
while the other is a few inches  
have been backing against the  
punch. One holds a grotesque  
although from no one knows  
of other groups, pointing  
like harlequin, and bearded  
bays baroque. A chronicler  
features—probably occasioned  
it might be before they  
at an early lunch, but they  
thank it. Undoubtedly they feel  
as that no one else  
trah, in conventional little every

...common ...

condemned to be burned. The rest entirely grown down, as a tree, is highly esteemed for the specific wood probably of banyan.

On the portions of the temple appraised for the purpose of the gods, even to the occasional use of their bread and white bread, their vessels, their vessels, and bread with eyes in a limited degree. The temple, having the look of Chalmers, Georgia is appearance to stand every window is altogether, the well worn, and well worn, but to be vaccinated before entering every smiling smile with them.

The temple contains a large lecture concerning this curious and their temple and gods late in the morning, but the temple there were ample food for it.

all class of the  
media? Or is it

which they make unto themselves  
the shape of anything is in the  
earth beneath, or in the waters  
Will ever an Iconoclast come  
paper dainties lying higher than  
Thou'st really be broken with  
or will this people go on chaunt-  
through their needs and beating  
of their tom-tombs and tom-  
another century?

From the A

est election shows that California depleted of her population, that the vote was a failure, on a campaign, in which both parties to their utmost to bring out. The cities and towns throughout the state of San Francisco, the depletion. They are barren, business houses may be seen on a desert. Property has declined and may be bought almost for a this depletion are numerous

mines of the  
State. Two

to Nevada Territory from all  
Probably not less than 20,000  
people of this Territory, near  
California. The discovery  
Nevada Territory has attracted  
immense locality. The Colorado  
to notoriety, are taking of Ann-  
probability, carry away them-  
In addition to this, many have  
managed in mining there. Sev-  
have also been taken from the  
rather. It probably would not be

of fifty thou-

business or manufacturing in that State, but the amount of immigration is as much as the conditions of the cities and towns, and the employment opportunities that appear throughout the State, for a return of the prosperity of that State is in the air, are being vigorously prolonged. If their move-ment will attract a large give employment to them. This, in turn, will give aid, and certain the cities and

of wealth  
held in the

[illegible]

1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 26

Secretary of State.  
 Department of State,  
 Washington, Oct. 1, 1900.  
 J. A. Wilson, United Clerk of the  
 St. Louis.  
 SIR: I have had the  
 proceedings of the Synod of  
 Kansas with your request. I have  
 President of the United States.

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WILLIAM E. REWARD - 1







# The New York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 8765.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1863.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

## THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

### No Further Field Operations Reported.

### Probable Withdrawal of the Rebels to the Rappahannock.

### DETAILS OF THE FIGHTING ON THURSDAY.

### INCIDENTS OF THE BATTLE-FIELD.

### Discouragement and Disaffection of the Enemy.

### GEN. MEADE'S SUCCESS IN STRATEGY.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 17.

It is ascertained from the Army of the Potomac that the heavy rain of yesterday prevented any field operations.

Our cavalry scouts failed to find any considerable body of the enemy, and our signal men, owing to the fog and haze, saw indications of only one large camp, at Bristow Station.

It is believed the enemy, having during the previous day reconnoitered our position, and finding our lines impregnable, retired rearward, and fearing a close in the Rappahannock would interfere with their base of supplies, have expedited their movements toward that line.

Our troops are equally well posted for an advance or defense. The enemy's forced marches and the anxiety of supplies render it impossible to actively advance or retreat. If they attack us, their defeat is considered beyond doubt.

Gen. Burnside arrived in the front last night, prepared to take the field if a fight came. His friends there, however, think his valor carries him too far in his present physical condition.

A report reached Headquarters that the enemy were in force this morning at and around Manassas Junction. Some of our troops immediately prepared to advance, probably to reconnoiter.

Our recent movements have been exclusively of a strategic character, in which Lee has been thus far completely outgeneraled by Meade. No fears exist of our not being able to cope with Lee in the field, if we can get his forces in a mass, without our having a long base of supplies to protect.

The Republican says the Government has information contradicting the report that Lee's army had been thrown across the Upper Potomac into Maryland.

Hon. John M. Bore, it is already known, has been taken a second time to Richmond by the rebels. He was arrested immediately on our falling back to this side of the Rappahannock, on the charge of having violated his parole, and having invited Federal officers to his house, thus proving on certain indiscreet newspaper letters soon after our arrival at Culpepper, and also on the finding on his premises of a musket and equipments abandoned by one of our soldiers. Two of his daughters voluntarily accompanied him to Richmond.

### OUR SPECIAL ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Thursday, Oct. 15, 1863.

Another day has been devoted to the by-play of the strategic efforts of the commanders of the two great armies now moving in parallel lines, each endeavoring to secure the advantage of situation—movements that always precede a general engagement. Nothing but skirmishing, and only little of that, moving of trains and immense columns of troops has been done to-day, but the shock of battle is imminent, and no one can tell what an hour may bring forth. Both armies are seemingly in readiness, and, apparently at least, eager for the fray. No men ever fought with more determination than that portion of the gallant and well-trained Second corps, engaged yesterday at Bristow Station, under the accomplished and energetic WALKER. With the enemy there was an unmistakable difference. While their officers fought as only desperate men can fight in a falling cause, they did not seem to be imbued with the same spirit, and fled or surrendered themselves as prisoners of war, more readily than has been their wont in previous trials of strength. I have good authority for reporting this state of things, but as obvious facts are more potent with the reader, I will cite in evidence of this want of spirit, that in one single division of HUNTER'S corps, (so the prisoners,) one Colonel was killed, and three other Colonels and six Generals were wounded. 470 of the 700 prisoners reported captured. I have seen, I have also seen and examined five of the six pieces of artillery captured, the sixth piece having been left behind owing to the want of means to bring it from the field; moreover, forty-seven of the prisoners say they are tired of fighting Yankees, and have signed a wish to take the oath of allegiance. These men say they know many others now in the rebel ranks who are only awaiting an opportunity to come within our lines and give themselves up. The certainty of the enforcement of the death penalty in case of a recapture, deters them from deserting unless under circumstances where escape is sure; but so closely are the troops watched that this is difficult. The defection of the North Carolina troops is admitted by all, and so bitter is the feeling entertained against them by, particularly, South Carolina and Virginia troops, that they are now brigaded together to prevent an outbreak. The North Carolinians who propose to take the oath of allegiance, say that the men from either of the States named would shoot a man from their State as quick as they would a Yankee. This condition of affairs renders their situation in the Confederate army anything but agreeable.

In the recent movements the whole Quartermaster's property—with the exception of a few wagons that broke down—was saved entire; a fact reflecting the greatest credit upon the officers of that Department, when the vast caravan of teams and the surrounding circumstances are considered. It is the first instance, I believe, in this war, on either side, when an army moving to the rear has succeeded in saving its entire train.

The cavalry, during the week, has sustained its hard-earned reputation of efficiency. Gen. Canine's command, since the action of Sunday, has been the most actively engaged with the enemy. That command, in addition to the fighting on Monday, took a

prominent part in the engagements yesterday, and rendered efficient service.

THURSDAY, 18th.

The loss of the Second corps at the fight of Broad Run, or Bristow Station, was only 200 in killed and wounded—but a small number being killed. Besides the prisoners, seven guns and two battle-flags were captured in this fight, which to a number of conscripts was their first. Of course, finding themselves alive and well, they feel remarkably jubilant over the result, and think this fighting is not such a fatal business after all.

Among the incidents of the field, one is related of Lieut. Anderson, of the Ambulance Corps. This officer seeing a man fall wounded not far from the enemy's line, rode forward, and lifting him on his horse, galloped back to his position, past two of the rebel regiments. The Colonel of the first one he passed was heard distinctly to order his men not to fire on him, but the second did not treat him so well, although he came through the fire in safety with his burden.

The firing in front, to-day, was a demonstration of the enemy's upon Bull Run. At Union Mills, where the rebel crosses the river, and in front of Warren, at Mitchell's and Blackburn's Ford, they kept up quite a heavy shell fire, with very little harm to our forces; and when they maneuvered to mass infantry for a crossing, our fire soon dispersed them. The Third corps, under Faxon, is at Union Mills.

At sundown all firing ceased, except off to the left. Gen. Burnside, or near Bristowville, had been engaged by the enemy, and his guns could be distinctly traced by the flash as they advanced across the country, apparently driving the enemy rapidly.

Everything thus remains; the army is ready for any new scheme of Lee's, or, if he decides to retreat, to follow him up again.

It is evident that Meade has foiled the rebel General, and left him somewhat doubtful what to do next.

### RALLY FOR THE UNION.

### ANOTHER CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS.

### Three Hundred Thousand Soldiers Wanted.

By the President of the United States.

### A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, the term of service of part of the volunteer forces of the United States will expire during the coming year; and, whereas, in addition to the men raised by the present draft, it is deemed expedient to call out three hundred thousand volunteers to serve for three years or the war, not, however, exceeding three years. Now, therefore, I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy thereof, and of the militia of the several States when called into actual service, do issue this my proclamation, calling upon the Governors of the different States to raise, and have enlisted into the United States service, for the various companies and regiments in the field from their respective States, their quotas of three hundred thousand men.

I further proclaim that all the volunteers thus called out and only enlisted shall receive advance pay, premium and bounty, as heretofore communicated to the Governors of States by the War Department, through the Provost-Marshal-General's office, by special letters.

I further proclaim that all volunteers received under this call, as well as all others not heretofore credited, shall be duly credited and deducted from the quotas established for the next draft.

I further proclaim that if any State shall fail to raise the quota assigned to it by the War Department under this call, then a draft for the deficiency in said quota shall be made in said State, or on the districts of said State for their due proportion of said quota, and the said draft shall commence on the 1st day of January, 1864.

And I further proclaim that nothing in this proclamation shall interfere with existing orders, or with those which may be issued for the present draft in the States where it is now in progress, or where it has not yet been commenced.

The quotas of the States and Districts to be assigned by the War Department through the Provost-Marshal-General's office, due regard being had for the men heretofore furnished, whether by volunteering or drafting; and the recruiting will be conducted in accordance with such instructions as have been or may be issued by that Department.

In issuing this proclamation, I address myself not only to the Governors of the several States, but also to the good and loyal people thereof, invoking them to lend their cheerful, willing and effective aid to the measures thus adopted, with a view to reinforce our victorious armies now in the field, and bring our needful military operations to a prosperous end, thus closing forever the fountain of sedition and civil war.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the Seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this 15th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-eighth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

WM. H. SAWARD, Secretary of State.

### The Ohio Election.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Oct. 17.

Return from 85 Counties give BROWN 61,482 majority—a gain of 66,039. There are three Counties to hear from.

### Fire in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Oct. 17.

The machine establishment of G. D. WISSELMAN & Co. was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss about \$20,000; insured for \$6,000.

### Death of an Officer.

NEWARK, N. J., Saturday, Oct. 17.

Brigade-Major H. H. OLDS, of this city, died last night of typhus fever.

### Political.

SINO SINE, N. Y., Saturday, Oct. 17.

At the Union Senatorial Convention, held here, H. D. ROBERTS was unanimously nominated for Senator, but declined; whereupon HAWLEY CLAY was nominated.

## QUANTRELL IN KANSAS.

### The Massacre of Gen. Blunt's Escort.

### A Thrilling and Heartrending Narrative.

### Descriptive Letter of General Blunt.

From Our Special Correspondent.

LAVANWORTH, Kansas, Monday, Oct. 12, 1863.

The telegraph has already given you the fact of an attack by QUANTRELL upon Gen. BLUNT, and the slaughter of his staff and escort. Let me by this give you the details of this sad affair. As no blame can attach to the General or any of his officers, except that portion of his escort who behaved cowardly, it is very necessary that the facts be known. On the face of it there seems to have been recklessness or negligence. The details will justify neither course. As you are aware, Gen. BLUNT returned from Fort Smith to Fort Scott about fifteen days since. It was his intention to move headquarters on the 15th inst., from Fort Scott to Fort Smith, and return to that point with the train. His health mended slowly after moving North.

It is not to be disguised that great anxiety was felt at Headquarters, last week, when the falling back of Gen. STANLEY with his army corps to Helena, after the brilliant affair at Little Rock, left unimpaired at Arkadelphia, with nearly 20,000 men, further strengthened by the remains of the rebel forces driven out of the Indian Territory by BLUNT, seemed to swing round to the west and attack the small force under Gen. BLUNT, who was scattered at the salient points where they have good reason to expect the attack.

It was known that Gen. STANLEY had ordered the Second Colorado battalion of infantry to march to Springfield, Mo. This left Gen. BLUNT with but one regiment of infantry (white), with the three depleted Indian regiments, holding Fort Blunt, with Fort Town, Seelyville and Webb's Ferry, in the Territory, and a portion of the Second and Sixth Kansas, and Third Wisconsin cavalry, numbering in all about 1,000 men, for scouting and escort duty: Col. CROWN, commanding in Western Kansas, had only the First Kansas (colored), and the Thirteenth Kansas (white) infantry for garrison, at Fort Smith and Fort Scott. He had a large number of recruits, unarmed and equipped, that he expected to have carried with them into the mountains. Three thousand men would cover his available force. It is certainly true, that if he left entirely unprepared was the policy of the Department commander, Gen. BLUNT's lines are too far advanced. As a matter of difference of opinion has existed between Gen. BLUNT and SCOTT on this point, it looks as though the falling back of Gen. STANLEY to Helena was admirably adapted to prove Gen. SCOTT's policy the correct one. It only need be said that Gen. BLUNT, at the head of such a force as STANLEY had, would not have hesitated at disorganizing and destroying the rebels' army.

On the 30th of last inst. Gen. BLUNT received advice from Lieut. JENNY, A. A. General to Col. CROWN, that MAXWELL (a moving from Arkadelphia against Fort Smith, with a cavalry force of from three to five thousand. It since appears that this force was in reality Col. Joe Searles' brigade, which lately entered Missouri at Searles', and is now devastating Southwest Missouri.

Acting on this information with that promptness and energy which are his preeminent characteristics, Gen. BLUNT took a small escort of 100 men, consisting of portions of Company I, Third Wisconsin cavalry, and Company A, Fourteenth Kansas cavalry, under Capt. LAMAR, and Second Lieut. R. FRANK. The latter men were all recruits, the Wisconsin boys being veterans of two years' experience. Major H. Z. CURTIS, A. A. G., (a son of Major Gen. CURTIS) Lieut. FARR, Third Wisconsin, Judge Advocate on the Division staff; Major HARRIS, Third Wisconsin, District Provost-Marshal, and Lieut. JOHN C. TAPPAN, Second Colorado Infantry, A. D. C., accompanied the General, with the division band and headquarters retinue of clerks, ordnance, munitaries, &c., numbering about forty persons. Among those who accompanied the General was JAMES O'NEILL, Esq., of this city, who was connected with FRANK LAMAR's establishment as a soldier and correspondent. Mr. O'NEILL was a young man of genius, versatility and generosity. He possessed brilliant power, and as an artist, musician, orator and actor, bid fair to make himself a proud reputation. Brave and adventurous, he attached himself to the Army of the Frontier to gratify those feelings by the pursuit of his profession. He was murdered at the Battle of the Spring.

But to return to the movements of the General. With the force spoken of he left Fort Scott on Sunday afternoon, the 4th inst. His information did not lead him to anticipate difficulty till he got south of Baxter's Spring, sixty-three miles from Scott, where Company A, Second Colorado Infantry, and two companies of Third Wisconsin cavalry, under Lieut. POWERS, were stationed. This post is an important position, commanding the military route to Fort Smith and Smith, which cross Spring River at this point. The camp is located near the timber. A rude earthwork for rifle-pits defends the camp and was of great value in repelling QUANTRELL. The camp had been sufficient bushwhacking tracks to know that a considerable guerrilla force was in the densely wooded country to the east of him, hence he was under the necessity of sending out heavy scouts and foraging parties. His cavalry were all out the morning of the attack, foraging. Gen. BLUNT reached this neighborhood on Tuesday noon. The following extracts from private letters to members of his staff, will tell the events that followed better than I can:

BAXTER'S SPRING, Kansas, Wednesday, Oct. 7, 1863—10 P. M.

Capt. Tholen and I: "Everything in the staff wagons is lost. The wagons were burned, with most of their contents. We have just found that the body of Major CURTIS. When I wrote Major BLUNT last night it was supposed he was a prisoner, as we had searched the ground over near where his horse fell last evening, and could not find him. Moreover, QUANTRELL's Adjutant, or a person pretending himself as such, who came into BLUNT's camp with a flag of truce, said they had my A. A. G., a prisoner. To-day he was found near where he was thrown from his horse, and through the heat of the day, he died after being taken prisoner. I shall start his body with that of Lieut. FARR to Fort Scott this evening."

You will probably have heard some of the particulars of the affair here yesterday before you receive this. The escort, Company I, Third Wisconsin cavalry, and Company A, Fourteenth Kansas cavalry, behaved bravely, and stampeded like a drove of frightened cattle. I did not anticipate any difficulty until we got below this point. We arrived near this camp about 11 M., and halted on the hill almost in sight of the camp, and not more than four hundred yards distant, to wait for our escort and wagons to close up. The escort came up and dismounted to wait for the wagons, which were not a short distance behind. At this time my attention was called to a body of men, about one hundred, advancing in line from the timber of Spring River, on the left, which you will recollect is not more than three hundred or four hundred yards from the road. The left of their line was not more than two hundred yards from Lieut. POWERS' camp at the Spring.

They being heavily armed in Federal uniforms, I supposed them at first to be Lieut. POWERS' cavalry, (two companies), on drill. At the same time my suspicions were aroused by some of the movements. I ordered the wagons, which had just come up to the rear, formed the escort in line with their carbines unslung, while I advanced alone

toward the party fronting us, to ascertain if they were advanced a short distance when they opened fire; at the same time they were heard firing in the rear. Turning round to give the order to the escort fire, I discovered them all broken up and going off the pretense to the rear. They did not even discharge the loaded carbines they had in their hands, except in a few cases. Had the escort been ordered to fire, they would have done so, they would have driven the enemy in ten minutes. I dismounted in vain, with the assistance of Major CURTIS, and a few of the escort, and then I saw that the enemy were not to be driven back. They did not even discharge the loaded carbines they had in their hands, except in a few cases. Had the escort been ordered to fire, they would have done so, they would have driven the enemy in ten minutes. I dismounted in vain, with the assistance of Major CURTIS, and a few of the escort, and then I saw that the enemy were not to be driven back. 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## The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1863.

## THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The office of the New-York Times (Daily) is at No. 410, Broadway, between 42d and 43d streets, at the corner of 42d street, where the Daily Edition is published. The price of the paper is \$10 per annum in advance, and \$5 per half-year in advance. The price of the paper is \$10 per annum in advance, and \$5 per half-year in advance.

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## NEWS OF THE DAY.

## THE REBELLION.

The President of the United States, in view of the speedy expiration of the term of service of a portion of the soldiers of the Republic, yesterday issued a Proclamation calling for three hundred thousand volunteers. In case the quota required of each State is not raised by volunteering, a draft will be ordered to make up the deficiency. Our latest reports from the Army of the Potomac advise that since Thursday no field operations have occurred. The heavy rains on Friday put a stop to movements on both sides, and the haze and fog shut out the view from the signal corps of the opposing armies. The general impression of those best informed seemed to be that our position was thoroughly reconnoitred by the enemy on Thursday, and becoming satisfied that it was impregnable, it was determined to move rearward. His decision was probably influenced by the fact that the Rappahannock was rapidly rising, in consequence of the rain, and the forwarding of supplies was, therefore, in danger of being interfered with. Our troops are equally well posted for an advance or an attack. It was reported in Washington yesterday, that the enemy were in force, particularly with cavalry, upon the Upper Potomac, and were preparing to cross over into Maryland. A reconnaissance resulted in establishing the incorrectness of the rumor.

Correspondence from New-Orleans to the morning of the 10th inst. informs us that Gen. Banks has taken the field, and that the Nineteenth Army corps reached Varrillion River, a few miles south of Varrillionville, the morning of the 9th. It was thought that there would be no delay in crossing. There was sharp skirmishing, and some prisoners were taken from the enemy. Their loss is not known. Lieut.-Col. COWAN, of the Third Texas cavalry, was wounded.

The Jackson Mississippi on Oct. 6 has been received at Memphis, containing an account of a recent fight on the Big Black, in which the rebels, after having been driven back, received reinforcements and compelled the Union men to retreat across the river.

A Memphis dispatch furnishes additional proof of the duplicity of the rebels. Many of the prisoners captured in the fight at Collierville, Tenn., had in their pockets oaths of allegiance and passes through our lines, which they had obtained by swearing to their loyalty. Only the most stringent measures and summary punishment can teach these villains the sanctity of an oath.

Three men, formerly members of the Memphis police, have been arrested in that city for being concerned in the burning of Mississippi steam boats. Lists of all the boats on the river were found in their possession, and memoranda of the price to be paid for destroying them. A Military Commission will try the prisoners.

On Saturday night, the 10th inst., the rebels surrounded four companies of the Second Illinois cavalry at Hernando, Miss., and made them prisoners.

## GENERAL NEWS.

A portion of Joe Johnston's force, 8,000 to 15,000 strong, under ROGERS, CHAMBERS and LEE, have been threatening the Memphis and Charleston Railroad in the vicinity of Germantown and Collierville. On Sunday a force under CHAMBERS attacked the position at Collierville, driving them into their fortifications. During the fight Major Gen. SHERMAN and Staff, with a detachment of the Thirtieth Regulars, arrived on a train en route to Corinth. They disembarked, engaged the enemy, and repulsed him with considerable loss.

The loss of rebel railroad stock at Grenada, Miss., was quite as serious as the most extravagant estimate made it appear. A letter to the Mobile Register, after stating the various reasons for the property being subjected to the advance of our forces, says that there had been accumulated at Grenada the rolling stock and machinery of five important railroads, viz.: the Memphis and Charleston, Mississippi and Tennessee, New-Orleans and Jackson, Jackson and Vicksburg, and the Mississippi Central. The property was valued at millions of dollars.

Gen. Scott expresses his great disappointment in Gen. McCLELLAN, not understanding why Gen. QUAY should have turned out so smart; and sets down Gen. Lee as the greatest military man of the war. Gen. Scott is in the city, and has promenades down the Fifth avenue, New-York, stately and strong and solus.

The Pittsburgh Dispatch says that Gen. HENNON is now at his brother's residence in the vicinity of that city, quite ill from swamp fever and chronic diarrhea, contracted in Louisiana.

Hon. JOHN MINOR BOTT has been again arrested by the rebels, and sent to Richmond for imprisonment. It is supposed on account of his having received and entertained Federal officers at his house. He was paroled by them a short time since, after a year's imprisonment at Salisbury, N. C.

The President has granted a respite of one week to Dr. Watson, of Norfolk, whose execution was to have taken place on Friday last, for the unprompted murder of a Union officer some months since.

Business was less freely dealt in on Saturday at reduced prices. Provisions opened briskly, but closed heavily. Groceries were quiet. Whisky was more active and firmer. Hay, Hops, Leather and Tobacco were in good demand. Cotton was quiet and unsettled. Freights exhibited less animation. There were 628 vessels of all classes in port. Other branches of trade presented no really new feature.

THE REBELS AND THEIR VISIONS.—The Richmond Dispatch has a wonderful account of an astonishing atmospheric phenomenon, which was lately witnessed near Lewisburg, Va., by a "truthful gentleman," "four respectable ladies," "a servant-girl," "eight or ten pickets," and "many citizens." The truth of a circumstance may be established, according to the Scriptures, out of the mouths of two or three witnesses, but in this case we have sixteen witnesses, and "many others," so that the sights they certify to cannot well be disputed. These persons beheld the movement of a grand panorama through the upper regions, resembling cotton or smoke, which passed through the air and over the hills rapidly, yet

in beautiful order and regularity." Suddenly the scene was changed from the air above, and it is certified that:

"In the deep valley beneath, thousands upon thousands of (apparently) human beings (men) came in view, travelling in the same direction as the rolls, marching in good order some thirty or forty in depth, moving rapidly—double-quick—and commenced ascending the sides of the almost insurmountable hills opposite, and had the steepest of the hills, some were very large whilst others were quite small. Their arms, legs and hands could be distinctly seen in motion. They seemed to observe strict military discipline, and there were no stragglers. There was uniformity of dress, loose white blouses or shirts, with white pants, and were without guns, swords or anything that indicated 'arm of war.' On they came through the valley and over the steep hill, crossing the road, and finally passing out of sight, in a direction due north from those who were looking on."

As we cannot doubt circumstances so well verified as these, the next thing is to interpret the meaning of the vision. The innumerable rolls resembling cotton which passed rapidly through the air, were symbolical, and indicated to the truthful gentleman, the four respectable ladies, the two pickets and many citizens, who saw them, and to the remaining people and pickets of the Southern Confederacy who did not see them, that the reign of King Cotton had suddenly passed away forever; while the thousands upon thousands of men who were beheld marching with strict military discipline, on the double-quick, "travelling in the same direction as the rolls," in y he interpreted, according to the laws of hermeneutics, as distinctly symbolizing that the power of the armies of the Southern Confederacy is following in the wake of King Cotton himself, and passing away forever, on the double-quick. It will be observed that the human masses swept out of sight in a "direction due north;" but we think that the interpretation of this circumstance, like the interpretation of many other circumstances in vision, goes by contraries, and that the rebel armies are really to be understood as rushing in a direction due south, to drown themselves in the Gulf of Mexico. The fact that there were no stragglers, and that all the troops were dressed in white, and carried neither gun nor sword, shows how complete, as well as rapid, is to be the annihilation of the supporters of the rebellion.

The Opposition Party in New-York. Rats are said to leave a ship which has become "extra hazardous," and we should not be surprised to find the Opposition Party of this State quietly getting their platform out of sight. Since the elections in Ohio and Pennsylvania, some of the planks are becoming very shaky. The whole thing, in fact, is shakeling and hids fair to go to the bottom in the November gales.

We caution the people of this State to keep watch of these movements. Let them not be cheated again by false pretences. The real question is, will New-York sustain the Government in a vigorous prosecution of this war? No half-way support, but a square Yes or No.

The Opposition Party are slippery and dextrous, but now and then they show themselves in their true colors, and make a record which lasts.

On the 3d of June last, after weeks of preparation, they came together in an assembly in this City which their papers claimed contained forty thousand people. It was formidable by numbers, and spoke with the potential voice of a great party. All the magnates of the opposition in this vicinity attended it, or sent letters to it. It was designed to be a grand demonstration of the Opposition, and to utter the united opinions of that party. The proceedings were published at length in the papers of the day. One of the active and leading spirits of that Convention here put the whole in pamphlet form for use this Fall, and is circulating it under the title of "Proceedings of the Great Peace Convention, held in the City of New-York, June 3, 1863." It is quite a formidable pamphlet in size, and we have need it to make certain extracts from the minutes of the Convention. The doings of the Convention were the deliberate acts of the Opposition, made in the most formal manner, and given to the world as the principles of that party. Take a look at the resolutions "unanimously" adopted. For instance.

Resolved, That under the Constitution, there is no power in the General Government to coerce the States, or any number of them, by military force.

Resolved, That the war, in its inception and further continuance, being contrary to the Constitution, must necessarily consume all the elements of Union, and should be stopped at once.

Resolved, That we protest against the cowardly, despicable and inhuman act which has consigned to banishment the noble tribune of the people—Hon. CLEMENT L. VALLANDIGHAM. We protest against it in the name of Liberty, in the name of humanity, in the name of Washington. We hope the people of Ohio will have the opportunity of passing condemnation of the act by electing Mr. VALLANDIGHAM as the next Governor of that State.

All these resolutions, and many more of the like kind, passed without the faintest "No," and, as the Democratic organs stated, "with deafening applause."

In the history of the proceedings given in this pamphlet we find the following statement, and it is a fair account of the spirit of that Convention:

"When that part of the address was read relating to the impossibility of subjugating the South, the deepest feeling was manifested, with cries of 'The South can never be conquered.' At the mention of Lincoln's name groans came from all parts of the hall; and when his coadjutor, SEYMOUR, was named, the audience required the passage to be read three times, amid groans and imprecations. Gen. McCLELLAN was then loudly cheered. The sentiment was applauded repeatedly, that 'no Democrat could do the war.' When Dr. BARNES read the phrase 'Proclaim for peace,' the hall presumed the wildest confusion, men rising in their seats and waving their hats and handkerchiefs with shouts and cries of 'Peace! peace!'"

Look at some of the speeches made to that assembly. Look, for instance, as a moderate one, at that of A. C. NIXON, whom the opposition party have recently nominated for State Senator from the Eleventh District, and who is now their candidate.

"We have met to speak of the termination of the war. Is there any man here who wishes to see it

continued? (Cries of "No, no.") Has there not been enough of treasure expended, blood spilt, widows and orphans made, to carry on this war for the purpose of political demagogues? Is it not time for the people to say: 'Not one cent more of treasure, not one drop more of blood—great applause—to carry on this unconstitutional war?' (Continued applause. What is this war for? "Nigger, nigger, nigger.") Yes, this war is for him, and we have had enough of it."

All the speeches were in this vein—all the resolutions denunciatory of the Government, and defiant. The leaders of the party called the rebels their brethren—and they sympathized with them, and hated the tyranny of "Ass Lincoln," and his "minions." One of these Copperheads—the former Senator from the First District—openly exhorted the assembly to resist the draft, and sound the trumpet for mob violence, as follows:

"When I ask you to step forward and defend your liberty, the people tell me to wait for the halloo-box. I ask you what it is worth if I have not the freedom of the people? It is a high time that the citizens of New-York in their majesty and majesty should trample down under their feet this violation of their constitutional rights. Have the powers of the Democracy now become impaired? Ass LINCOLN, with his menials has determined to deprive you of your liberties, (Hisses.) But say you will not submit to it, and you will not submit to it. (Prolonged applause.)"

And so on—urging them to resist the law; not wait for the halloo-box, but crush the tyrant at once.

"In Mr. LINCOLN the Government," shouts one of their orators, (Page 31) "Are six foot and two inches of ill-shaped bones covered with a mass of wrinkled and badly compacted flesh, the Government of the United States? God in Heaven, are such creatures our Government? (No, down with them.) To denounce this damnable machinery of oppression is called opposing the Government. Well, Sir, the man who will not oppose it is a traitor both to God and man."

And they did oppose it. The mob which these men called for came. The City is now paying some of the bills. But who shall pay for the dead men whom these rioters sent to bloody graves?

It would be easy to fill this entire paper with proceedings of that Convention similar to the extracts above. And that same party is in the field this Fall with their ticket. They have made a joggled platform, but they are the same men who met in June to advise violence, and who met again in July to perpetrate it. They are the Peace Party. If they have changed the opinions which they proclaimed in June, when and where did they make the change? Give us the proof that the men who, in June last, said: "Not a drop more of blood for this war," have been converted and are now "War Democrats." One of them at the June meeting tells the Convention (page 41): "To our mind War Democrats has as sensible a meaning as black white man."

If those men intend now to sustain the Government in a vigorous prosecution of the war, it is a conversion as remarkable as that of St. Paul, and we want to have them tell us when they experience this great change of mind.

Let the loyal-men of New-York watch the Opposition Party closely. Study their record and try them by their acts. They are to-day what they avowed themselves in June to be. If they dared they would again plunge our City into anarchy and give it up to general pillage and massacre.

## Volunteers Called For.

It will be seen that the President has issued a proclamation calling for the voluntary enlistment of three hundred thousand fresh troops for our army. We earnestly hope that this call will be immediately and heartily responded to by the people, though it is not based on the immediate necessity for the service of these troops because of any special emergency. The first and indeed the only special reason set forth by the President for the new demand is, that "the terms of service of part of the volunteer forces will expire during the coming year." This of itself is reason enough. The lines of the rebellion are contracted, many of its strongholds have fallen, and its forces and power are greatly diminished from what they were; but it still controls a vast section, still possesses great armies, and is still tenacious of life and determined upon success. It would be a critical thing for the country to permit its armies to dwindle down at this time, and would certainly imperil all our gains. Even though ROSSCRANS had defeated BRAGG at Chattanooga—even though MEADE had met and discomfited LEE on the Rapidan—even though Charleston, Savannah, Mobile and Wilmington were in our hands—it would not be safe to permit our armies to lose their strength. We should still have heavy bodies of rebels posted through the rebel States, at points from the James River to the Mississippi, and even beyond it. We should still have our stupendous conquests to secure and retain; and we should still have to show a front of power in the midst of a rebellious and disaffected population.

The President has chosen a resort to volunteering instead of a new draft. We hope that events will approve of his selection, and that the patriotism of the nation will stimulate it to fill up voluntarily the ranks of the nation's army. But he announces that if any State shall fail to raise its quota under this call, a draft will be made in such State at the beginning of next year.

## The Negro Soldier Question.

The opposition which was made at first to the employment of negroes in our armies, has all but passed away, as indeed it could not fail to do, for it was founded in great part upon erroneous views as to their capacity, which have been entirely dissipated by a little experience. But that there should have been such opposition at all, will always be

one of the singular features of the history of the rebellion. One would have thought the employment of negroes in the army during the Revolution and the war of 1812, and their constant employment in the navy, would have prevented the rise of any such feeling.

There is another feature about the matter which is also notable. It has been found easiest to make use of the negroes by forming them into separate regiments and companies.

It would not be possible to employ them if they were to be introduced into the ranks of our armies indiscriminately. But in the Revolution it was just the reverse. There were numbers of negro soldiers who stood in the ranks with their white fellow citizens on many a hard fought field, beginning with the battle of Bunker Hill, where PETER SALKIN, the colored man, spoken of by Mr. EVANS in his address on the inauguration of the statue of Gen. WASHINGTON, shot Maj. PRESTON, of the British marines; and there never seems to have been any opposition to it at all. But there was very heavy opposition to the formation of separate bodies of negro troops, and in many of the States, as Col. LATIMER, who went to South Carolina with a project for raising such battalions, wrote to Gen. WASHINGTON, "The single voice of reason was drowned by the howlings of a triple-headed monster, in which prejudice, avarice and pusillanimity were united."

Still, such regiments were formed and did good service—as witness the Rhode Island regiment of blacks—but (instances were few; while in almost all, if not in every one of the States, colored soldiers, not only of the free men, but of those who had been slaves, were received into the ranks of their white regiments without objection. It is possible that one reason for this latter fact may be found in the absence of personal repugnance for the negro, which the Southerners have always claimed, and which they have often pointed to as a proof of the excellence of the "institution." Most of the States during the Revolution being Slave States, might be subject to the same influence as our Slave States now, and freed from prejudice to which these also claim that they are not exposed; and the history of this war will prove, we have no doubt, that from the first there have been cases of negroes fighting in the ranks of the rebellion. Not, however, in any such numbers, as the muster rolls of the Revolution would show. And the reason of this is manifest. Our fathers fought in the Revolution for freedom. That was the slogan by which they must conquer. That was emblazoned amid the glories of the banner under which they fought. And feeling this great truth pulsating in their every heart-beat, they could not but look kindly upon the effort of any slave to make himself a freeman among freemen, by offering his life as readily as they were offering theirs for their common country.

But with the rebels it is the reverse. They have set Slavery as the foundation-stone of their Government. They have plunged into rebellion and crime of all sorts in defence of Slavery. The liberty which they claim to be fighting for is a liberty to enslave others. They declare their Confederacy to be "a God-sent mission" to teach "Slavery, Subordination and Government." We, on the other hand, fight on different conditions. All the logic of the struggle leads us more and more toward universal freedom. Every dollar spent, every drop of blood shed, is an argument in this direction, and leaves behind an influence which leads us to take a bolder stand and more decided measures for freedom to each end to all. The bravery of the black man has already silenced the opposition to these regiments.

## England in Dahomey.

There is a little spot on the west coast of Africa, the geographical extent of which does not exceed two hundred miles in length, and one hundred and fifty in breadth, and the population of which comes within two hundred thousand, and yet this morsel of territory should possess more interest in the eyes of Americans than all the rest of that great continent together. It is the kingdom of Dahomey, the dominion of the great BADJAHUNGA, the "King of Kings," as he is styled by his loving lieges, and the seat of the slave trade. The kingdom of Dahomey boasts but one principal city, that of Abomey, a place of fifty thousand inhabitants, and the residence of the King. To this city but few white men have ever penetrated, the first of whom was Mr. LAMB, an Englishman, about seventy-five years ago, who has been followed by about half-a-dozen more of the same nation at different periods, and by one American. To this little corner of the earth the loving attention of England has of late been directed in a remarkable way. We know, of course, that enterprising John Bull has been thrashing his commercial proboscis into every part of the world for the last score of years, dolog his best to smelt out cotton, and especially putting it into Africa, but we cannot believe that any such motive controls his desire to look into the affairs of King BADJAHUNGA, because he knows well that only a very small quantity of that article is cultivated in his sable majesty's dominions, and that of a very bad quality, and Bull never yet did undertake to teach those whom he loves anything, rather preferring to find them producing what he wants ready to his hand. Therefore it cannot be cotton. That point being settled, we will take his own account for it, which is philanthropy. Looking around the world for some eligible spot whereon to bestow the overholling of his virtue, John Bull alights the kingdom of his brother of Dahomey, the spot whereon a cultivated, not cotton, but a business in wool, or rather in human bones; and anrely to crush out this business would be a sublime ambition, and would save the expense of a fleet upon that coast. To achieve this end we hear occasionally of the battering down of a coast factory or barracoen, and in the next breath of the sending an Envoy to BADJAHUNGA, in full toggery of gold

lacer, and loaded with presents, who stays a week or two with the King, hob-nobs and smokes the calumet, compliments his wives, and admires the five thousand Amazons of his body-guard; looks into his finances, counts up his profits in the Slave-trade, makes him an offer in shillings, pence, et cetera, to abandon it, which offer is invariably refused with high order of diplomacy, and comes away brimming with wonderful stories of this really most wonderful nation of Africa. Of course it is not to be supposed that the labors of England will stop here, and, as a consequence, she is at this moment quietly looking around to see how to hammer a little common sense and morality into the thick skull of her brother of Dahomey; and this she is preparing to do by her agents upon the coast, who are looking into the best methods of attack and defence, for it will be no small job to invade a warlike people who keep a standing army of twelve thousand men and women, which can at any time be increased to forty thousand, and who are skilled in the use of the musket, and somewhat in the arts of war. It is therefore doubtful if England will attempt to land men enough on the seaboard to make an attack from the south; a plan that would require at least ten thousand troops. Her mode will rather be to send light craft steamers to the Lagos, a river to the eastward of Dahomey, and navigable one hundred miles from its mouth, to carry a couple of thousand or more men to Abe-kue-tah, and following out the traditional policy of England in wars with savages, enlist that people under her banners to destroy the Dahomians, after which she can at her leisure destroy the Abe-kue-tahs, who are themselves slave-traders, and are governed by a King, placed on the throne by the Portuguese traders, whose barracoens lie principally to the eastward of the Lagos. This is the only mode by which England can with safety advance into Dahomey, and break up the Slave-trade in that part of Africa, or rather drive it to another locality; for so long as the demand exists, so long will there be found negro Kings to supply it, either upon the west or east coast, or from some part of the world where the human cargoes can be had.

This end having been accomplished, the next duty of John Bull will be to make his philanthropy pay—a duty that will require little effort. With the subjugation of Dahomey and the adjacent country, he will have in his hands one of the richest palm-oil districts in the world. He will have almost the entire control of the Ivory market, and of the African trade in hides, to say nothing of its gold products, which have never yet been explored, but have under the lazy labor of the blacks, yielded richly, and may possibly be as full of auriferous wealth as California or Australia. In a word, England, upon conquering this little patch of land, will have in hand the garden of Africa, and will control the trade of the continent. And that is what England wants in Dahomey.

A New Phase of the Polish Question. In the course of his speech at Blairgowrie on international affairs, Earl RUSSELL favored his hearers with a new aspect of the Polish question. "The conditions," said he, "which are contained in the treaty of Vienna, and by which Russia obtained the kingdom of Poland, have not been complied with, and without the conditions of the treaty, the title itself can hardly be upheld." The British Foreign Secretary uttered many excellent things on the occasion alluded to, but this is not of them. There are in fact almost as many fallacies as words in that extract. A person not acquainted with modern European history, would be apt to infer, from Earl RUSSELL's statement, that the Grand Duchy of Warsaw was a fief which the munificence of the Congress of 1815 bestowed on the First ALEXANDER; and that the Treaty of Vienna was an instrument of extraordinary sanctity, for contending which Russia should be held criminal. But whoever would draw any such inference from his Lordship's language would be far from the truth. Why, two hundred thousand Russian troops occupied the Duchy at the time, and Europe merely confirmed to the Czar what she had no power to withhold; while, as for the Treaty of Vienna, it is at this day of no more validity than an old almanac.

What one provision of this vaunted Treaty has been observed? By it the BONAPARTE dynasty was excluded from the throne of France, yet a BONAPARTE now reigns there. By it the independence and integrity of the Republic of Crecoew were guaranteed, yet the Republic of Crecoew has been absorbed into the Russian empire. By it Belgium was guaranteed to the Netherlands, Lombardy to Austria, the Two Sicilies to the Bourbons, yet Belgium is at present the realm of VICTORIA's uncle; Lombardy and the Two Sicilies are provinces of the Italian monarchy; and the Bourbons are in exile. The British Foreign Secretary might as well in fact have declared about the virtue of a harlot, as about the sanctity of the Treaty of Vienna. Russia has doubtless been a violator of that Treaty, but she has sinned in company; for France, and Austria, and England, her three accusers, have in their turn done violence to it likewise. Of course, treatise should be respected, yet it is not for those who have violated them with impunity to menace their partners in the deed.

Peculiar stress is laid on the conditions in the Treaty of Vienna, which refer to Poland, but were not those conditions as much outraged by the extinction of the Republic of Crecoew, as by the abrogation of the Constitution of the Polish Kingdom? Yet, we find Austria associated with the inquisitors as if she was guiltless. According to the doctrine of Earl RUSSELL, every State deriving title to territory from treaties, cancels that title by the violation of the imposed conditions; but, in this case, what becomes of Austria's title to Galicia?

Earl RUSSELL is however wrong in assuming that Russia refuses absolutely to abide by the terms of the Treaty of Vienna. Russia refuses to treat with the Polish insurgents

while in arms, or to make concessions which would not satisfy them; but if they will return to their allegiance, and accept those concessions as the basis of peace, she has offered to confer on Poland all the franchises which the "six points" can afford her. She is charged with delinquency in England, while doing precisely what England would do in similar circumstances. If Ireland, for instance, were in revolt, what would be the policy of Earl RUSSELL's government? Would it parley with the Irish? Would it first labor to conciliate them? Not so; but it cry would be "Let no crumb of the inscription be let on extricate the atrocious rebels." Nor could the intervention of all the Powers of Europe induce that Government to swerve from its course.

But even should the Western Powers act on the suggestion of his Lordship, and proclaim the Czar's title to Po and invalid, the consequences would not be very disastrous. There are other titles to empire than those which treaties confer, and without which the latter would have little strength. Possession is a good title, as the world goes, and the power to keep possession is a still better one. These are the titles by which France holds Algeria, and England India. These are also the real titles, in virtue of which Russia holds Poland, and by virtue of which she will continue to hold it as long as they exist, though the Treaty of Vienna were committed to the flames, as it has already been practically torn to pieces.

The French journals, affected by the defiant tone of the Gortschakoff dispatches, applaud loudly the declaration of Earl RUSSELL, and are clamorous for the appearance of a formal manifesto announcing, on the part of the allies, that the articles of the treaty which guarantee her Polish provinces to Russia, are henceforward void and of no effect. But if this is the only punishment which the Governments of the Western Powers dare venture to inflict on Russia for her disregard of these articles, it will be more to their honor to leave matters as they are.

If the Anglo-Gellic diplomatists have been forced to retire baffled from the arena of controversy, the fault has been their own. They entered the lists, apparently unacquainted with the real nature of the question at issue. They began with demanding from Russia the restoration of certain constitutional privileges to a fragment of ancient Poland, at a time when the Poles themselves were in arms to battle for the independence of the original kingdom in its integrity, and denouncing all idea of compromise. Hence it was easy for GORTSCHAKOFF to demonstrate that practical concession could be of no avail, and that his master was justified in refusing it. Under the circumstances, the defeat of the Western diplomatists was inevitable.

Mr. Keyser's Acceptance of the Nomination for Registrar.

The following letter was written by JOHN H. KEYSER, the present Registrar of the City and County, to the Chairman of the Union Convention, by which he was re-nominated. Mr. KEYSER has discharged the duties of his office with a degree of ability, integrity, industry and courtesy which entitle him to a reelection from all political considerations. He is a thoroughly loyal and hearty supporter of the Government, and carries a most excellent judgment as well as great zeal and energy into his political as well as his official action. He will have a zealous and effective support outside the lines of the party which has put him in nomination:

Register's Office, City and County of New-York, New-York, Oct. 15, 1863.  
DEAR SIR: Permit me to tender my thanks through you to the Union County Convention for the unanimous nomination for the important and honorable position of Registrar of the City and County of New-York.

While I appreciate the honor your Convention has conferred on me, I beg to assure you that I was at all times willing to stand aside for any candidate who, in the judgment of the Convention, could better serve the cause of the Union. I have done more to promote the success of the Union cause, and even now, in accepting your nomination, I beg to assure you that I will cheerfully do so. I feel that this is not for individual interests to stand in the way of the salvation of the country. It is the duty of every loyal and patriotic citizen to be willing to make sacrifices to sustain the National Administration in the hour of its greatest peril. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, JOHN KEYSER.

To ELLIOT C. COWEN, Esq., Chairman of the Union County Convention.

OUR YOUNG ARTISTS.—Among the many varieties of talent which our civil war is developing, in the different branches of literary and artistic endeavor, it is with satisfaction that we recognize the very rapid progress toward the highest reputation and excellence of young Mr. THOMAS NARR, whose imitatively political caricatures are so widely and deservedly popular. The events of the great struggle have furnished his prolific crayon with abundant subjects, and the pages of *Harpers' Weekly* and other illustrated papers are, now, continually enriched with the productions of his taste and skill. Mr. NARR is but in the commencement of his career, yet already ranks among the most successful of our artistic aspirants.

## FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Provost-Marshal at Williamsburgh has announced—Respectfully to Dr. Wright, &c., Fortress Monroe, Thursday, Oct. 15.

Lieut. DISBOWAY, the Provost-Marshal of Williamsburgh, Va., was shot yesterday by Private BOTTLE, of the First New-York Mounted Rifles. A day or two ago, Private BLAKE stabbed Private RASON, both of the First New-York Mounted Rifles. The two assassins are closely confined in Fort Mifflin. Their victims died in a few minutes.

Fortress Monroe, Friday, Oct. 16.  
To-day was appointed for the execution of Dr. Watson, of Norfolk, but snow reached there this morning that a respite of one week had been granted him by the President.

No flag of truce from City Point yet.

## FROM CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Oct. 17.  
The aggregate joining trade of the city during the week has been large, at advancing prices for most staple articles. New-Orleans shows 12c.

The books of the Custom-house show that during the first nine months of the present year 8,700 passengers departed from the State, and 25,000 came into it.

The three leaders of the schooner *Chapman* privateers have been convicted and sentenced. The balance of the prisoners arrested on that vessel, numbering sixteen, have been discharged on swearing allegiance to the Government.

Cars commenced running to-day for the first time over the San Francisco and San Jose Railroad, as far as the Santa Clara County line.



## RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE BELLVIEW SCHOOL TEACHERS-WHO had their monthly meeting in the Methodist Church, on 3rd-st. Sunday the 3rd-ay, on MONDAY EVENING, 1922, at 7:30 o'clock. Subject for discussion- "The Child Artist."

THE BELIEVERS IN THE SPEEDY COMING of Christ will be glad to notify in the Hall of Grace and Elizabeth st. every SUNDAY, at 10 A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. All are invited to attend.

DR. JUNKIN WILL BE HERE EACH THURSDAY at 104 A. M. and 3 P. M. Seats free. The public are respectfully invited.

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**POLITICAL**

UNANIMOUS  
UNION NOMINATION  
FOR SENATOR.

SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

Ninth. Fifteenth and Eighteenth Wards.  
WM. LAIBER, Jr.  
of the Eighteenth Ward.

**POLITICIANS.-I PROPOSE TO DO YOU**  
I printing cheaper than any other house in this City or make no charge for advertising and not in least regards in large quantity. no cents less. Everything

From the army hospital—the bloody battle field—the mansion of the rich and humble abode of the poor—from the office and the sacred desk—from the mountain top, distant valleys and far-off islands of the ocean—from every nook and corner of the civilized world—is pouring in the evidence of the astonishing effects of DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS. Thousands upon thousands of letters like the following may be seen at our office.

\* \* \* \* \* t have been in the army hospitals four months-speechless and nearly dead. At Alton, Ill., they gave me a bottle of Plantation Bitters. \* \* \* Three bottles restored my speech and cured me. \* \* \* \* \*

C. H. FLAUTE.  
SEUTH WARSAW, Ohio, July 28, 1863.

\* \* \* \* \* One young man, who had been sick and lost most of the house for two years with Scrophula and Erysipelas, after paying the doctors over \$100 without benefit, has been cured by ten bottles of your Bitters.

EDWARD WOUNALL.

The following is from the Manager of the Union Home School for the Children of Volunteers:

HAVERHILL MASSRON, STR-27-28. }  
NEW-YORK AUG 4, 1863. }

DR. DEANE: Your wonderful Plantation Bitters have been given to some of our little children suffering from weakness and weak lungs with most happy effect. One little girl, in particular, with pains in the head, loss of appetite, and badly wasting consumption, as whom all medical skill/ had been exhausted, has been entirely re-

\* \* \* \* \* We commenced with but a tasteless of Bitters  
 day. Her appetite increased; strength and health  
 restored.  
 Respectfully, \_\_\_\_\_ MRS. O. M. DEVOL.  
 \* \* \* \* \* I love much to you. I feel yearly better  
 the Plantation Bitters have saved my life.  
 Rev. W. H. WAGGONER, Madrid, S. Y.  
 \* \* \* \* \* Thus will send me two bottles more  
 of thy Plantation Bitters. My wife has been greatly benefi-  
 ed by their use. Thy friend,  
 ASA CURRIN, Philadelphia, Penn.  
 \* \* \* \* \* I have been a great sufferer from Dys-  
 pepsia, and had to abandon preaching. \* \* \* \* \*  
 The Plantation Bitters have cured me.  
 Rev. J. B. CATHORN, Rochester, N. Y.  
 \* \* \* \* \* Send us twenty-four dozen more of your  
 Plantation Bitters, the popularity of which are daily in-  
 creasing with the guests of our house.  
 SYKES, CHADWICK & CO.,

Proprietors of Willard's Hotel, Washington, D. C.

\* \* \* I have given the Plantation Bitters to cured one of our disabled soldiers with the most astounding effect.

G. W. D. ANDREWS,  
Superintendent Soldiers' Home, Cincinnati, Ohio.

\* \* \* The Plantation Bitters have cured me of liver complaint, which I was laid up prostrate and had to abandon my business.

H. B. KINGSLEY, Cleveland, Ohio.

\* \* \* The Piccolo Ion Bitters have cured me of a derangement of the kidneys and urinary organs that has distressed me for years. It acts like a charm.

C. C. MOORE,  
Agent for Colgate & Co., No. 284 Broadway.

Ac., Ac., Ac., Ac., Ac., Ac.

The Plantation Bitters make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya Bark, Wingoery, Sassafras, Root, and other, Ac., all preserved in perfectly pure St. Croix Rum.

S. T. - 1868 - X.

Persons of dissipated habits, prone to live with weakness

laxative, causing of the heart, loss of appetite, distress after eating, torpid liver, constipation, &c., deserveth to suffer if they will not try them.

They are recommended by the highest medical authorities, and are warranted to produce an immediate beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure, and harmless.

Worries and cares, pretending to sell Plantations Bitters, in bulk or by the gallon, is a swindler and impostor. We only sell it up to our leg-cabin bottles. Beware of the wares adulterated with imitation deleterious stuff, for which several persons are already in prison. See that every bottle has our United States Stamp over the cork, and signatures on steel-plate side labels.

Sold by respectable dealers throughout the habitable globe.

**P. H. DRAKE & CO.,**  
No. 263 Broadway, N. Y.

**AN EYE SORE.**

How miserable and despicable must the unfortunate victims of Scrofulous Sores, Skin Eruptions, &c. be. How wretched, how low by their infirmities and lingering diseases, how degraded by their disfigurement and hereditary taint.

to these banished materials from society, there is hope of speedy return, with the full enjoyment of all the pleasures of health and Miss. One to six bottles of DR. RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT will cure the worst cases of Skin Diseases. Fever Sores. Ulcers. Swellings of the Glands. Let this medicine be used in all cases where there is a Sore or Skin Disease, and three days' use will give satisfactory evidence of its permanent cure. Prices may be had of DR. RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT. Sold by RADWAY & CO., No. 27 Maiden-lane, corner of Gild-st., and by Druggists generally.

---

**A FURNITURE.**  
SIXTEEN WORTH OF FURNITURE.  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.  
BY DEGRAAF & TAYLOR.  
NO. 47, BOWERY.

Of the entire stock at lower rates than any other establishment in the City.

**FOR CASH.**

Consisting of:  
ROSEWOOD PARLOR AND  
DINING ROOM CHAMBER FURNITURE

In Brown, Beal and Finch,  
 BARGAIN WAY, and a large stock of  
 FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.  
 All goods warranted as represented,  
 and  
 CABINET FURNITURE  
 A MANUFACTURERS' PRICES  
 \$100.00 WORTH OF FURNITURE.  
 In consequence of the falling off in our whole business,  
 we offer our own manufactured goods to the public at the  
 lowest prices.  
 Consisting of Parlor, Library, Dining and Bedroom  
 suites, mass of selected material, and in the latest fash-  
 ionable styles.  
 PLEASE examine our goods before purchasing else-  
 where. WEIL & KATZ, 110  
 Grand, Essex and Houston st., ST. PAUL, MINN.  
 PINE GOLD SLIVER-BUTTONS - NEW  
 STYLES - FINE SILVER-TAN, TWENTY-  
 TEEN, TO TWENTY DOLLARS A DOZEN.  
 G. C. ALLEN,  
 No. 416 BROADWAY, one door below Mutual  
 Life Bldg.  
 LARSEN GILT COMBS - NEW  
 STYLES - FINE SILVER-TAN, TWENTY-  
 TEEN, TAN, AND FIFTEN DOLLARS A DOZEN.  
 G. C. ALLEN,  
 No. 416 BROADWAY, one door below Mutual  
 Life Bldg.

**SILVER WATCHES**—EIGHT K. N. TWENTY-  
THREE-FIFTY K. FIFTY K. FIVE  
TWENTY-FIVE, TO SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS EACH—  
G. O. C. ALLEN  
No. 415 BROADWAY, one door below Canal-st.

**FANS—LADIES' FANS, NEW STYLES, FROM**  
Paris—Two, Three, Five, Seven, Ten, Twelve, Fif-  
teen, to Twenty-five Dollars each. For sale by  
G. O. C. ALLEN  
No. 415 BROADWAY, one door below Canal-st.



MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes various commodities like wheat, corn, and oil.

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of \$3,500,000 on the late negotiation will be paid in by the Banks on Monday.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

And the following for the Railway Mortgage:

The movements in Breadstuffs in Milwaukee, week ending Oct. 14, Messrs. Jones & Co. notice this:

Referring to the recent extraordinary speculative operations in Breadstuffs, the Chicago Tribune, of the 14th inst., says:

"Rarely, if ever, before in the history of our city, have the general produce markets been so excited and active as during the past week. The daily exchange in the Chicago Board of Trade has been a record of activity."

Gen. Sully's Campaign—Fall Description of his Battle—Immense Capture of Indian Provisions, etc.—What the Indians Say of the Sibley Fight.

Further Details of Gen. Sully's Battle with the Sioux.

Correspondence of the Winona Republican.

The attack was commenced by the Nebraska Second, who, dismounting, fought like devils.

After Sully had crossed the James River, he found the Indians, who were waiting for him, in a position to attack him.

On the morning of the 3d, the General sent me to the Indian village to see if the Indians were ready to fight.

We had traveled eighteen miles that day, and had performed our duties in all kinds of weather.

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On the morning of the 3d, the General sent me to the Indian village to see if the Indians were ready to fight.

The attack was commenced by the Nebraska Second, who, dismounting, fought like devils.

After Sully had crossed the James River, he found the Indians, who were waiting for him, in a position to attack him.

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DRY GOODS.

AT LORD & TAYLOR'S.

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AT LORD & TAYLOR'S.

INSTRUCTION.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.

THE SCHOOL OF CHEMISTRY.

STANFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER.

THE MISSISSIPPI ENGLISH.

DR. F. HERTZ and D. G. FANNING.

AT COOPER'S INSTITUTE, NEW YORK.

MRS. H. DANAWARD, SUCCESSOR TO MRS. GIBSON.

THE MISSISSIPPI ENGLISH.

DRY GOODS.

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## AMUSEMENT

THE SEVENTH ANNUAL FESTIVAL  
OF THE  
SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL,  
FOR THE  
BENEFIT OF THE POOR.  
will be held at the  
CITY ASSEMBLY ROOMS, NO. 446 BROADWAY.

October 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, and 24th, 1933.  
Music by Helmsmüller's Band of the 2nd Regiment—  
N. G. S. N. Y. Tickets, 50 cents each.

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**ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE OPERA.**  
Director \_\_\_\_\_ MAY MARZETTA  
**SEVENTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.**  
**TO-MORROW (Monday) EVENING, Oct. 15, at 8.**  
Mrs. REDOLI.  
for the first time, in her grand character of  
**LADY MACBETH.**  
**SIGNOR BELLINI.**  
for the first time in his great rôle of

in Verdi's celebrated opera, *Macbeth*, roles assigned with

NEW COSTUMES, APPOINTMENTS,  
MILITARY BAND, &c.,  
and the following complete cast:

|              |       |                  |
|--------------|-------|------------------|
| Macbeth      | ..... | Sig. F. BELLINI  |
| Lady Macbeth | ..... | M. Mrs. J. MEDON |
| Macduff      | ..... | Sig. LOIT        |
| Baroness     | ..... | Sig. D. COLLETT  |
| Malcolm      | ..... | Sig. RAB         |
| .....        | ..... | Sig. MUA         |

Witches, Soldiers, Assassins, Attendants, &c  
Conductor..... Sig. J. NUNG  
ON SATURDAY EVENING NEXT, OCT. 24,  
SECOND GRAND EXTRA NIGHT.  
PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.  
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE

**OPERA.** **MAX MARETZKY**  
**SECOND GRAND OPERA NIGHT.**  
**ON THURSDAY EVENING, OCT. 23,**  
 when will be presented Verdi's popular opera  
**LA TRAVIATA.**  
 with the same complete cast as produced at the New-York  
 Academy.

**WALLACK'S.**  
 Begins at 8.  
 Mr. the WALLACK takes much pleasure in announcing  
 that the new drama he has made the greatest success yet  
 achieved in this Theatre, And to prevent disappointment  
 would respectfully suggest an early application for seats.

EVERY NIGHT during the week will be acted  
Lester Wallace's new five act drama,  
ROSEDALE,  
on  
the  
RIFLE BALL,  
Sustained by  
Mr. LESTER WALLACE. Mr. JOHN GILBERT.  
Mr. CHARLES FISHER. Mr. GEORGE HOLLAND.  
Mr. H. DALY. Mr. JOHN SEFTON.  
Mr. BROWNE. Mr. PARKES.  
Mrs. HOEY. Miss MARY GANNON.

|                       |                        |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| Mrs. VERNON.....      | Miss FANNY MURKIN..... |
| Mrs. JOHN SEPTON..... | Miss MARY BARRETT..... |
| Miss LE BRUN.....     | Miss CARMAN.....       |

**PARK THEATRE, BROOKLYN.**

|                         |                           |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| Lessee and Manager..... | Mr. Gabriel Harrison..... |
| Stage Manager.....      | Mr. B. A. Baker.....      |

**COMEDY WEEK.**

**MONDAY EVENING Oct. 1.**

**SWEETHEARTS AND WIVES.**

|                       |                        |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| Admnl. Franklin.....  | Mr. G. M. Andrews..... |
| Charles Franklin..... | Mr. Whitely.....       |

Mr. Sandford..... Mr. M. Allen  
Billy Lackaday..... Mr. Walter  
Engels..... Miss Bessie Irvine  
**DYING FOR LOVE.**  
Mrs. Doctor Mangle..... Miss Mary She  
of intense interest in the rehearsal.  
Doors open at 7, begin at 8.  
**GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.**  
No. 536 BROADWAY, No. 536,  
Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.  
W. W. HOOVER..... CHAS. H. HOOVER

**MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 19,** and every night another entire change, everything new. The great gas light ballet, "Bowers," "Furdy," "The Enchantress," "Herman," "The Great Gas Light Ballet," "The Impassioned," "The Love Letters," "The New Features," "Who Killed the Policeman?" "The Castles," "Gardeo Sports," "The Laughing Gas Young Ella's Lament," "The Auctioneer." How to Get Your Bills Paid? Children in the Wood," "Pico Soto," "Bando Solos," "The Sad Dancer," "The Great Gas Light Ballet," "The Gas Light Ballet," "The Gas Light Ballet," "The Gas Light Ballet."

**MUSICAL.**  
**STEINWAY & SONS'**  
GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country. Harlow received the first Prize Medal at the World Exhibition in London, 1862.  
The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of a

practical pianoforte makers. (father and four sons.) who  
invent all their own improvements, and no other person  
person can purchase any part of the Broadway  
manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 62 and 64 Walker-st.  
New-York.

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**PECK'S OVAL PIANOS.**  
Harmonic new scale, which have been so much a-  
dmi red at the Academy of Music, and are superior in power  
and brilliancy of tone to any pianos now known. The  
may be had of the manufacturer,  
J. B. PECK, No. 579 Broad way.

**ERARD PIANO FOR SALE.—A FINE ERARD**  
Grand Piano, in excellent condition. Apply at No.  
121 9th-st., between 11 and 1 1/2 clock, on Saturday  
Monday.

**FOR SALE AT LOW PRICE.—NEW**  
Strong and well-made piano, with all the latest im-  
provement and style, of full and sweet tone and well  
finished, at No. 41 Lispenard-st., near Broadway.

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**DANCING.**

**A. DODWORTH'S DANCING CLASSES.**  
NO. 204 5TH-AV., NEW-YORK.  
Additional classes for children to meet on Mondays and  
Thursdays, will commence on MONDAY, Oct. 13, at  
P. M.

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**CLASSES FORMING AT J. H. SEARING'S  
PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY.**  
No. 207 4th-av., near 2nd-st. Private lessons daily.

**C. H. RIVERS' BROOKLYN DANCING**  
**CACEDONY, 33 Schermerhorn st., corner**  
 Court-st. All the fashionable dances taught in one course  
 of lessons. Classes are now forming. Send for a circular.

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**MILITARY.**

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**TEN THOUSAND SUBSTITUTES**  
**GRANTED.**

**WANTED.**  
\$300 IN CASH PAID TO THE SUBSTITUTE BEFORE HE LEAVES THE ROOM.  
Apply to the County Substitutes and Relief Committee, Rooms 71 and 73 Duane-st., Supreme Court Rooms, 5th floor.  
**HOURS FROM 8 A. M TO 2 P.**  
By order of the Committee.  
GEOEGE W. DYER, Manager.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.  
 ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor.  
 ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor.  
 WM. F. STEWART, Supervisor.  
 WM. H. TWEED, Supervisor.  
 CORNELIUS CORSON, } Clerks.  
 GAO. F. THOMPSON. }

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HEADQUARTERS PROTEST-MARSHAL  
 SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, AO. 63 30-AY. }  
 NEW-YORK, Oct. 12 19-1

**A**LL DRAFTED MEN BELONGING TO

**STEAMBOATS.**

NEW ARRANGEMENT, OCTOBER  
SHEWSBURY.  
SANDY HOOK, HIGHLANDS, FORT WASHINGTON  
MOUNTS AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN  
AND RED BANK.  
The steamers META and ELLEN will leave Robinson  
st. Pier, New-York, for Red Bank and Intermediate  
landings as follows:  
META, CAPT. H. B. PARKER.  
LEAVES NEW-YORK. LEAVES RED BANK.  
Tuesday, Oct. 2, 2 3/4 P.M. Wednesday, Oct. 3, 11 A.M.  
Thursday, Oct. 4, 2 3/4 P.M. Wednesday, Oct. 5, 11 A.M.

[illegible]

**DIRECT STEAMBOAT LINE FOR HARTFORD.**  
 Connecting with railroad to Springfield  
 Northampton, Bellows Falls, Brattleboro,  
 Greenfield, GREEN STATE leaves Peck-slip at  
 P. M. Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Steamer CLIP-  
 OF HARTFORD leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M. Tuesday,  
 Thursday and Saturday.  
 The Boats of this line are first-class Sounders, and are  
 commended by competent and experienced officers.  
 NEW YORK, May 28, 1903.

**FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD.** The ELN CITY leaves Port-  
land Connection. The COLUMBIA leaves Portland at 10:30 A. M. The  
EAST PORT, daily, (Sundays excepted), at 3:15 P. M. The  
BOSTON AND TRAIN leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the  
arrival of the boat for all way stations. NEW LIT-  
TLE, daily, (Sundays excepted), at 5:30 P. M.  
The ELN CITY leaves for New-Haven all o'clock.

**STEAMER MATTAWAN WILL LEAVE**  
at Robertson-st. Pier daily, Sunday excepted, at 3 P. M.  
for Keyport. Returning, leave Keyport at 6 o'clock A. M.

1







# The New-York Times

VOL. XIII—NO. 3766.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1863.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

## THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

### WASHINGTON EXCITED BY RUMORS.

Meade's Army Reported Within the Washington Defences.

Lee Said to be Massed Near Manassas.

### GUERRILLAS ACTIVELY CAMPAIGNING.

They Infest the Ground Between the Opposing Armies.

Capture of Rebels Near the Upper Potomac.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Oct. 18.

Washington has been filled with rumors and excitement throughout the day. Belief in the progress of a great battle within eight miles of the city was very general, but no engagement has taken place.

The rebel guerrillas are prosecuting an active campaign between Meade's army and Washington. This morning several officers, attached to Gen. Sigel's headquarters, were captured by guerrillas concealed in the woods near Chantilly.

This afternoon a party of our men were met by some rebels this side of Fairfax Court-house, and attacked with a loss on our side of two wounded, and a Captain, whose horse was killed under him, taken prisoner. Those who escaped, meeting a paymaster close by with over one hundred thousand dollars, told him the story, and he quickly retraced his steps. A supply train was also interfered with.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Oct. 18.

It is reported that Gen. Meade's army is within the defenses of Washington.

There has been no battle, and the exact position of Lee's army is unascertained, or at least is not known in this city. It appears certain, however, that Lee has not crossed the Potomac.

The information received to-day is to the effect that reports came in from our cavalry yesterday evening that the enemy had massed a force at Manassas.

There were vague reports that the army was straggled for supplies, and, having signally failed to secure them from Gen. Maass, has again turned his attention and face toward the Lower Shenandoah Valley, and to our posts on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Trust parties have been sent out to ascertain the truth of these reports.

Rebel infantry pickets made their appearance last night in the vicinity of Chantilly, which indicates the presence of a heavy rebel force in that vicinity. But Gen. Sigel drove them back to Frying Pan from his front.

Gen. Cochrane visited the camp yesterday.

Later information up to noon to-day says our cavalry reconnaissance went out as far as one mile from Bristow and found nothing but a few rebel cavalry scouts.

Rumors continued to multiply to the effect that the rebel column was moving toward Point of Rocks or Harper's Ferry. But after careful inquiry by private parties, no information has been obtained to confirm those reports.

The following was to-day received at the headquarters of the army in this city:

CLARESBURG, Saturday, Oct. 17. Gen. Sigel reports that his cavalry scout from Martinsburg yesterday encountered a detachment of Gilman's rebel cavalry, and captured the whole force, thirty-nine in number, with horses, equipments, &c.

(Signed) B. F. KELLEY, Brig.-Gen. It would seem that a general engagement is considered probable, from the fact that army surgeons have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to proceed to the Army of the Potomac.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE N. Y. TIMES.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Thursday, Oct. 15, 1863.

Another day has been devoted to the play or the strategic efforts of the commanders of the two great armies now moving in parallel lines, each endeavoring to secure the advantage of situation—movements that always precede a general engagement. Nothing but skirmishing, and only little of that, moving of trains and immense columns of troops has been done to-day, but the shock of battle is imminent, and no one can tell what an hour may bring forth. Both armies are seemingly in readiness, and, apparently at least, eager for the fray. No men ever fought with more determination than that portion of the gallant and battle-stained Second corps, engaged yesterday at Bristow's Station, under the accomplished and energetic Wazax. With the enemy there was an unmitigated difference. While their officers fought as only desperate men can fight in a falling cause, their men did not seem to be imbued with the same spirit, and fled or surrendered without being prisoners of war, more readily than has been their wont in previous trials of strength.

In the recent movements the whole Quartermaster's property—with the exception of a few wagons that broke down—was saved entire; a fact reflecting the greatest credit upon the officers of that Department, when the vast caravans of teams and the surrounding circumstances are considered. It is the first instance, I believe, in this war, or either side, when an army moving to the rear has succeeded in saving its military train.

The loss of the Second corps at the fight of Broad Run, or Bristow Station, was only 500 in killed and wounded—but a small number being killed. Besides the prisoners, seven guns and two battle-flags were captured in this fight, which to a number of conscripts was their first. Of course, finding themselves alive and well, they feel remarkably jubilant over the result, and think this fighting is not such fatal business after all.

Among the incidents of the day, one is related of Lieut. Armstrong, of the Ambulance corps. This officer, seeing a man wounded not far from the enemy's line, rode forward, and lifting him on his

horse, galloped back to his position, past two of the rebel regiments. The Colonel of the first one he passed was heard distinctly to order his men not to fire on him, but the second did not treat him so well, although he came through the fire in safety with his horse.

The firing in front, to-day, was a demonstration of the enemy's upon Bull Run. At Union Mills, where the railroad crosses the river, and in front of Warren, at Mitchell's and Blackburn's Ford, they kept up quite a heavy shell fire, with very little harm to our forces; and when they endeavored to mass infantry for a crossing, our fire soon dispersed them. The Third corps, under Faxon, is at Union Mills.

At sundown all firing ceased, except off to the left. Gen. Bragg, at or near Brentsville, had been engaged by the enemy, and his guns could be distinctly traced by the flash as they advanced across the country, apparently driving the enemy rapidly.

Everything is quiet; the army is ready for any scheme of Lee's, or, if he decides to retreat, to follow him up again.

It is evident that Meade has followed the rebel General, and left him somewhat doubtful what to do next.

PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

ANOTHER CALL FOR SOLDIERS.

Three Hundred Thousand Volunteers Asked For.

Eleven Weeks Given to Raise the New Army.

Conscription to be Made in States Failing to Supply Their Quotas.

By the President of the United States.

A PROCLAMATION. Whereas, the term of service of part of the volunteer forces of the United States will expire during the coming year; and, whereas, in addition to the men raised by the present draft, it is deemed expedient to call out three hundred thousand volunteers to serve for three years or the war, not, however, exceeding three years. Now, therefore, I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States and Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy thereof, and of the militia of the several States when called into actual service, do issue this my proclamation, calling upon the Governors of the different States to raise, and have enlisted into the United States service, for the various companies and regiments in the field from their respective States, their quotas of three hundred thousand men.

I further proclaim that all the volunteers thus called out and duly enlisted shall receive advance pay, premium and bounty, as heretofore communicated to the Governors of States by the War Department, through the Provost-Marshal-General's office, by special letters.

I further proclaim that all volunteers received under this call, as well as all others not heretofore credited, shall be duly credited and deducted from the quotas established for the next draft.

I further proclaim that if any State shall fail to raise the quota assigned to it by the War Department under this call, then a draft for the deficiency in said quota shall be made in said State, or on the districts of said State for said due proportion of said quota, and the said draft shall commence on the 3d day of January, 1864.

And I further proclaim that nothing in this proclamation shall interfere with existing orders, or with those which may be issued for the present draft in the States where it is now in progress, or where it has not yet been commenced.

The quotas of the States and Districts will be assigned by the War Department through the Provost-Marshal-General's Office, due regard being had for the men heretofore furnished, whether by volunteering or drafting, and the recruiting will be conducted in accordance with such instructions as have been or may be issued by that Department.

In issuing this proclamation, I address myself not only to the Governors of the several States, but also to the good and loyal people thereof, invoking them to lend their cheerful, willing and effective aid to the measures thus adopted, with a view to reinforce our victorious armies now in the field, and bring our needful military operations to a prosperous end, thus closing forever the fountains of sedition and civil war.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the Seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this seventh day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-eighth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President: Wm. H. SAWARD, Secretary of State.

UNION SUCCESSES IN MISSISSIPPI.

The Enemy under Richmond and Chalmers Driven across the Tallahatchee—Arrival of Cutten at Cairo.

CAIRO, Saturday, Oct. 17.

The Memphis Bulletin, of the 10th, says the Third Michigan cavalry, Lieut.-Col. Mazza, commanding, encountered Richardson, with 1,800 men and four pieces of artillery, on the Tallahatchee. Richardson retreated to Okolona.

The steamer Onoko City and Belle brought up 300 bales of cotton.

MEMPHIS, Thursday, Oct. 15. Col. Hatch routed and scattered the rebel Cañosa's command, driving them all beyond Tallahatchee, and gave up the pursuit only when his ammunition was exhausted.

Gen. Swazey's infantry took the wrong route. But for this error most of CHALMERS' force would have been captured.

Arrival from the Gulf.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Oct. 18.

The supply steamer Bermuda, from the West Gulf Blockading Squadron, arrived to-day. She left Pensacola on the 11th inst. Fever was prevalent among the shipping. She left Port Royal on the 14th. There was no news there. The Bermuda did not stop off Charleston.

Arrested.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Oct. 18.

Major GEORGE W. RUSSELL, late of the Fortress Mopta line of steamers, was arrested this morning by the military authorities on serious charges. He is well known to the traveling public. It is said that he has recently returned from a brief visit to Europe.

Railroad Accident.

BOSTON, Sunday, Oct. 18.

The mail train from New-York Saturday night was delayed near London by a freight train off the track, and is not expected to arrive here until this evening.

Escape of Prisoners.

CHICAGO, Sunday, Oct. 18.

Twenty-six of MORGAN'S men, escaped from Camp Douglas, last night, by digging a tunnel from one of their barracks under the fence,

## THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

### Operations on Both Sides Impeded by the Rains.

The Streams Very High and the Roads Becoming Bad.

### HOW ROSECRANS WAS REINFORCED.

### THE RAIDS BY WHEELER'S CAVALRY.

Hooker's Rapid Movements Render Them Facile.

### THE POSITION AT CHATTANOOGA.

### A Flanking Movement by Bragg Improbable.

CHATTANOOGA, Monday, Oct. 12.

CHATTANOOGA, Monday, Oct. 12, 1863.

Complete official returns from the infantry engaged in the late battles have been received at the General Headquarters, and give the following statistics:

THOMAS' CORPS—FOURTEENTH. Officers..... 30 Killed..... 206 Wounded..... 2,127 Men..... 3,200 Making a total of 6,301.

McCOOK'S CORPS—TWENTY-THIRD. Officers..... 40 Killed..... 169 Wounded..... 70 Men..... 3,033 Making a total of 4,220.

CRITTENDEN'S CORPS—TWENTY-FIRST. Officers..... 30 Killed..... 131 Wounded..... 22 Men..... 206 Making a total of 3,300.

Two brigades of GARLAND'S reserve corps, engaged early in the afternoon of the second day's fight, lost: Officers..... 16 Killed..... 52 Wounded..... 527 Men..... 250 Making a total of 1,732.

Total loss of four corps, 955 officers and 14,801 men. The losses of the cavalry, not reported, will bring up the grand aggregate to just about 16,000. Of the 4,665 missing, about 2,500 were wounded. Thirty-six pieces of artillery were lost, and a few wagons.

Southern papers of the 9th are received. They insist that their whole loss will not exceed 12,000, but partial returns published by them indicate that it is greater. HINDMAN'S division alone lost 2,100 out of 3,400 men. The tone of their editorials continues very dependent on the failure of Bragg to take Chattanooga. Joz Johnston is moved by correspondence to have been all the time in Mississippi, and not with Bragg's army. Their reports from Mississippi say that two corps from Bragg's army are moving to succor Rosecrans—one overland from Memphis, and the other by water. JEFF DAVIS is reported to have arrived at Bragg's army on the 10th.

All quiet along our front for the last two days.

CHATTANOOGA, Thursday, Oct. 15. The vote of the "Ohio" regiments belonging to the army at this point, as far as received up to this morning, is 9,423 for Bragg, to 232 for VALLANDIGHAM. Fifteen regiments and eight batteries are yet to be heard from, which will swell Bragg's majority to over 12,000. Torrents of rain have continually fallen, and kept both sides quiet for three days. All the water courses are very high, and the roads are getting very bad.

### OUR SPECIAL ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

STEVENS, ALA., Wednesday, Oct. 14, 1863.

The magnitude of this rebellion, the extent of territory covered by our armies, and the vast resources required for the prosecution of the war, can only be fully appreciated when one undertakes to go from one point of our great line of battle to another, and travels thirteen hundred miles in making the journey by the shortest route. To reach the extreme right wing of the National army, would require another journey of equal length. I have only gone from the left to the center.

No more striking feature exists of the extent of the rebellion, or of our progress in crushing it, than the immense length of the line of communication which the Army of the Cumberland is now keeping open to the rear.

It is not so far to Mobile or Charleston, as it is to Louisville. ROSECRANS is over half way, and GAUNT has got through.

The tediousness of the journey between the base of supplies and the fighting point is such as to kill all desire to visit that base often than one is compelled to. No such habit could have been learned in the short-line communications of the Army of the Potomac, is quickly unlearned here.

One no sooner sets foot south of the Ohio River than he scents treason and secession. The cry of half-suppressed loyalty and the multitudes of defiant treason are heard even in Louisville. Of the brave air of obedience Kentucky never seemed in fact, but once did in sentiment. And even yet uncompromising loyalists find more better favor than half-suppressed traitors. But, after all, the military arm is not so stern in Kentucky as it should be. Skulking rebels, fresh from the ranks of their armies, return home daily; and with the secret foes of the loyalists they combine to rob, and burn, and kill. But no matter what crimes they commit, it requires the affidavits of two or more respectable citizens forwarded to the Commander of the Department, before an arrest is allowed. It is a positive fact, and such a requirement exists to-day in the Department over which Gen. BORTA presides. A gentleman of undoubted character assured me in Louisville that a state of things existed in the border counties of affairs which is only equaled by the condition of affairs in Missouri and Arkansas.

But there is an encouraging hope in Kentucky. Gov. BRANTLEY has demanded at the hands of the people an armed State police, with which Kentucky shall defend itself from the predatory bands of pillaging murderers who infest many of the counties. Securing this, Gov. BRANTLEY hopes to show the country that Kentucky loyalty has at least sufficient backbone to punish its own criminals.

Nashville is an abomination. Likewise the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad. Traveler to Nashville—come if you must, but go quickly. However, there is no need of this injunction, for if a dirty city and contemptible hotels, and miserable fare, and outrageous prices, cannot drive you off, then stay and suffer. Whether it is because of miserable fare, or military rule, or no rule at all, I can't say, but one thing is certain, Nashville is a horrible place. There is but one redeeming feature. The easy, matter-of-course, nonchalant way the military authorities have of granting you what you wish. At least, I found them so.

And the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad. I'll speak tenderly of it, for it is already not what it was, promises speedily to be more so. Certainly, thought I, as I rode over it the other day, no Missouri has ever lived through such a terrible experience. The rolling stock, especially the locomotives, is principally what is left of the original companies, and it takes two engines to run an empty train up a heavy grade. But this is being remedied. Twenty new and powerful locomotives are daily expected for use on this road, and so far as the safety of the line of communication is concerned, that is now beyond all doubt.

"Whoever planned the recent reinforcement of the Army of the Cumberland saved the country from a great disaster." So said a distinguished General yesterday, and his words had all the weight of truth. Bragg made a desperate effort to prevent the arrival of these reinforcements, and to compel the evacuation of Chattanooga, from want of supplies. But he failed in both, though the execution of his plan did not fail for want of energy, but because he moved faster than he did. A portion of Gen. HOOVER'S force accomplished the distance of thirteen hundred miles in five days! This promptness saved the Army of the Cumberland, and the peril was past. WHEELER'S cavalry, numbering, perhaps, five thousand, crossed the Tennessee River at Washington, forty-five miles east of Chattanooga. Entering the Sequatchee Valley, they moved down to Anderson's Creek-Roads, where they struck the water, pursued by trains from Stevenson to Chattanooga, demolishing four hundred wagons. They then moved direct to McMinnville, which place they easily captured—its garrison of five hundred men making no resistance of any consequence. WHEELER'S movements were the acknowledged secret of the Government, and his rear guard, before he got out of the Sequatchee Valley, by Gen. MINOR'S Federal cavalry, which followed in close pursuit. At McMinnville the rebel force divided, one part going to Murfreesboro, and the other to Elk River Bridge, near Decherd station. They destroyed a small bridge at each place, and at Christiansburg tore up some of the track, but the accumulation of troops upon the road compelled them to leave without accomplishing any further destruction. A few venturesome rebels went to the top of the mountain at Cowan Station and threw rocks down the ventilators of the tunnel, which they declared on their retreat would disable the road for a month, but which our men removed in an hour. The rebels then fell upon Shelbyville, which they robbed because it is a strong local town. But hardly had they got through before Gen. MINOR'S cavalry, upon them, whipped them soundly and sent them reeling southward in great haste. I learn to-day that WHEELER'S force finally crossed the Tennessee at Muscle Shoals, Alabama, minus all his plunder, four pieces of artillery, and some six hundred less men than he started with.

Gen. HOOVER had arrived at Stevenson but a day or two before WHEELER struck the road. But at once sent Gen. BUTTS up the road, with orders to take all the troops he could find, drive the rebels off, and open the road, and before WHEELER got back to the south side of the Tennessee River the Railroad was again in operation. Thus the raid failed. It might have amounted to something, but it didn't.

The great battle of Chickamauga still the absorbing subject of discussion in the Army of the Cumberland, and I have already heard a dozen plausible reasons why we were beaten, why the army was checked, for no one here admits that the country has suffered any disaster in the late repulse. But after hearing and reading everything, particularly the very ab account by the correspondent of the Louisville Journal, I find but one legitimate conclusion to arrive at, viz.—that we were beaten simply because we were outnumbered; that our right and center were repulsed, not because the troops there were outnumbered, or did not fight well, but because the troops really had been sent to the support of the left, and the right and center were fearfully weak. The enemy had troops enough not only to engage our whole force on the left, but also to assail our right and center with sufficient energy to cause them to give way. This, it seems to me, is a very good reason why we were beaten.

But as it always the case, the work of crimination and recrimination goes on, and the censured ones demand to be heard. Gen. McCook and Chattanooga, who have been relieved, passed through here on Sunday night, on their way to Indianapolis. Gen. NAULT passed up yesterday on his way to Pittsburgh. They have all been relieved.

A number of changes, I hear, are taking place at headquarters of the Army of the Cumberland. Gen. BRANTLEY succeeds Gen. BORTA as Chief of Artillery, and Gen. RAYMOND takes the place of Gen. GAUNT as Chief of Staff, who will soon leave to take his seat in the approaching Congress.

In regard to the enemy, but little seems to be known. Yesterday several refugees came into Gen. HOOVER'S lines at Bridgeport, under passes from Gen. BRAGO, to go to Shelbyville, Tenn., to live. They reported the enemy falling back, apparently because of the exhaustion of the country in which they have been living. Some appear to think a flanking movement probable, but this cannot be done now unless at a point forty or fifty miles west of Stevenson, and at great hazard to the enemy. And of course ROSECRANS ought to, and probably does know all of the enemy's movements.

L. L. CROUSE.

### Important Order by Secretary Wells.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Oct. 6, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 20.—To the case of the schooner Prince Alfred, captured by the United States steamer Albatross, on August 6, 1863, and the schooner San Juan, captured by the same vessel, Sept. 28, 1861, prize lists have not been forwarded to the Department, and the distribution of the prize money is therefore prevented.

The Department, therefore, finds it necessary that the prize money be distributed to the crew of the schooner San Juan, who, under the command of the steamer Suquehanna at the time of the capture, is forfeited.

The act for the better government of the Navy of the United States, approved April 23, 1860, directed (art. 7, sec. 1) that the commanding officer of every ship or vessel in the navy who shall capture or seize upon any vessel a prize, shall carefully preserve all the papers and writings found on board, and transmit the whole of the originals, unmutated, to the Judge of the district in which such prize is ordered to proceed, and shall transmit to the Navy Department, and to the agent appointed to pay the prize money, complete lists of the officers and men entitled to a share of the capture, inserting therein the quality of every person rating, on pain of forfeiting his command, and suffering such further punishment as a court-martial shall adjudge.

A similar law providing the same penalty for failure to transmit prize lists to the Navy Department, is contained in the "Act for the better government of the Navy of the United States," approved July 17, 1862.

The Department has no discretionary power to remit this forfeiture. Its duty is confined to the enforcement of the law, and it is clear that the intent of the law has been violated, and its purpose defeated, and that those entitled to prize money are suffering the consequences of a culpable neglect by their commanding officer of a duty so strongly enjoined.

It is power to order a court-martial, with a view to the enforcement of the law, and to the prevention of a similar neglect of duty on the part of commanding officers making captures of prize vessels.

GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

### National Loan.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Oct. 18.

The sales of Government Bonds on Saturday amounted to \$1,725,750. The sales for the week amount to \$9,500,000. Deliveries of Bonds are made to Oct. 14. The loan yet unpaid is under \$200,000,000, and at the above rate it will not be before the public long.

FROM OHIO.

VALLANDIGHAM'S Defeat—The Ghost of the Copperheads—Character of Bragg—Enthusiastic Reception of Secretary Chase in the West.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Friday, Oct. 16, 1863.

Did you hear the clap of thunder from Ohio? Was it not a startling Alpine peal, leaping from crag to crag across the continent, and warning our own and other nations that a frightful bolt had struck somewhere in the West? It was here it struck—here in this street, "Northwestern Territory," lying between the Ohio River and Lake Erie; the first soil consecrated to Freedom by National act on this continent—here the bolt struck on Tuesday last, paralyzing every arm that would raise again the black banner of Human Slavery, and sealing, as it were, by Divine wrath, the work long since decreed by Divine goodness. "The voice of the people is the voice of God," and never was that voice uttered with more emphasis and effect than in the late election. Detailed partisans, lately ragging with fury, stand appalled and abashed by the visitation, and meekly admit the irreversibility and overwhelming judgment against them. But it will be the "Veteran Observer" to philosophize on you on the extraordinary phenomenon of the Ohio election.

Six weeks ago I passed through this broad State, from west to east, somewhat leisurely—and I told you, as the result of my observations, that VALLANDIGHAM would be beaten by 100,000 majority. No one else seemed to think so—least of all the people of Ohio. When I came back here—re-entering the State on the day of the election, and passing through it all day long, while the ballots like snow-flakes were falling—I found the Union men working for dear life at the polls. They gathered in the voters anxiously and hastily, as a farmer gathers in his hay-cocks when a dark storm is threatening. I met some of Ohio who had come all the way from Memphis to cast a ballot. Chicago and New-York sent home their congratulations, and even the eminent Minister of State, Secretary Chase, dropped for a brief time his national reckonings, and returned hither to vote the Union ticket! Loyal Ohio was terribly excited, if not alarmed, and dealt on Tuesday last her most tremendous blow. She struck as if for existence as well as honor, and the wires have told you the result. I think the 100,000 majority will be more than realized. The majority of the home vote will approach 70,000, and the soldiers' vote will swell that to almost its own extent, for few soldiers vote for VALLANDIGHAM. It is well the majority in the home vote is so vast. If VALLANDIGHAM had received a majority of these, and the votes of the army had overcome that majority, we should have had here, or in the great rebel organ in England, of denunciations over the "military despotism" in America.

Now that the affair is over, there is something almost ludicrous in the condition of "copperheads." It seems that there was nothing of strength or danger in it. It was like one of the ghosts of your theatres—supercilious in aspect, dark in its haunts and sulphurous in smell—but when robust loyalty dashed forward to grapple with it, it vanished into thin air, and sought its fit infernal shades. It never had even "the ghost of a chance" of success.

So much for the Ohio election. If in a national sense the State has done the country an incalculable service in the election of James Bragg, the people have not less wisely served themselves. The Governor-elect is a model public servant. He is not a man who has taken to public life because he could not succeed as a private citizen. On the contrary, it is because of his eminently successful career as a business man that he became known to the State and was pressed into the public service. He will infuse energy into the State Administration, establish order in every department, enforce punctuality and fidelity in all transactions, and keep the State in the very best financial condition. The tax-payers as well as the creditors of Ohio will bless that day JOHN BASCOM was made Governor.

I have mentioned the fact that Secretary Chase came home to vote in the late election. He had not been near his home for three years previously. He was sent to Washington in the latter part of the year 1860, as a delegate from Ohio to the "Peace Congress," was kept there by the exciting events of that eventful Winter; in March following was made Secretary of the Treasury by Mr. Lincoln; and since has devoted his whole time and thought, the country knows how faithfully, to restoring and sustaining the finances of the Government. His visit West was an event to be remembered by him and by all who witnessed his triumphant passage through the country. He was everywhere received with unbounded affection and enthusiasm. His coming was wholly unexpected. His closest friends knew nothing of it till he was right among them. But the outpouring was everywhere instantaneous and immense. The excitement grew each day he continued here, and if he had remained he would in a week have fairly effaced, by the new current of popular enthusiasm, the profound excitement growing out of VALLANDIGHAM'S defeat. He was literally overwhelmed with invitations to visit the towns and cities of Ohio and the neighboring States, including the great centers, Chicago and St. Louis. The Secretary felt obliged to decline them all, only yielding so far as to take Indianapolis in his route home, in compliance to Gov. MONROE and a most admirable delegation of Indiana, that came down to Cincinnati, and would not go back without him. The reception at the capital of Indiana was a grand affair, quite worthy of the patriotic hostess State. Chase delivered a happy address, accepting the honor tendered to him as properly to be divided with the Administration, "each member of which, the President and each one of his advisers," he was prepared to vouch, had labored faithfully and with an honest purpose to save the endangered nationality, and execute the will of the American people. He entered into a brief, but exceedingly clear and convincing exposition of his "financial policy," showed how it grew out of the national necessities, harmonized with the national interests, and in the end would be inseparable from the national progress in unity and power. I had the pleasure of accompanying Mr. Chase on part of his journey, and saw him subjected to that severe ordeal of being required to speak to the people at every railway station he passed, and he showed himself a perfect master of the art oratorical. He never repeated himself—always had something new and something pleasant for every crowd-making the occasions quite as fresh and entertaining to his traveling friends as to the impromptu station audiences. You may say, "don't do as one of the great facts of the times, that no man has achieved a more solid reputation among the masses of the people during this rebellion than Secretary Chase." It is quite true, and I suppose that "military despotism" has obscured or will obscure all memory of other services. I doubt if any General in the field, even the most successful, would, in passing to-day through the country, excite anything like the wild enthusiasm and joyous popular acclaim of the hundreds of thousands that rushed forth to meet him, and cheer the "father of all the bravehearted," as he was everywhere and always fondly called. He will go back to Washington, buoyed up and sustained by the confidence and affection of the people, and his Department is working admirably, maintaining the war and promoting general prosperity, he has also been made to feel that the nation is grasping the memory of his services, and will not let one tangle be lost that may be fairly claimed to deck his brow.

W. J. T.

MILITARY.—Four companies of the Fourteenth regiment, Col. MARSHALL, from Rochester, quartered in the Park yesterday morning. They left in the afternoon for one of the forts in the harbor.

The companies are A. Capt. THOMPSON; B. Capt. RAYMOND; C. Capt. CHASE; and D. Capt. JONES, numbering in all 655 officers and men, with Major W. H. RAYMOND commanding.

## NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

### Object of the Visit of the French Fleet to New-York.

Rosecrans in Possession of the Prize.

### GEN. POLK'S FAREWELL ADDRESS.

### TOBACCO FOR FRANCE.

From the Richmond Examiner, Oct. 16.

Vicomte DE ST. ROMAIN has been sent by the French Government to our country to negotiate for the purchase of tobacco. He is accompanied by a French agent, and is expected to leave for New-York, to send the result of his mission, through the French Consul, to the Emperor. The French frigates in New-York are there on this errand.

### THE SITUATION IN TENNESSEE.



New-York, Saturday, Oct. 17, 1863—6 P. M.

[illegible]

**IRON PUMPS—A LOT OF NEW CAST-IRON**  
Pumps of all sizes, 1 1/2, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 15 inches  
in diameter. Also a large quantity of pumps in stock  
in both water and vacuum pumps, for sale on favorable  
terms. Write to **W. G. WAGGONER**, owner of the  
pumps, at **St. Louis, Mo.**

**OKLAHOMA CHESTNUT AND BICKERY TIMBER**  
Large growth of timber standing  
in Oklahoma, 50 acres, situated  
in the heart of the timber belt,  
inland railroad, a unusual facilities for getting it to market.  
For particulars write to **W. G. WAGGONER**, owner of the  
timber, at **St. Louis, Mo.**

**RUSSIA CHESTNUT, ASSORTED NUTS**  
Large growth of timber standing  
in Russia, 50 acres, situated  
in the heart of the timber belt,  
inland railroad, a unusual facilities for getting it to market.  
For particulars write to **W. G. WAGGONER**, owner of the  
timber, at **St. Louis, Mo.**

**TIN PLATE, DAMAGED CHARCOAL AND**  
Large growth of timber standing  
in tin plate, 50 acres, situated  
in the heart of the timber belt,  
inland railroad, a unusual facilities for getting it to market.  
For particulars write to **W. G. WAGGONER**, owner of the  
timber, at **St. Louis, Mo.**

**DISPOSITIONS FOR NEW JERSEY**  
Large growth of timber standing  
in New Jersey, 50 acres, situated  
in the heart of the timber belt,  
inland railroad, a unusual facilities for getting it to market.  
For particulars write to **W. G. WAGGONER**, owner of the  
timber, at **St. Louis, Mo.**

FOLLOWING HOMES AND LOT

[illegible]

**LE-TWO VERY DESIRABLE FOR**

THE NAVY WATCH contains mariners' compasses and chronometers, and is made of the finest materials. This watch having a fine compensation balance is not affected by change of climate, but will work equally well in the coldest or hottest climates.

THE FINE AMERICAN LEVER, jeweled, massive gold watch, with a full sized, massive case, is made of gold, sixteen karat fine, usually sold for One Hundred and Twenty-five Dollars, but is now offered at a special price.

PATENT DETACHED ENGLISH LEVER, with chain, massive gold, full sized, massive case, is made of gold, sixteen karat fine, usually sold for One Hundred and Twenty-five Dollars, but is now offered at a special price.

These watches are not out in good working order, properly regulated, mailed free to any address and warranted to keep.

A reduction on wholesale orders. Money may be sent at our risk.

BRANDALL & CO., No. 215 Broadway,  
corner of Fulton st., 2 floors from Baranum's Museum.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF COLUMB

**U. N. 124 Broadway**; two doors west of corner  
MONTAGUE Street, **MANHATTAN**.

**REDDING INSTITUTE, REDDING CO.**  
The well-known boarding school for boys. Catalogue  
at No. 5 Wall-st., **MANHATTAN**.

**THE SSES CABLE PRIVATE**  
School for young Ladies (strictly limited to 30) to  
reopen on **MONDAY, Sept. 16**, at No. 95 Madison-ave.

**D. DE JAHMAN, W. DWIGHT'S SCHOOL**  
at No. 1115 Broadway, near 26th-st.,  
from 8 to 12 A. M.

**CHILTON HILL BOARDING AND DAY**  
**SCHOOL FOR BOYS, ALL AGES, N. J.**  
Full term **FERRY ACADEMY, TARTINTOWN,**  
**Mt. Hart and Winter Term, with GOOD, MONDAY**  
October 1st. Gen. M. L. L. Good, Principal.

**THE KESSLER SCHOOL, Union, Mo.**  
Catalogue sent on request.

**GREY LOCK INSTITUTE.**

121 55-56, between it and 1 o'clock, on Saturday  
 morning.

**FOR SALE AT LOW PRICE-**  
 Strong and well-made pianos, with all the latest  
 improvement and style, of full and sweet tone and  
 finished at No. 41 Ludgate rd., near Broadway.

**MEETINGS.**

**ASSOCIATION OF EXPORT FIREMEN**  
 A quarterly meeting of the Firemen's Hall, TUESDAY  
 EVENING, OCT. 21, at 7 o'clock. Fraternal address  
 only required. **W. W. DUFF,** President.  
**George W. Wheeler,** Recording Secretary.

**REMOVALS.**

**REMOVAL.-**AMER. L. ELY HAS REMOV-  
 ED from No. 21 Fleet, to No. 21 Fleet



## DRY GOODS

**CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!**

**GRAND EXHIBITION**  
**OF ALL THE LEADING PRODUCTIONS**  
**FOR THE SEASON.**

**NEW WATERPROOF CLOAKS, at \$4, \$7, and \$9.**  
**UNION BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS, at \$7 50 to \$10**  
**ENGLISH BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS, \$9 25 to \$12 50.**  
**CASTOR BEAVER CLOAKS, at \$10 50 to \$14.**  
**FRENCH BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS, \$13 50 to \$20.**

DOESKIN BEAVER CLOAKS, at \$15 to \$22.  
VELVET PLUSH CLOAKS, at \$8 75 to \$11.  
VELVET BEAVER CLOAKS, at \$10 25 to \$15  
ALSO,  
CHILDREN'S AND MISSES CLOAKS,  
in Endless Variety

W. K. PEYTON,  
IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER.  
No. 74 BOWRY, near Henston-st.  
**AUCTION SALES.**

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, AUCTIONEER.  
REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS & BONDS.  
ALBERT H. NICOLAY  
WILL SELL THIS DAY

(MONDAY,) OCTOBER 18,  
AT 12½ O'CLOCK AT THE  
STOCK SALESROOM NO. 52 WILLIAM  
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:  
Shares. Shares.  
10 National Bank .....\$50,200 Brooklyn Central R.

|     |                      |     |                     |     |
|-----|----------------------|-----|---------------------|-----|
| 10  | Bank of Commerce     | 10  | Comply, Inc.        | 100 |
| 20  | Bank of the R.I.     | 10  | Edwards and Conely  | 100 |
| 20  | New-Jersey Railroad  | 10  | Blair Railroad Co.  | 100 |
| 20  | and Trans. Company   | 10  | Washington Marine   | 100 |
| 60  | Mercantile Mnt. Ins. | 100 | Insurance Co.       | 100 |
| 200 | Firemens' Fund In-   | 30  | Brevort Fire Insur- | 50  |
|     | urance Company       | 8   | Harmony Fire Insur- | 50  |
| 20  | Lamar Fire Ins. Co.  | 100 | ance Company        | 50  |
| 40  | Eagle Fire Ins. Co.  | 40  | Arctic Fire Ins.    | 50  |
| 40  | Lenox Fire Ins.      | 25  | Arctic Fire Ins.    | 50  |
| 20  | Central Fire         | 25  | Stuyvesant Fire In- | 25  |
|     | Insurance Company    | 100 | urance Company      | 100 |

20 Burchers' and Prov. Insurance Company ... 25  
 25 Bank ..... 25 200 Geneva Gas-Light Co. 25  
 \$5,000 7 per cent. Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad  
 1st Mortgage Bonds.  
 \$15,000 7 per cent. Great Western (Ill.) Railroad Co. 1st  
 Mortgage Bonds.  
 \$5,000 7 3-10 United States Treasury Notes.  
 NEXT REGULAR STOCK SALE, THURSDAY,  
 OCT. 22.  
 ALBERT H. NICOLAY,  
 Auctioneer and Stock Broker.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.  
**EXTENSIVE SALE OF BROOKLYN  
 LOTS.**  
 A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on  
 THURSDAY, 29th Oct., at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange  
 Sales Room, 131 Broadway.  
 About 160 lots of land, comprising a plot of about 15  
 acres, known as the "Dinmar Tract," lying between Hud-  
 son and Brooklyn avenues, and on Sacconi, Union, Presi-  
 dent, Carroll, Crown, Montgomery and Malbone streets.

The title is one of the oldest in Brooklyn. Terms accommodating. Maps in one week from date, at the office of the auctioneers, 77 Cedar-st.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.  
U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.  
By BURDETT, JONES & CO.  
By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell, at public auction, on the 24th day of October, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Wheeler's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, the cargo of the ship

steamer MERRIMACK, consisting of about four hundred  
bales Cotton, Tobacco and Turpentine.  
ROBERT MURRAY,  
United States Marshal.

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DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.  
U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.  
By BURDETT, JONES & CO.  
By virtue of a writ of venditio exposita to me directed  
and delivered, I will sell at public auction on the 27th  
day of October, 1883, at 12 o'clock, at noon, on board

The above vessel now lies at Union Station, Brooklyn.  
 "ROB. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

mahogany cylinder brocade and secretary, suite  
rosewood furniture, figured brocade, painted mar-  
ble-top cottage suite, mahogany bookcase and  
cabinet, No. 75, drawers, card and black wal-  
nut extension table, parlor suite, carved rosewood etagere,  
black walnut rocking and easy chairs, small billiard  
table with balls, cue, &c., large table, library bookcase,  
beds, bedding, kitchen ware, &c., with which the sale will  
commence.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer  
**DEREMPTORY SALE, TO CLOSE AN**

**1 ESTATE, OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON BOND-ST.—**ADRIAN H. MILLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on **THURSDAY, Oct. 26, 1883**, at 10 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

**Buys—**The 3-story and attic brick house and lot, situated on the southerly side of Bond-st., known as No. 41. The house is 25 by about 60 feet, including 2-story extension, has water, water-closets, baths, gas, &c., and is in good order. Lot 25 feet in width by 100 feet in depth and is generally a fine lot. On the westerly side, the land is generally a fine lot, meet or the

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.  
E. Roth, Auctioneer.  
**LARGE SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSE-  
HOLD FURNITURE, by BOTH, THIS (Monday)  
AFTERNOON, at 1½ o'clock precisely, at the four-story  
dwelling residence, No. 119 West 4th-st., Clinton-place,  
between 5th and 6th aves., consisting of elegant 7-octave  
rosewood pianoforte, Brussels and ingrain carpets, solid  
rosewood parlor suite, covered in rich French satin  
brocade, Turkish easy chairs and lounges, marble-top**

bureaus, lounges, sofas, chairs, rockers, spring and hair  
 mattresses, blankets, extension table, buffet, dining-  
 table, glass, china, and silver ware, table cutlery, &c.,  
 &c. Sale positive.

DAVID SCOTT, Auctioneer.

Continuation of the great sale of villa and city lots at  
 Sherwood, N. J., two miles from the Jersey City Ferry.

**WILL SELL ON TUESDAY, OCT. 20,**  
 1863, at 10 o'clock P. M., on the ground, the balance of  
 the villa and city lots un-sold. At the same time there

will be sold several excellent sites on the Morris Canal suitable for manufactories, coal yards, &c. For maps and information apply to J. SCOTT, at the Monmouth Ferry, New City, or to ANDREW CLARK, at CO. N. & Maiden-Lane, N. Y. N. B.—If the weather is stormy, the sale will take place the first fine day thereafter.

EDWARD PETTINGER, Auctioneer—Office No. 50 Wall-st.

**ON THE 22D DAY OF OCTOBER, 1863.**  
 At 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, I will sell at public auction, on the premises, Nos. 62 and 64 Duane-st.

**TERMS OF SALE.**  
 E. C. RYAN, Administrator.  
 Dated New-York, Oct. 17, 1883.

**Jno. S. BETTS, Auctioneer.**  
**SALE NOTICE.**—GERRARD. BETTS & CO.  
 will sell on MONDAY, Oct. 19, at 11 o'clock, at No.  
 159 7th-av., corner of 21st-st.  
 THE PROPERTY OF JAMES RYAN, deceased, and used in carrying on the  
 book-binding business at said place.  
 Terms of sale cash.

STOCK, BARBERSHOP, AND RESTAURANT, in the above store, consisting of two of wines, liquors, bar fixtures, counter, beer pump with juts. R Seely's make, pipe, &c. Also, one bumper-beer-pump, window shades and blinds, fine paintings, engravings, oil-cloth, tables, chairs, wardrobe, nest of drawers, stove-pipe, &c.

tainings about one hundred and fourteen acres, will be sold at the dwelling-house on the premises, on TUESDAY, Oct. 20, at 10 o'clock P. M., by order of the Supreme Court, in and for the said County of Suffolk, by  
A. B. TAPPEN, Referee. No. 106 Broadway, New York.  
A. W. & A. B. TRAFORD, Attorneys, No. 6 Wall-st.

**T. REILLY, Auctioneer.**

**CAMELIA AND OTHER GREENHOUSE PLANTS** at auction, on TUESDAY 20th inst. at 10 1/2 A. M., at No. 9 John-st. The sale will consist of a large assortment, including fine specimen plants of Ca-

nellas, six to twelve feet high: also, Orange and Lemon  
 Trees; Azaleas, Cactus, &c. Sale peremptory, as the  
 owner is about leaving for Europe. Also, 10,000 choice  
 Dwarf and Standard Pear Trees, from the nursery of G.  
 Marc. Esq., at Astoria, L. I.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTERS' OFFICE, CORNER OF G  
 AND 220 ST., WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 26, 1863.

**WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION**  
 on the first, second and third days of September, 1863, at 10  
 o'clock, to wit: of lot of 100,000 lbs. of HOPS, 50,000 lbs. of  
 14th cut, and 100,000 lbs. of 15th cut, all near the Washing-  
 ton Quartermaster's Office, lot of HORSES and MULES.

condemned as unfit for public service.  
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.  
Terms cash, in Government funds.  
CHAS. GARRETSON, A. Q. M.

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**HOTEL PROPERTY IN NEW-YORK.**—  
The leases, business, good-will, and furniture of the  
EVERETT HOUSE will be sold at public auction, on the  
premises, on the corner of 4th-av. Union-place, on  
WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of October next, at 12 o'clock  
P. M., by order of the Supreme Court. The Everett House  
has a fine pianoforte, and in all its appointments is a

first-class hotel. GEORGE H. FORSYTH, Attorney,  
No. 68 Wall-st., New-York.

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**WE UNDERSTAND THAT MR. WM. MATHESON**, the well-known Bookbinder of No. 427 Broadway, has with his usual generosity advanced the prices on the labor of his female employes. The increased cost of all necessary commodities rendered some such step necessary, and we are not astonished that Mr. Matheson gives the indicators. Who will be the first to follow his example.

Follow the instructions carefully.











## PROPOSALS.

[illegible]



**THE RIVERS' RESORTS IN DANCING**  
**ADRIENNE**—No. 2. (Robert Hays st. center of  
 ch. All the fashionable dances taught in one evening  
 class. Changes are now forming. Band for a solo.















## DRY GOODS.

**ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.**  
HAVE JUST RECEIVED  
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF  
SHAKES,  
MOLESKIN,  
ENGLISH PATENT  
GILBERT and 4-CRICKET FLANNELS,  
PLAIN and FANCY PLAID ditto,  
CANTON ditto,  
BLANKETS, in all sizes,  
COUNTERPANES,  
COTTON and LINEN SHEETINGS,  
PILLOW-CASE ditto,  
TABLE DAMASKS,  
DAMASK NAPKINS and  
CLOTH TOWELS,  
TOWELING, CRASH, &c., &c.  
CANAL, corner MERCER-ST.

**NEW LACES**  
AND EMBROIDERIES  
AT RETAIL.  
POINT AGUILLE and VENISE SETS,  
COLLARS, BARRIES, HANDKERCHIEFS,  
POINT AGUILLE CAPES, (as described above),  
ELEGANT BLACK THREAD FLOUNCING and  
TAILS, SASHES, &c., &c.  
Also,  
FRENCH EMBROIDERED COLLARS, SETS,  
HEADS,  
INFANTS' WAISTS, SKIRTS, BANDS, INSERT-  
INGS, EDGINGS, &c., &c.  
GAMBRIC and LINEN BREAKFAST SETS  
In Great Variety.  
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,  
Corner CANAL and MERCER STS.

**FALL IMPORTATION OF**  
FRENCH AND ENGLISH CLOAKINGS,  
CLOTHS,  
CASSIMERE, MELTONS,  
TWEEDS, &c.,  
suitable for  
LADIES' AND GENTS'  
FALL AND WINTER COSTUME.  
Also,  
100 PERCENT MIXED MELTONS  
AT ONLY 75 CENTS PER YARD,  
ADAPTED FOR LOTS' WEAR.  
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,  
Corner CANAL and MERCER STS.

**VELVETS**  
FRENCH,  
GERMAN and ENGLISH  
ROYAL and UNCUT,  
Gloves, double shades in market,  
BLACK VELVET CLOAKING VELVETS,  
An addition to the most stylish manufactured expressly  
for us, and only up to a usual high standard of ex-  
cellence.  
TAILORS' VELVETS, for Vesting, &c.—just received  
an importation of Cloth Colors, viz. Drabs, Brown,  
Claret, Blue, &c.  
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,  
CANAL, corner MERCER-ST.

**LADIES AND GENTS' FURNISHING**  
DEPARTMENT.  
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.  
have now on  
their FALL and WINTER STOCK  
OF  
GERMAN, FRENCH and ENGLISH  
SILK and COTTON HOSIERY, BALMORAL  
Hosiery,  
MISS' LADIES' and GENTS' SILK and ME-  
RINO UNDERGARMENTS,  
CAYATS, TIES, SCARFS, SUSPENDERS,  
BUCK, MERINO and SILK GLOVES  
IN EVERY VARIETY.  
"CALLEY'S" CELEBRATED KID GLOVES,  
PLAIN, HEMMED, EMBROIDERED and PRINTED  
BORDERED LINEN CAMBRIC and  
LAWN HOSIERY  
CANAL, corner MERCER-ST.

**NEW DRESS GOODS.**  
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.  
Will open an splendid assortment of  
MONDAY, Oct. 19, of  
PLAIN and PRINTED MERINOS,  
PLAIN and PLAID IRISH POPLINS,  
PLAIN FRENCH POPLINS,  
EMPRESS CLOTHS, VELOURS, VALENCIENS,  
SCOTCH WOOL PLAIDS, PRINTED CASHMERE,  
AND FLANNELS, &c., &c.  
CANAL, corner MERCER-ST.

**HOW TO SAVE MONEY!**  
MAKE YOUR PURCHASES OF  
SMITH & LOUNDBERRY,  
No. 456 Broadway, (near Grand.)  
CARPETS and OIL CLOTHS,  
AT THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE MOMENT.  
Having completed our list of contracts previous to the  
late importation of New Fall Styles at less than importers'  
and manufacturers' prices.  
CALL EARLY IF YOU WANT CHOICE STYLES  
AT A BARGAIN.  
CHARLOTTE G. SMITH  
Has now opened the  
Fall and Winter Fashions in  
VELVET, SILK and CLOTH CLOAKS,  
AND ELEGANT OPERA CLOAKS.  
All selectivity herself from the leading houses in Paris  
to which he invites the attention of her customers.  
No. 1, 142 Broadway, one door above 2d St.

**GEO. CAREY'S**  
BLACK CLOTH CIRCULARS and SACQUES, from  
\$10 to \$45, new ready. For sale  
No. 475 Broadway,  
Late Chas. Street & Co.,  
Second store up from Utsell, Piers & Lake.

## DRY GOODS.

**AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,**  
No. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, corner Grand-st.,  
LADIES' and CHILDREN'S FURNISHING DE-  
PARTMENT—ROBES DE CHAMBRE and UNDER-  
CLOTHING, ready-made and made to order.  
**AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,**  
No. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, corner Grand-st.,  
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,  
Linen, Sheetings, Blankets, Lace Curtains, Cornices,  
&c., &c.  
Also, at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,  
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

**AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,**  
No. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, corner Grand-st.,  
MOURNING GOODS  
In every variety, Bombazines, Crapes, Black Silks, De  
Laines, &c., at Retail.  
Also at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,  
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.  
**AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,**  
No. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, corner Grand-st.,  
FALL, HOSIERY and GLOVES,  
A full assortment at retail.  
Also at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,  
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

**AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,**  
No. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, corner Grand-st.,  
FASHIONABLE CLOAKS and SHAWLS.  
A large assortment of the very latest styles at retail.  
Also at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,  
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.  
**FALL and WINTER DRESS GOODS.**  
Several choice LOTS just received per steamer, will be  
offered at retail.  
MONDAY, Oct. 19,  
LORD & TAYLOR,  
No. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,  
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.  
No. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

**LACE CURTAINS,**  
NOTTINGHAM  
GUILPINE and  
LACE CURTAINS.  
Entirely new this week and at moderate prices.  
CORNICES,  
TASSELS,  
GIMP,  
BORDERED TRIMMINGS,  
To match any style of Curtain material.  
GOLD and HOLLAND SHADES made and put up,  
PATON & CO., No. 31 Broadway.  
**CURTAIN MATERIALS and COVERINGS.**  
PATON & CO., No. 31 Broadway,  
We shall exhibit some entirely new stuffs for  
CURTAINS and COVERINGS,  
REFS IN VERY RICH STRIPES  
BROCATTES IN MEDALLION and FIGURES.  
A large assortment of colors.  
SILKS and SATIN COVERING.  
In sale pending (the new trimming for curtains) a  
large assortment of colors  
CURTAINS and VALANCES carefully made and put  
up by superior upholsterers.  
**AT RETAIL.**  
NAPKINS,  
TABLE DAMASKS, ALL WIDTHS,  
TABLE CLOTHS, ALL LENGTHS,  
LINEN and COTTON SHEETINGS,  
FLANNELS and BLANKETS.  
All in entirely new and very desirable goods.  
TOWELS,  
DAMASKS,  
FRENCH,  
DIAPER,  
HUCKABUCK,  
RED and BLUE BORDERED,  
FRINGED,  
In all sizes and every variety of price.  
The VERY LARGEST and CHEAPEST stock in the  
City.  
PATON & CO., No. 31 Broadway.

**AT LEGRAIN'S—MONDAY, 19TH INST.**  
OPENING OF NEW GOODS.  
SILKS,  
RICH MOIRE ANTIQUE, all the NEW SHADES,  
PLAIN EVENING SILK, at \$1.35, worth \$2.  
PLAIN POINT DE SOIE, in all the NEW SHADES,  
and a VERY FINE CHOICE OF DOUBLE FACED  
FIGURED.  
**DRESS GOODS.**  
THE FINEST ASSORTMENT OF PLAIDED POPL-  
INS yet offered.  
STRIPED EMPRESS CLOTH, QUITE NEW  
STYLES.  
**PLAIN DRESS GOODS.**  
EMPRESS CLOTH 5-4 to 75 cents, worth \$1.  
EVENING LINEN, OTTOMANS and POPLINS, NEW  
SHADES  
MERINOS,  
200 pieces just received, from \$1 up.  
**CLOTH FOR LADIES' WEAR.**  
WHITE GOODS,  
AND FLANNELS.  
These being an addition to the business will be sold with-  
out profit during three months, and are now offered  
much below manufacturers' prices.  
LEGRAIN,  
No. 725 Broadway and No. 1 Waverly-place.  
will be in sale at  
GEO. CAREY'S,  
No. 475 Broadway,  
Late Chas. Street & Co.,  
2d Store up from Utsell, Piers & Lake.

**FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS.**  
NOW OPEN,  
A large stock of  
ALL THE FASHIONABLE STYLES and COLORS,  
in French Merinos, Empress Cloths, Brocade and Striped  
Gloves, Tricorne, Tricorne, Tricorne, Tricorne, Tricorne,  
Capes, Crapes, Plain and Plaided Poilins, Wool Plaids,  
&c., &c., at 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80, 85, 90, 95, 100, 110, 120, 130, 140, 150, 160, 170, 180, 190, 200, 210, 220, 230, 240, 250, 260, 270, 280, 290, 300, 310, 320, 330, 340, 350, 360, 370, 380, 390, 400, 410, 420, 430, 440, 450, 460, 470, 480, 490, 500, 510, 520, 530, 540, 550, 560, 570, 580, 590, 600, 610, 620, 630, 640, 650, 660, 670, 680, 690, 700, 710, 720, 730, 740, 750, 760, 770, 780, 790, 800, 810, 820, 830, 840, 850, 860, 870, 880, 890, 900, 910, 920, 930, 940, 950, 960, 970, 980, 990, 1000, 1010, 1020, 1030, 1040, 1050, 1060, 1070, 1080, 1090, 1100, 1110, 1120, 1130, 1140, 1150, 1160, 1170, 1180, 1190, 1200, 1210, 1220, 1230, 1240, 1250, 1260, 1270, 1280, 1290, 1300, 1310, 1320, 1330, 1340, 1350, 1360, 1370, 1380, 1390, 1400, 1410, 1420, 1430, 1440, 1450, 1460, 1470, 1480, 1490, 1500, 1510, 1520, 1530, 1540, 1550, 1560, 1570, 1580, 1590, 1600, 1610, 1620, 1630, 1640, 1650, 1660, 1670, 1680, 1690, 1700, 1710, 1720, 1730, 1740, 1750, 1760, 1770, 1780, 1790, 1800, 1810, 1820, 1830, 1840, 1850, 1860, 1870, 1880, 1890, 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930, 1940, 1950, 1960, 1970, 1980, 1990, 2000, 2010, 2020, 2030, 2040, 2050, 2060, 2070, 2080, 2090, 2100, 2110, 2120, 2130, 2140, 2150, 2160, 2170, 2180, 2190, 2200, 2210, 2220, 2230, 2240, 2250, 2260, 2270, 2280, 2290, 2300, 2310, 2320, 2330, 2340, 2350, 2360, 2370, 2380, 2390, 2400, 2410, 2420, 2430, 2440, 2450, 2460, 2470, 2480, 2490, 2500, 2510, 2520, 2530, 2540, 2550, 2560, 2570, 2580, 2590, 2600, 2610, 2620, 2630, 2640, 2650, 2660, 2670, 2680, 2690, 2700, 2710, 2720, 2730, 2740, 2750, 2760, 2770, 2780, 2790, 2800, 2810, 2820, 2830, 2840, 2850, 2860, 2870, 2880, 2890, 2900, 2910, 2920, 2930, 2940, 2950, 2960, 2970, 2980, 2990, 3000, 3010, 3020, 3030, 3040, 3050, 3060, 3070, 3080, 3090, 3100, 3110, 3120, 3130, 3140, 3150, 3160, 3170, 3180, 3190, 3200, 3210, 3220, 3230, 3240, 3250, 3260, 3270, 3280, 3290, 3300, 3310, 3320, 3330, 3340, 3350, 3360, 3370, 3380, 3390, 3400, 3410, 3420, 3430, 3440, 3450, 3460, 3470, 3480, 3490, 3500, 3510, 3520, 3530, 3540, 3550, 3560, 3570, 3580, 3590, 3600, 3610, 3620, 3630, 3640, 3650, 3660, 3670, 3680, 3690, 3700, 3710, 3720, 3730, 3740, 3750, 3760, 3770, 3780, 3790, 3800, 3810, 3820, 3830, 3840, 3850, 3860, 3870, 3880, 3890, 3900, 3910, 3920, 3930, 3940, 3950, 3960, 3970, 3980, 3990, 4000, 4010, 4020, 4030, 4040, 4050, 4060, 4070, 4080, 4090, 4100, 4110, 4120, 4130, 4140, 4150, 4160, 4170, 4180, 4190, 4200, 4210, 4220, 4230, 4240, 4250, 4260, 4270, 4280, 4290, 4300, 4310, 4320, 4330, 4340, 4350, 4360, 4370, 4380, 4390, 4400, 4410, 4420, 4430, 4440, 4450, 4460, 4470, 4480, 4490, 4500, 4510, 4520, 4530, 4540, 4550, 4560, 4570, 4580, 4590, 4600, 4610, 4620, 4630, 4640, 4650, 4660, 4670, 4680, 4690, 4700, 4710, 4720, 4730, 4740, 4750, 4760, 4770, 4780, 4790, 4800, 4810, 4820, 4830, 4840, 4850, 4860, 4870, 4880, 4890, 4900, 4910, 4920, 4930, 4940, 4950, 4960, 4970, 4980, 4990, 5000, 5010, 5020, 5030, 5040, 5050, 5060, 5070, 5080, 5090, 5100, 5110, 5120, 5130, 5140, 5150, 5160, 5170, 5180, 5190, 5200, 5210, 5220, 5230, 5240, 5250, 5260, 5270, 5280, 5290, 5300, 5310, 5320, 5330, 5340, 5350, 5360, 5370, 5380, 5390, 5400, 5410, 5420, 5430, 5440, 5450, 5460, 5470, 5480, 5490, 5500, 5510, 5520, 5530, 5540, 5550, 5560, 5570, 5580, 5590, 5600, 5610, 5620, 5630, 5640, 5650, 5660, 5670, 5680, 5690, 5700, 5710, 5720, 5730, 5740, 5750, 5760, 5770, 5780, 5790, 5800, 5810, 5820, 5830, 5840, 5850, 5860, 5870, 5880, 5890, 5900, 5910, 5920, 5930, 5940, 5950, 5960, 5970, 5980, 5990, 6000, 6010, 6020, 6030, 6040, 6050, 6060, 6070, 6080, 6090, 6100, 6110, 6120, 6130, 6140, 6150, 6160, 6170, 6180, 6190, 6200, 6210, 6220, 6230, 6240, 6250, 6260, 6270, 6280, 6290, 6300, 6310, 6320, 6330, 6340, 6350, 6360, 6370, 6380, 6390, 6400, 6410, 6420, 6430, 6440, 6450, 6460, 6470, 6480, 6490, 6500, 6510, 6520, 6530, 6540, 6550, 6560, 6570, 6580, 6590, 6600, 6610, 6620, 6630, 6640, 6650, 6660, 6670, 6680, 6690, 6700, 6710, 6720, 6730, 6740, 6750, 6760, 6770, 6780, 6790, 6800, 6810, 6820, 6830, 6840, 6850, 6860, 6870, 6880, 6890, 6900, 6910, 6920, 6930, 6940, 6950, 6960, 6970, 6980, 6990, 7000, 7010, 7020, 7030, 7040, 7050, 7060, 7070, 7080, 7090, 7100, 7110, 7120, 7130, 7140, 7150, 7160, 7170, 7180, 7190, 7200, 7210, 7220, 7230, 7240, 7250, 7260, 7270, 7280, 7290, 7300, 7310, 7320, 7330, 7340, 7350, 7360, 7370, 7380, 7390, 7400, 7410, 7420, 7430, 7440, 7450, 7460, 7470, 7480, 7490, 7500, 7510, 7520, 7530, 7540, 7550, 7560, 7570, 7580, 7590, 7600, 7610, 7620, 7630, 7640, 7650, 7660, 7670, 7680, 7690, 7700, 7710, 7720, 7730, 7740, 7750, 7760, 7770, 7780, 7790, 7800, 7810, 7820, 7830, 7840, 7850, 7860, 7870, 7880, 7890, 7900, 7910, 7920, 7930, 7940, 7950, 7960, 7970, 7980, 7990, 8000, 8010, 8020, 8030, 8040, 8050, 8060, 8070, 8080, 8090, 8100, 8110, 8120, 8130, 8140, 8150, 8160, 8170, 8180, 8190, 8200, 8210, 8220, 8230, 8240, 8250, 8260, 8270, 8280, 8290, 8300, 8310, 8320, 8330, 8340, 8350, 8360, 8370, 8380, 8390, 8400, 8410, 8420, 8430, 8440, 8450, 8460, 8470, 8480, 8490, 8500, 8510, 8520, 8530, 8540, 8550, 8560, 8570, 8580, 8590, 8600, 8610, 8620, 8630, 8640, 8650, 8660, 8670, 8680, 8690, 8700, 8710, 8720, 8730, 8740, 8750, 8760, 8770, 8780, 8790, 8800, 8810, 8820, 8830, 8840, 8850, 8860, 8870, 8880, 8890, 8900, 8910, 8920, 8930, 8940, 8950, 8960, 8970, 8980, 8990, 9000, 9010, 9020, 9030, 9040, 9050, 9060, 9070, 9080, 9090, 9100, 9110, 9120, 9130, 9140, 9150, 9160, 9170, 9180, 9190, 9200, 9210, 9220, 9230, 9240, 9250, 9260, 9270, 9280, 9290, 9300, 9310, 9320, 9330, 9340, 9350, 9360, 9370, 9380, 9390, 9400, 9410, 9420, 9430, 9440, 9450, 9460, 9470, 9480, 9490, 9500, 9510, 9520, 9530, 9540, 9550, 9560, 9570, 9580, 9590, 9600, 9610, 9620, 9630, 9640, 9650, 9660, 9670, 9680, 9690, 9700, 9710, 9720, 9730, 9740, 9750, 9760, 9770, 9780, 9790, 9800, 9810, 9820, 9830, 9840, 9850, 9860, 9870, 9880, 9890, 9900, 9910, 9920, 9930, 9940, 9950, 9960, 9970, 9980, 9990, 10000, 10010, 10020, 10030, 10040, 10050, 10060, 10070, 10080, 10090, 10100, 10110, 10120, 10130, 10140, 10150, 10160, 10170, 10180, 10190, 10200, 10210, 10220, 10230, 10240, 10250, 10260, 10270, 10280, 10290, 10300, 10310, 10320, 10330, 10340, 10350, 10360, 10370, 10380, 10390, 10400, 10410, 10420, 10430, 10440, 10450, 10460, 10470, 10480, 10490, 10500, 10510, 10520, 10530, 10540, 10550, 10560, 10570, 10580, 10590, 10600, 10610, 10620, 10630, 10640, 10650, 10660, 10670, 10680, 10690, 10700, 10710, 10720, 10730, 10740, 10750, 10760, 10770, 10780, 10790, 10800, 10810, 10820, 10830, 10840, 10850, 10860, 10870, 10880, 10890, 10900, 10910, 10920, 10930, 10940, 10950, 10960, 10970, 10980, 10990, 11000, 11010, 11020, 11030, 11040, 11050, 11060, 11070, 11080, 11090, 11100, 11110, 11120, 11130, 11140, 11150, 11160, 11170, 11180, 11190, 11200, 11210, 11220, 11230, 11240, 11250, 11260, 11270, 11280, 11290, 11300, 11310, 11320, 11330, 11340, 11350, 11360, 11370, 11380, 11390, 11400, 11410, 11420, 11430, 11440, 11450, 11460, 11470, 11480, 11490, 11500, 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12940, 12950, 12960, 12970, 12980, 12990, 13000, 13010, 13020, 13030, 13040, 13050, 13060, 13070, 13080, 13090, 13100, 13110, 13120, 13130, 13140, 13150, 13160, 13170, 13180, 13190, 13200, 13210, 13220, 13230, 13240, 13250, 13260, 13270, 13280, 13290, 13300, 13310, 13320, 13330, 13340, 13350, 13360, 13370, 13380, 13390, 13400, 13410, 13420, 13430, 13440, 13450, 13460, 13470, 13480, 13490, 13500, 13510, 13520, 13530, 13540, 13550, 13560, 13570, 13580, 13590, 13600, 13610, 13620, 13630, 13640, 13650, 13660, 13670, 13680, 13690, 13700, 13710, 13720, 13730, 13740, 13750, 13760, 13770, 13780, 13790, 13800, 13810, 13820, 13830, 13840, 13850, 13860, 13870, 13880, 13890, 13900, 13910, 13920, 13930, 13940, 13950, 13960, 13970, 13980, 13990, 14000, 14010, 14020, 14030, 14040, 14050, 14060, 14070, 14080, 14090, 14100, 14110, 14120, 14130, 14140, 14150, 14160, 14170, 14180, 14190, 14200, 14210, 14220, 14230, 14240, 14250, 14260, 14270, 14280, 14290, 14300, 14310,



The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.  
HARVARD'S MUSEUM—STOCK AND WINKERMAN'S INDIAN.  
GRAND BOY, MOVING VAN FIDELITY, ACT, ALL BOWS.  
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES, GHOST, &c., AT 3 AND 7.  
CLOCK P. M.  
WALLACK'S—ROSEMARY, OR, THE RIFLE BALL.  
NIMROD'S GARDEN—GAMMA, OR THE JEWEL MURDER.  
WINTER GARDEN—KING OF THE HARBOR—THE RUSSIAN  
ARMY.  
PARK THEATRE—THE GILDED SNEATH AND  
WICKHAM'S FIVE MEN.  
GEO. HENRY'S MINSTRELS—No 55 Broadway.  
OLYMPIA—M. J. PERLBERG—TODAY, MONDAY, OR Y.  
GILBERT'S.  
IRVING HALL—THE KENTUCKY REVENGE—MRS.  
SARAH NIGHTINGALE.  
CITY ASSEMBLY ROOMS—No 46 BRIDGE-  
FESTIVAL.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We have from Washington a contradiction of the report published yesterday that the Army of the Potomac had encircled itself within the defenses of Washington. We are told that Gen. Meade has disposed his forces in such a manner as to meet all contingencies dependent upon the uncertain movements of his opponent. The exact position of the rebel army seems to be unknown, but our special correspondent at Washington gives as the general impression now that it has retired south of the Rappahannock. The presumption is that Lee, misled by the reports of the weakening of Meade to strengthen Rosecrans, determined to venture forth and test his lines. Finding his mistake, and experiencing great difficulty in obtaining supplies in consequence of the swollen condition of the stream and the destruction of the railroad, he was glad to return to his base, after an expenditure of 1,500 men by his experiment. It is certain that there was no simultaneous movement of the rebels up the Shenandoah Valley at the time of the advance across the Rapidan. Yesterday there was heavy firing for an hour in the direction of Manassas, where the bulk of Lee's army is reported to have been massed on Saturday, but silence, on Sunday, it had disappeared. The firing is believed to have been a shelling of the guerrillas in the woods. The report that the enemy had crossed the Potomac at Point of Rocks is said to have been totally without foundation.

The Navy Department has received information of the destruction of the blockade-running steamer *Dunbar*, at New Inlet, N. C. She was run ashore and abandoned by her Captain to escape becoming a prize to the United States steamer *Nemesis*. The steamer was running high at the time, making it impossible to get her off, and therefore the order was given to set her on fire. A vessel and cargo were utterly destroyed. The *Dunbar* was captured last Spring by the *Quaker City*, condemned, sold and then taken to the British Province, whence she was dispatched to Nassau.

Brig-Gen. Crook, who has been operating against Wheeler's rebel cavalry in Tennessee, under date of Rogersville, Ala., Oct. 10, reports to Maj-Gen. Rosecrans that he has succeeded in cutting off pieces and utterly routing the enemy's forces. He had met Wheeler in three pitched battles, whipping him badly on each occasion, and in the last engagement at Farmington, Tenn., had captured four guns, 1,000 small arms and 240 prisoners. The rebel troops are described as being so thoroughly demoralized, that no fears of another raid by them need be entertained.

A Union refugee, who has just escaped from Mississippi to Memphis, confirms the report that Bragg has been reinforced by Johnston's command, and states that in the Confederate States there are not more than 100,000 effective troops. Johnston himself had gone to the Springs on an inspection tour. Bands of marauders were in different portions of the State committing and robbing the inhabitants, and using bloodhounds to capture Union men.

The usual monthly report comes to us from Cincinnati that BRECKINRIDGE with a large force, is moving in a westerly direction. The report, with the design of striking the Ohio Railroad near Gallipolis. There is as much truth in this as there was in former reports of a similar character. BRECKINRIDGE will not do much damage. The notorious guerrilla KLEBER was captured near Sharpsburg, Ky., on the 18th, and taken to Mount Sterling, where he was mortally wounded while in the hands of his guards by a discharged cavalry soldier.

We have highly important news from the South. The rebel Government has dismissed all British Consuls from the Confederacy—the immediate pretext being that the Consul at Savannah had taken too high ground in reference to British subjects enlisted in the Confederate army. Southern papers also furnish us details of Lee's march—of Jeff. Davis' visit to Bragg—of the progress of operations at Charleston and other interesting matter.

FROM EUROPE.

The *City of New-York* at this port, and the *Hibernia* at Farther Point, give us one week's latest news from Europe. In France American topics were much discussed, and the *Alabama* and *Florida* are denounced by the *Siege* as privateers, which should be seized to indemnify French merchants who had suffered by their acts. The *Opinion Nationale* welcomes Mr. Mason to France by referring to his antecedents on the subject of Slavery in a manner which is scarcely likely to elevate him in the eyes of the French people. Mr. LANSLEY had made a speech on American affairs at an agricultural dinner, in which he strongly disapproved of the statement lately made by Earl Russell that the sympathies of the mass of Englishmen were with the North. Rev. HENRY WATMAN had preached a sermon at Glasgow which provoked the indignation of the London *Times*. That journal calls Mr. BEXKIN a misanthrope for asserting that the maintenance of the Union is a religious and which sanctifies the means in the sight of God. There was a severe shock of an earthquake in England on the 10th, which, however, did no damage anywhere. MAXIMILIAN's speech in reply to the Mexican crown is published. He makes his acceptance conditional on the expressed wish of the entire nation that he should rule over them. The Liverpool Cotton Market was irregular with a decline of 1d. Breadstuffs and Provisions were steady. Consols at 92 1/2 93 for money.

GENERAL NEWS.

Both Boards of the Common Council met yesterday, and adopted a resolution giving permission to the People's New-York Gas-Light Company to manufacture gas for a period of fifty years, and to lay the necessary mains for supplying the public. In the Board of Aldermen, the Comptroller communicated the receipts of the Sixth and Eighth-ward districts for the month of June, July, August and September, to have of the Sixth-ward, \$121,540.92, and by the Eighth-ward, \$108,155.89. The Comptroller recommended to the Councilman the City Treasury report, Oct. 17, as being

\$271,419.21. The Councilman concurred with the Aldermen in overruling the Mayor's veto on the resolution directing the Corporation Counsel to take steps to have removed the injunction against the consumption of the \$3,000,000 expropriation ordinance. The Mayor sent in a message to the Aldermen, stating bills for the receipt of the returned two-year-old volunteers, on the ground of various irregularities and irregularities in the passage of the bills. It appears that the bills amount to about \$10,000. Both Boards adjourned to Thursday next.

A letter from Dr. NASTALL, surgeon, on board the United States gunboat *Clyton*, contains particulars of his capture by the rebels at Sabine Pass, Sept. 9. He was at Beaumont, Texas, attending to our wounded, of whom only two have died since they were brought ashore. Those of the officers and men who were not wounded were sent to Houston. The Doctor states that thus far they have been treated by the rebels with the utmost kindness and attention.

The *Progressive Age*, of Bellevue, Me., states that a steamer named *Plaza* from the coast of Maine, left that city on Oct. 5. She had sailed at 10 o'clock, and took a sudden attack of the distemper of which she died. Her owner valued her \$1,000.

Under date of Chattanooga, Oct. 14, Gen. J. A. GARFIELD sends the following to the *Ohio State Journal*: "Return thus far of the Ohio volunteer infantry in this army give 9,424 for Bragg and 252 for VANDERGRIFT. Seven regiments of infantry and eight batteries not yet heard from. Over four regiments of cavalry did not vote. They were absent, and fighting with their sabres on the heads of VANDERGRIFT's friends. Ohio lost 5,000 Union votes at Chickamauga. We that are left regret JOHN BROWN again. Give us the news from home."

Gold went up to 151 1/2 cent. yesterday, but fell back to 150 1/2 at the close of the day. Money, 25 cent to the dollar. Flour, 3 1/2. Choice of choice Merino paper. The Railway shares were weaker than on Saturday. Government steady. Sales of the Popular Loan, \$862,500.

Flour was less active, at dropping prices, yesterday. A lively inquiry prevailed for Wheat and Corn at market rates. Oats, Pork, Lard and Tallow were heavy and lower. Butter, Cheese, Hops, Leather, Tobacco and Whiskey were in fair request—the latter article at advanced prices. Cotton was depressed and unsettled. Groceries were steady. A fair business was reported in the freight line.

The Cattle Markets are completely glutted this week, more than 5,300 head being on sale at ALBANY alone. This large number and the unfavorable weather caused a hard market for farmers, several of whom, who had their cattle rather than sell at the low price they would have been selling. Prices were \$3 to \$8 1/2 head lower than last week, with no prospect of improvement the second day. The cattle were generally of fair to good quality—much better than last Monday.

The Political Abettors of the Riots on Trial.

While our Judges and juries are vindictive the outraged law so generally against the participants in the late riots, the people have a duty just as imperative to discharge toward the instigators. It would be the grossest injustice to hold the ignorant dupes to such strict account, and yet suffer the men who wrought the deception to pass not only without punishment, but even without rebuke. There are speakers and writers of the Opposition party in this City who to-day are even more responsible for the doings of that infernal mob than any individual who took a personal part in it. They are, we verily believe, guiltier in the sight of God than the bloodiest million of them all. They deliberately, and in cold blood, by incessant appeals to the basest prejudices and the lowest passions of our worst population, prepared them for just that outbreak of ferocious lawlessness which, when it came, snatched the City with such havoc, and such terror. It is not possible for them to plead ignorance of what would result. They were warned most distinctly and emphatically. In our own columns, we set forth what must be the inevitable consequences of such inflammatory language. We did it for weeks prior to the actual explosion, in terms that could hardly have been more explicit. We have corresponded more with the reality than they themselves had done, and we have had them written after the event, stating that they had not stopped to realize exactly the horrible effect of their instigations, yet that is no mitigation of their crime. If they did not so realize, they might have done it, and ought to have done it. The insensibility of mind and heart which such a preparation is, is not a whit better than the most unbridled pitch of malice prepared. It involves an actual instigation, and a maliciousness that is not possible for them to plead ignorance of what would result. They were warned most distinctly and emphatically. 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## A MUSEMENTS

AND QUARTET SINGING  
 WINTER GARDEN.  
 INAUGURATION  
 OF  
 THE REGION OF  
 MERRIMENT!  
 he popular young American comedian,  
 JOHN S. CLARKE,  
 TWELVE NIGHTS ONLY,  
 DRESSING COMEDY.      BOLLICKING DREAM  
 AND  
 ROARING FARCE,  
 TUESDAY, OCT. 23.  
 Will be presented a popular piece of nonsense, rounded  
 with singing, pantomime, and dancing.  
 THE RUSSIAN ADMIRAL!  
 or  
 THE LION OF THE DAY  
 JOHN S. CLARKE

AS 1 THELION  
TIME—SEPTEMBER, 1883.  
Romance—Parlor in Hotel at Highlands of Newstark.  
Lion, Clark's ready wit and advanced edition of "The  
FOODLES."  
The Immortal Timothy Toobles.  
Mr. J. S. CLARK  
To which, Buckstone's laughable comedienne  
ELIM PETTIBONE, first time—JOHN S. CLARK  
CONSTITUTING  
programme entirely devoted to  
FUN!  
Performance commences 7½; closes 10½ o'clock.  
NIBLO'S GARDEN.  
Manager and Musical Director—Wm. Wheaton.  
ANTHONY'S SUCCESS—THE HOUSE  
THIS TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 20, 1883.  
LAST NIGHT  
MILLY VESTRAAL  
who will again appear in  
THE HOUSE OF THE HAPPY DRAMA.  
Translated and adapted from "La Truise de Carillon."

Matilda Heron, named  
**OR, THE JEWISH MOTHER,**  
 which will be produced with  
 an ENTIRELY NEW MUSIO.  
 The incidental music to the piece has been written by  
 an celebrated composer,  
**ROBERT STOEPFEL.**  
 Names.....  
 Conductor.....  
**WEDNESDAY EVENING OCT. 21, 1893.**  
**EDWIN FORREST.**  
 will appear in the popular Indian Tragedy of  
**MISTOORA**  
**FOR THE FIRST THIS SEASON.**  
 Mr. Wheatley has the pleasure of announcing to the  
 public that he has made arrangements for a  
**BRIEF ENGAGEMENT**  
 (at the eminent American Tragedienne  
**MATILDA HERON.**  
 Due notice will be given of the date of her appearance.  
 Seats may be secured at the box-office

THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE.

**WALLACK'S.**  
Begins at 8.  
FOURTH WEEK.  
OF MR. LESTER WALLACK'S NEW PLAY.  
Mr. WALLACK takes much pleasure in announcing that his new drama has made the greatest success yet achieved in this theatre. He is deeply disappointed that he could not respectfully suggest an early application for seats.  
Box book open one week in advance.  
Seats may now be secured from 8 to 4.  
EVERY NIGHT BUT ONE, AT THE WEEK  
end highly attractive five act drama,  
ROSEDALE.

|                     |                      |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| Principal character | will be sustained by |
| Mr. LESTER WATKINS. | Mr. JOHN GILBERT.    |
| Mr. CHARLES FISHER. | Mr. GEORGE HOLLAND.  |
| Mr. D. D. D.        | Mr. JOHN SEFTON.     |
| Mr. BROWNE.         | Mr. PARKES.          |
| Mr. HOYE.           | Miss MARY GANNON.    |
| Mr. VERNON.         | Miss FANNY MORANT.   |
| Mr. JOHN SEFTON.    | Miss MARY BARRETT.   |
| Mr. LE BRUN.        | Miss CARMAN.         |

Act 4.—The Great Tableaux in the Gipsy Dell by Starlight.

Act 5.—The Conservatory at Rosedale and Illuminations.

A new drawing-room Valse Galop, entitled "The Rifles  
 imposed by Mons. A. Groust, will be danced by the pri-  
 mary characters and full corps of efficient amateurs.  
 Incidental Music, by Mr. E. Mellenham.  
 Scenery, by Mr. H. Inberwood and Mr. C. Jugla.  
 Stage Appointments, by Mr. J. Timon.  
 Mechanical Portion, by Mr. H. Becroft.  
 Costumes, by Messrs. Flannery & Bernschote.

**MUSICAL.**  
 CHICKERING & SONS.

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO FORTES, No. 682 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellenccies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtaincd by any other makers.

M<sup>r</sup>. GOTTSCHEG'S constant use of the New SCANDINAVIAN GRAND PIANO FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing th

**PANOS.** **MUSC.**  
**REASONS THIS. NEARLY IMPOSSIBLE. BUT TRUE.**  
 Our world-renowned PANOS—the result of all modern improvements—are offered now at extremely low rates.  
 PANOS warranted for five years, and taken back at any time, suitable. Our prices are from \$250 upward. Dealers are invited to call to their own profit by recommending our PANOS.  
**MUSC.**—In spite of the high premium on gold and 30 per cent. duties, we concluded to sell all foreign and domestic, (nearly 50 of the former prices), only 2c. to 3c. per ounce.

orders from the country promptly filled, and mailed  
paid, on receipt of price.  
P. A. WUNDERMANN, No. 629 Broadway, N. Y.

**STEINWAY & SONS'**  
**GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS**  
We considered the best in Europe as well as this country,  
having received the first Prize Medal at the World  
Exhibition in London, 1862.

Why should we buy the Steinway Pianos as we  
do? Because they are the best in the world, and  
superior to all others, in that the firm is composed of five  
generations of pianoforte makers, (father and four sons), who  
have spent all their own improvements, and under whose  
personal supervision every part of the instrument is  
manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 62 and 84 Walker-  
st. N. York.

**UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS.**

No. 96 Walker-st., New York.  
 If the stockholders being superior practical workmen  
 Company is able to  
 OFFER THEIR LARGE AND SPLENDID PIANOS  
 AT LOWER PRICES  
 THAN ANY OTHER FIRST-CLASS HOUSE,  
 every instrument guaranteed for five years.

**HAZLETON BROTHERS,**  
 OVERSTURGE GRAND AND SQUARE  
 PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,  
 No. 96 Walker-st., New York.  
 These pianos have always received the first premium  
 wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee

**PECK'S OVAL PIANOS.**  
 harmonium new scale, which have been so much ad-  
 mired at the Academy of Music, and are superior in power  
 and brilliancy of tone to any pianos now known. They  
 are made by the manufacturer,  
**J. B. PECK, No. 519 Broadway.**

and, and guaranteed to give entire satisfaction. New second-hand Pianos, Melodores, and Cabinet Organs sent; monthly payments received for the same. Free assortment of second-hand Pianos very low. Pianos, Melodores tuned, repaired, moved, boxed and shipped. **HORACE WATERBURY, Agent, No. 43 Broadway.**

**BRUCE & CO'S MELODIONS AND**  
**PIANO ORGANS.**—The subscriber, agent for the  
 of these celebrated instruments, has removed to No.  
 Broadway. Pianofortes and Melodions, new and  
 second-hand, for sale at wholesale or retail, or for rent  
 with or without Music and Music Books, at reduced rates.  
 S. T. GORDON, Music Publisher.

**MAGNIFICENT 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD  
PIANO-FORTE FOR SALE**-With all modern  
improvements; overstrung bass, four round com-  
pact keys, 8 pedals, 60 keys, \$12 key, \$3 one  
key, \$4 two keys, \$5 three keys, \$6 four keys,  
\$7 five keys, \$8 six keys, \$9 seven keys, \$10 eight  
keys, \$11 nine keys, \$12 ten keys, \$13 eleven  
keys, \$14 twelve keys, \$15 thirteen keys, \$16  
fourteen keys, \$17 fifteen keys, \$18 sixteen  
keys, \$19 seventeen keys, \$20 eighteen keys,  
\$21 nineteen keys, \$22 twenty keys, \$23 twenty  
one keys, \$24 twenty two keys, \$25 twenty three  
keys, \$26 twenty four keys, \$27 twenty five  
keys, \$28 twenty six keys, \$29 twenty seven  
keys, \$30 twenty eight keys, \$31 twenty nine  
keys, \$32 thirty keys, \$33 thirty one keys, \$34  
thirty two keys, \$35 thirty three keys, \$36  
thirty four keys, \$37 thirty five keys, \$38  
thirty six keys, \$39 thirty seven keys, \$40  
thirty eight keys, \$41 thirty nine keys, \$42  
forty keys, \$43 forty one keys, \$44 forty two  
keys, \$45 forty three keys, \$46 forty four keys,  
\$47 forty five keys, \$48 forty six keys, \$49  
forty seven keys, \$50 forty eight keys, \$51  
forty nine keys, \$52 fifty keys, \$53 fifty one  
keys, \$54 fifty two keys, \$55 fifty three keys,  
\$56 fifty four keys, \$57 fifty five keys, \$58  
fifty six keys, \$59 fifty seven keys, \$60 fifty  
eight keys, \$61 fifty nine keys, \$62 sixty keys,  
\$63 sixty one keys, \$64 sixty two keys, \$65  
sixty three keys, \$66 sixty four keys, \$67  
sixty five keys, \$68 sixty six keys, \$69 sixty  
seven keys, \$70 sixty eight keys, \$71 sixty nine  
keys, \$72 seventy keys, \$73 seventy one keys,  
\$74 seventy two keys, \$75 seventy three keys,  
\$76 seventy four keys, \$77 seventy five keys,  
\$78 seventy six keys, \$79 seventy seven keys,  
\$80 seventy eight keys, \$81 seventy nine keys,  
\$82 eighty keys, \$83 eighty one keys, \$84  
eighty two keys, \$85 eighty three keys, \$86  
eighty four keys, \$87 eighty five keys, \$88  
eighty six keys, \$89 eighty seven keys, \$90  
eighty eight keys, \$91 eighty nine keys, \$92  
ninety keys, \$93 ninety one keys, \$94 ninety  
two keys, \$95 ninety three keys, \$96 ninety  
four keys, \$97 ninety five keys, \$98 ninety six  
keys, \$99 ninety seven keys, \$100 ninety eight  
keys, \$101 ninety nine keys, \$102 one hundred  
keys, \$103 one hundred one keys, \$104 one  
hundred two keys, \$105 one hundred three  
keys, \$106 one hundred four keys, \$107 one  
hundred five keys, \$108 one hundred six keys,  
\$109 one hundred seven keys, \$110 one hundred  
eight keys, \$111 one hundred nine keys, \$112  
one hundred ten keys, \$113 one hundred eleven  
keys, \$114 one hundred twelve keys, \$115 one  
hundred thirteen keys, \$116 one hundred fourteen  
keys, \$117 one hundred fifteen keys, \$118 one  
hundred sixteen keys, \$119 one hundred seventeen  
keys, \$120 one hundred eighteen keys, \$121  
one hundred nineteen keys, \$122 one hundred  
twenty keys, \$123 one hundred twenty one  
keys, \$124 one hundred twenty two keys, \$125  
one hundred twenty three keys, \$126 one  
hundred twenty four keys, \$127 one hundred  
twenty five keys, \$128 one hundred twenty six  
keys, \$129 one hundred twenty seven keys, \$130  
one hundred twenty eight keys, \$131 one  
hundred twenty nine keys, \$132 one hundred  
thirty keys, \$133 one hundred thirty one keys,  
\$134 one hundred thirty two keys, \$135 one  
hundred thirty three keys, \$136 one hundred  
thirty four keys, \$137 one hundred thirty five  
keys, \$138 one hundred thirty six keys, \$139  
one hundred thirty seven keys, \$140 one  
hundred thirty eight keys, \$141 one hundred  
thirty nine keys, \$142 one hundred forty keys,  
\$143 one hundred forty one keys, \$144 one  
hundred forty two keys, \$145 one hundred  
forty three keys, \$146 one hundred forty four  
keys, \$147 one hundred forty five keys, \$148  
one hundred forty six keys, \$149 one hundred  
forty seven keys, \$150 one hundred forty eight  
keys, \$151 one hundred forty nine keys, \$152  
one hundred fifty keys, \$153 one hundred fifty  
one keys, \$154 one hundred fifty two keys, \$155  
one hundred fifty three keys, \$156 one hundred  
fifty four keys, \$157 one hundred fifty five  
keys, \$158 one hundred fifty six keys, \$159  
one hundred fifty seven keys, \$160 one hundred  
fifty eight keys, \$161 one hundred fifty nine  
keys, \$162 one hundred sixty keys, \$163 one  
hundred sixty one keys, \$164 one hundred sixty  
two keys, \$165 one hundred sixty three keys,  
\$166 one hundred sixty four keys, \$167 one  
hundred sixty five keys, \$168 one hundred sixty  
six keys, \$169 one hundred sixty seven keys,  
\$170 one hundred sixty eight keys, \$171 one  
hundred sixty nine keys, \$172 one hundred  
seventy keys, \$173 one hundred seventy one  
keys, \$174 one hundred seventy two keys, \$175  
one hundred seventy three keys, \$176 one  
hundred seventy four keys, \$177 one hundred  
seventy five keys, \$178 one hundred seventy six  
keys, \$179 one hundred seventy seven keys,  
\$180 one hundred seventy eight keys, \$181  
one hundred seventy nine keys, \$182 one  
hundred eighty keys, \$183 one hundred eighty  
one keys, \$184 one hundred eighty two keys,  
\$185 one hundred eighty three keys, \$186 one  
hundred eighty four keys, \$187 one hundred  
eighty five keys, \$188 one hundred eighty six  
keys, \$189 one hundred eighty seven keys, \$190  
one hundred eighty eight keys, \$191 one  
hundred eighty nine keys, \$192 one hundred  
ninety keys, \$193 one hundred ninety one keys,  
\$194 one hundred ninety two keys, \$195 one  
hundred ninety three keys, \$196 one hundred  
ninety four keys, \$197 one hundred ninety five  
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hundred ninety eight keys, \$201 one hundred  
ninety nine keys, \$202 two hundred keys, \$203  
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hundred ten keys, \$213 two hundred eleven  
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hundred thirteen keys, \$216 two hundred  
fourteen keys, \$217 two hundred fifteen keys,  
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hundred seventeen keys, \$220 two hundred  
eighteen keys, \$221 two hundred nineteen  
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hundred twenty one keys, \$224 two hundred  
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three keys, \$226 two hundred twenty four  
keys, \$227 two hundred twenty five keys, \$228  
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hundred twenty seven keys, \$230 two hundred  
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hundred thirty seven keys, \$240 two hundred  
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nine keys, \$242 two hundred forty keys, \$243  
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hundred forty two keys, \$245 two hundred  
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hundred forty seven keys, \$250 two hundred  
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keys, \$252 two hundred fifty keys, \$253 two  
hundred fifty one keys, \$254 two hundred  
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keys, \$256 two hundred fifty four keys, \$257  
two hundred fifty five keys, \$258 two  
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two hundred sixty keys, \$263 two hundred  
sixty one keys, \$264 two hundred sixty two  
keys, \$265 two hundred sixty three keys, \$266  
two hundred sixty four keys, \$267 two  
hundred sixty five keys, \$268 two hundred  
sixty six keys, \$269 two hundred sixty seven  
keys, \$270 two hundred sixty eight keys, \$271  
two hundred sixty nine keys, \$272 two  
hundred seventy keys, \$273 two hundred  
seventy one keys, \$274 two hundred seventy  
two keys, \$275 two hundred seventy three  
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hundred

Went 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.  
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**FIRST CLASS PIANOS**  
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 the ordinary English language. The course will be  
 taught without extra charge of any kind. The  
 following names of ex-students are guarantees for the  
 character of the instruction imparted: Prof. Anthony  
 Drisler, Peck and Dwight, of Columbia College, and Dr.  
 Flagler and Turner. Circulars at the bookstore.

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 For making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian MEN.  
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 FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN.

AT RIVERDALE ON THE HUDSON,  
Will commence its first term on MONDAY, 18th October  
next, under the rectorship of Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT.  
The fact that this Institution is founded by the Trustees  
for the superior education of their own daughters, and  
that the endowment is derived from the sale of the prop-  
erties that the parsonage of the establishment will be  
turned solely to the advantage of its pupils.  
The buildings are of the most modern style, and on ele-  
vated grounds, and are being fitted with all the modern  
improvements which can add to the health and comfort  
of the scholars. The grounds are extensive, and contain  
large and well ventilated, heated by steam, and lighted  
by gas. The location is picturesque, airy, and re-  
spected; distant from New York City 14 miles, or, by an  
express train, 12 minutes. The nearest depot is at  
Riverdale, N. Y., 1/2 m. from the city.

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**AFFIDAVIT BY PERMISSION TO**  
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**BERKSHIRE FAMILY SCHOOL FOR**  
**BOYS.**  
**EDWARDS PLACE.**

STOCKBRIDGE, MASS.  
The Winter Session will begin on MONDAY, October  
8, 1893. A few students remain.  
HENRY THOMAS HUNTER. FERDINAND HOFFMAN.  
Mr. HUNTER can be seen at No. 54 W. 17th-st., N. Y.,  
until the 21st inst.

**SEWARD INSTITUTE**  
FOR BOYS.  
FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.  
Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, President.  
Number of boarders limited to 35. Superior advantages  
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Annual. Catalogues at Mr. J. P. Worcester's, No. 254  
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T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.,  
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**MRS. AND MISS STEERS'**  
FRENCH AND ENGLISH  
Boarding and Day-School for young ladies, No. 56 West  
11th-st. will reopen September 2.  
Rev. Dr. Leonard's French and English young ladies will com-  
mence with the opening of school.

**SING SING**  
**FEMALE SEMINARY.**  
REV. S. N. HOWELL, A. M.,  
PRINCIPAL.  
Located on the Hudson, 30 miles from New-York.  
Send for a circular. Sing Sing, N. Y.

**MRS. WILLIAMES'**  
French and English Boarding and Day-School for Young

Ladies and Children, will reopen  
SEITEB 22.

**MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S**  
CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,  
No. 103 1/2 St. 4th, corner 352 St. Opens Sept. 2.

**MRS. JOHN W. BLIGHTS**  
Boarding School for twenty young ladies, Wood  
62 West 15th-st.

**THE DAY SCHOOL OF CHEMISTRY, COLUMBIA COLLEGE.** New-York, will open on the 1st of November, 1863, and continue until the 1st of June 1864, on the charge of \$100 a year, payable semi-annually in advance.

The plan of study depends upon the object of the student.

**MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE**  
INSTITUTE, on Washington-square, No. 218 4th  
st., corner of McJannet-st. GEORGE E. CLARK, Esq.  
President. The Institute has been preparing boys  
and college course daily to this institute, from all  
parts of New-York and the adjacent cities. Catalogues  
sent free by mail, or by express. Parents are invited,  
in which parents are invited to visit.) at Broadway  
bookstore, or by addressing the Rector, No. 218  
New-York, 4th st.

[illegible]

**DR. F. BERTHET AND D. G. FANNING**  
 School, No. 41 Broadway, cor. 51st st., Park-  
 & Hudson open for the first private department  
 and gymnasium. For circulars inquire of Lockwood  
 No. 411 Broadway, Christen No. 765, and at the Institution.

**MRS. H. DANA WARD, SUCCESSOR TO MRS.**  
 Gibson, begs to announce that the English and  
 French boarding and Day School, No. 40 Union-square,  
 opens TUESDAY, Sept. 16. The same masters have  
 been secured, and the same excellent system.

**JAMES D. CLARK'S LATE CLARK &**  
**BROWNELL'S** Classical and English School, No. 131  
 Congress-st., near Clinton, Brooklyn. Boys prepared

**THE MISSES SMITH WILL BEOPEN**  
their French and English school for young ladies and  
children at their residence, No. 42 West 19th-st., from  
9 o'clock to 12 o'clock, on Monday, Sept. 1. The school has  
been in operation for several years in the school.

**JOHN MC MULLEN'S SCHOOL**—AT NO. 909  
Broadway, corner of 20th-st., was reopened on  
Monday, Sept. 1. For circulars inquire at Lockwood at  
1011, Crown's, No. 43, and Price's, No. 58 Broadway.

**UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL**—RECEIVES  
pupils above seven years, preparing them for  
business, college, West Point and Naval Academy; 7th-

**CORNWALL'S CLASSICAL INSTITUTE.**  
No. 53½ West 32d-st., two doors east of Broadway.  
For circulars, apply to the Principal, or the Janitor,  
at the school rooms.

**WILTON INSTITUTE, WILTON, CONN.**  
— Both tuition, \$80 per term of five months,  
commencing Nov. 1. A. E. LOCKWOOD,  
B. F. BROWN.

**IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.**  
The fifty-second Semi-annual Session will commence  
Nov. 2. For particulars apply to  
D. S. ROWE, A. M., Principal.

**DEER PARK INSTITUTE, (FOR LADIES),**  
Port Jervis, Orange County, on Erie Railroad, com-  
mencing Nov. 1. For circulars apply to

**W. H. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL FRENCH** and English School, No. 1214 Broadway. Circulars, A. Lockwood, No. 411, Crown St., No. 843, and Sagers, No. 520 Broadway.

**MEDICAL KING'S MILITARY AND COLLEGE INSTITUTE** is a first class Boys' Boarding School. Address, for circulars, A. E. WIGGIN, Mount Kisco, Westchester County, N. Y.

**P. JENKINS' SCHOOL** WILL REOPEN AT No. 21 Broadway, two doors below 8th St., on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 15th.

**REDDING INSTITUTE, REDDING, CONN.** is a well-known boarding school for boys. Circulars, J. M. REDDING, Redding, Conn.

No. 5 Wall-st. D. SANFORD, A. M.  
 THE MISSES OAKLEY'S PRIVATE  
 School for Young Ladies (strictly limited to 20) will  
 re-open on Sept. 14, 1893, at Madison-st. Cal-  
 edonia, N. Y.  
 Dr. BENJAMIN W. DWIGHT'S SCHOOL  
 for boys at No. 1, 112 Broadway, near 29th-st. Cal-  
 edonia, N. Y.  
 CHILTON HILL BOARDING AND DAY  
 SCHOOL FOR BOYS, ELIZABETH, N. J.  
 Fall term commenced Sept. 7. J. YOUNG, Principal.  
 MILITARY ACADEMY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.  
 100 West Wall-st. Cal. E. WOOD, Principal.  
 Oct. 6, 1893. Gen. M. L. LOCKWOOD, Principal.  
 THE MRS. WILSON WILL REOPEN

**TEACHERS.**  
A TEACHER—WANTED. A TEACHER TO IN-  
struct a young lady in the English branches. Ap-  
ply at N. E. cor. President and Clinton sts., Brooklyn.  
A GERMAN lady, experienced in teaching, desires an en-  
gagement in the city. Excellent governess in an Eng-  
lish family; she is perfectly competent to teach the Eng-  
lish branches, French, music, and drawing; and suc-  
cessful in the French language. Address: F. J., Box No.  
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**OAK, CHESTNUT AND BICKORY TIMBER FOR SALE**—A large growth of timber standing upon 90 acres, situated about 100 rods from the Long island Railroad; unusual facilities for getting it to market. Apply to **JAMES H. WEAKE**, Yaphank, L. I.



## Announcements this Evening.

## ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MACEBETH.

BARON'S MUSEUM—BOOK AND WHITEBOARD INDIANS.  
—GRANT'S MOTO WAX FIGURES, &c., at 10 o'clock.  
—DAMON'S PIANO, &c., at 10 o'clock.

WALLACE'S—ROSALEA: OR, THE RIFLE BALL.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—METAMORPH.

WINTER GARDEN—KISS IN THE DARK—THE TROUBLES.

—THE ROMAN ADAMANT.

PARK THEATRE—(Brooklyn)—SWEETHEARTS AND VICE—DITTO FOR LOVE.

GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—(No. 505 Broadway.)

OLYMPIA—MY PARASITE—PO-CA-HON-TAS, OR YA GENTLE SAVAGE.

CITY ASSEMBLY ROOMS—(No. 445 Broadway)—FESTIVAL.

## THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the New-York Times (Daily) is THREE CENTS, except on the Sunday morning edition, which is FIVE CENTS.

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Three copies one year, in advance, \$5 00.

Twenty copies one year, in advance, \$15 00.

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Payments are invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the NEW-YORK TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year.

To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the NEW-YORK TIMES will be sent gratis for one year. Address H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

## THE REBELLION.

Gen. ROSECRANS has been relieved from command, and Gen. THOMAS has been put in his stead.

Gen. GRANT takes command of the Department and of the three armies known as BURN-SIDE'S, ROSECRANS', and GRANT'S, and all operations will be conducted under GRANT'S order.

Gen. BURN-SIDE is reported by the rebels to be advancing into Western Virginia with fourteen thousand cavalry for the purpose of making a raid on the East Tennessee Railroad, and doubtless also intending the destruction of the great salt works near Abingdon. They acknowledge that he had engaged and driven their forces, with a loss of 900 killed and wounded, from Bible Ridge to Greencastle, and thence was advancing on Abingdon. He is also said to have organized three regiments of Tennessee "rebels," and that 4,000 refugees were following his army.

From the Army of the Potomac information is brought that a body of our cavalry yesterday penetrated to Warrenton Junction, some distance beyond Manassas, finding only scattered cavalry pickets of the enemy, who retired at our approach. A report also came from the front to the effect that Lee was vigorously embarking his entire force at Culpeper for the purpose of running them down the East Tennessee and Virginia road to crush BURN-SIDE, having taken the precaution first to destroy the railroad from Manassas to the Rappahannock. In order to delay MEADE should he attempt pursuit. The railroad is represented to have been so thoroughly destroyed that our engineers at their utmost can repair no more than a mile a day. Prisoners captured yesterday assert that Lee's plan in the recent movement was to press MEADE upon Washington, destroy the railroad and then make a rapid demonstration against BURN-SIDE.

In response to the call of the President of the United States for volunteers, Gov. SAYBORN, yesterday, issued his proclamation urging the people of the State to promptly furnish the quota of soldiers required of them, and thus avoid the hardships of a draft. Gov. SAYBORN also states many other reasons why the call of the President should receive a full and cheerful compliance.

## GENERAL NEWS.

At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors yesterday, Mr. BLUNT presented a preamble and ordinance relative to the call for volunteers made by the President, and proposing to turn the present Substitute and Relief Committee into a recruiting agency, in order to fill out the City's quota by voluntary enlistments, with power to grant a special bounty of \$500 to each volunteer. The subject was referred to the Substitute and Relief Committee. The amount proposed to be raised for the new fund is \$2,000,000. Of the \$2,000,000 voted to relieve conscripts from the draft, only about \$500,000 is likely to be used, and already over 1,700 cases have been acted upon, and over 1,600 substitutes furnished.

In the Court of Sessions, yesterday, before Recorder HORTON, ALONSO SCHWARTZ was tried for robbing his room-mate, AUGUSTUS ARBER, of \$60, and acquitted. SUSAN THOMPSON was convicted of stealing a gold watch from Geo. KIRKLAND, and remanded for sentence.

Mr. B. B. CHITTENDEN, of Brooklyn, has written a letter to Hon. MOSES P. ONYiah, suggesting an effort to raise 200 men for the Brooklyn Fourteenth; proposing, as his part of the work, to contribute the sum of \$10,000, to be divided among these \$50 to each man—in addition to all National, State, and Municipal bounties which may be available to such volunteers—payable when the whole number of men are mustered into service and ready to march.

A dispatch dated at Harrisburgh, Oct. 19, states that the official returns of the election, as far as received, give Gov. CURTIS 11,884 majority. The counties yet to be counted are Butler, Cameron, Clearfield, Elk, Forest, Greene, Jefferson, Potter, Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Tioga, Venango, Warren, Washington, and Wayne. So far as the returns are in, the vote for Gov. CURTIS leads Judge AGNEW about 9,000 votes. This will be increased to 10,000. The Senate will stand 17 Republicans to 16 Democrats, and the House 53 Republicans to 48 Democrats.

The patterns have been made and the preparations commenced at the Fort Pitt Foundry, Pittsburgh, for the casting of a gun which will have a bore of twenty inches. Its length will be twenty feet, and its greatest diameter at the breech five feet four inches. It will weigh about fifty-seven tons.

The United States steam frigate Niagara, left her moorings off Long Wharf, Boston, on Saturday, and proceeded to sea. It is stated that she is bound to Gloucester for the purpose of completing her complement of seamen.

Fifteen men are supposed to have been buried alive, on Monday, by the caving in of the earth in Jacob-street, Troy, where a sewer was in course of excavation. At least accounts four bodies and one living man have been recovered.

Gen. J. V. VIELE, for some time a Brigadier and afterwards a Major-General in the State Militia, died near Troy a day or two since. He was formerly a prominent Democratic politician, but recently voted with the Republicans.

The Cleveland Herald of Monday gives election returns from all but four counties, which make LEACH'S majority 63,146 on the home vote.

Late letters from Europe mention that an edition of Mr. BURNETT'S speech on "Our Foreign Relations," published at Paris under the direction of Mr. BURNETT, the indefatigable Consul of the United States at that capital.

Gold fell 25 per cent yesterday, closing at 147 1/2 @ 148 1/2 per cent. The demand for the popular loan reached, on the day, over two millions of dol-

lars. The gold loan was subscribed at 100 per cent, and 107 and 1/2 interest for the 7.50 per cent. The Railway speculation was firmer than on Monday. Exchange, in the early part of the day, 154 @ 155, but lower and unsettled at the close.

Broadstuffs were less active yesterday, and somewhat unsettled in price. Provisions attracted less attention at former rates. Groceries, Meats, Oils, Hops, Hemp, Seeds, Spices, Fruit and Candles were of good quality, but after a cotton wool and tobacco market in good demand. Whisky was more freely purchased and was dearer. Moderate freight engagements were reported.

The Live Stock Markets are filled to overflowing with the week's and lower prices with a surplus on hand are reported in each department. The approach of cold weather, when stall-feeding will be necessary, leads farmers to diminish their flocks and herds, especially as there is every prospect that corn, hay and other feed will be high. Farmers say it will not pay to fatten stock in the vicinity of this City with corn at about \$1 1/2 bushel, and other feed in proportion. Beef cattle are in greater supply than ever before, the total for the week being 7,291, of which 5,666 were on sale at Forty-fourth-street, 5,300 of them on Monday. This was too much for such warm soft weather, but after sending some 300 away to feed for another week, and lowering the prices to 30 cts. @ 35 cts., the balance were all sold. Most of the week's stock of good quality, which kept the average of the market at about 30 cts. Sheep and lambs are plenty, and 25c @ 30c head lower than last week. Fat sheep are selling at 50c @ 55c, live weight. Hogs are plentiful than at any previous market this season. The weather is too warm for quick sales, and prices have declined 4c, the best bringing 5 1/2c @ 5c, live weight. Receipts, 31,899 for the week.

The Vote of the Soldiers Against the Copperheads.

Will some Anti-Administration man, who is wont to profess that his party is very sharp-set against the rebellion, have the goodness to tell us why the vote of the soldiers, when they have the chance to vote, goes so overwhelmingly against its candidates? Don't the soldiers know what good, stiff loyalty is? Don't they go for it when they see it? Either they must be very dull in apprehension, or very deficient in public spirit—or there must be some sorrow loose in Copperhead patriotism. Now, how is it? Are the soldiers fools? Or are they renegades? Will some Copperhead tell us which? If they are neither, what then are we to think of their judgment of the Copperheads?

Possibly it may be intimated that the officers are all for the Administration because they hope for promotion, and the soldiers because they fear the officers. We doubt, however, whether any responsible man of the opposition will seriously aver this, however much he may hint it. It would be a very bold act. Even could it be plausibly made out that the officers were all a pack of sordid adventurers, caring everything for self and nothing for country, it would be pretty tough business to maintain that the half million of American citizens in the rank and file are subject to their political orders—that they have ceased to be freemen and become mere legions and vassals. Copperhead audacity we know is great; but it is not quite equal to that. It is too well established that Americans don't yield their manhood in any such fashion.

But the hard fact stands. Wherever the soldiers have the power to vote, they invariably use that power with trenchant effect upon the enemies of the Administration. They don't strike the rebels with the sword one whit more resolutely than they do the Copperheads with the franchise. In fact not half so much so—for here they never give quarter. All the VALLANBOROUGH breed, of whatever stripe, they amble hip and thigh. Old-Line Democrats, Old-Line Whigs, Republicans, Abolitionists—they are all alike in that respect, delivering their blows with the same exterminating vengeance. The Copperheads themselves long ago opened their eyes to the fact that every man in uniform is his natural enemy. They long ago did their best to protect themselves by hating them from the ballot-box—the only way in which protection was possible to them. In some of the States they succeeded. By far-fetched technicalities, they put themselves completely out of the reach of the men that fight for the flag. They account this great strategy. And so it is. It is the only thing that saves their breath of life.

There can be no rational way of accounting for this mutual enmity between the soldiers and the Copperheads, except by the fact that the soldiers hate the rebellion with a heartier, honest hatred. It is the different quality of patriotism that makes the division. The soldiers go for the Union without condition or qualification—are for defending it to the last extremity—are ready to suffer for it, to bleed for it, to die for it. The Copperheads go for the Union only on certain conditions, are eager to make terms with the rebels, and study only how to paralyze the Administration which fights the rebels. The antagonism between the two springs essentially from the one distinction—that the army is the embodiment of the war spirit against the rebellion, while the Anti-Administration party is the conglomerate of everything that has, in any measure greater or less, a sympathy with the rebellion. Between such principles and tendencies, it is not possible that there could be anything less than antagonism. Accord between the two is as impossible as between fire and water, or light and darkness.

This stanach, consistent, thorough-going loyalty of the army is a mighty political fact. Its influence in bracing the hearts of loyal civilians all over the land, and nerving the arms of those who officially direct the war, is beyond measure valuable. In fact it may, we believe, be truly said that the National cause would be utterly, hopelessly lost, if the army should imbibe the spirit or become partial to the policy of the enemies of the Administration. The war would inevitably languish and die under such a military feeling. Thank heaven, it is not in the human nature to lapse in any such way as that. Every day's peril encountered for his flag only make the soldier all the more devoted to it; and he worships it the most, when most near to the battle's rage. The war is one constant school of patriotic training to all engaged in it. The army has, from the beginning, hated

all sectional and malcontents, and that hatred will deepen to the end. The soldiers will retain that feeling when they return to civil life; and we may be sure that in their day, at least, copperheadism in any form will never dare lift itself above the dust.

## Rosecrans Relieved by Grant.

We have this morning the news that Gen. ROSECRANS has been relieved from the command of the Army of the Cumberland; and that Major-General ULYSSES S. GRANT takes command of that Department and of the Army of the Tennessee, (GRANT'S old army,) the Army of the Cumberland, (ROSECRANS' late army,) and the Army of Kentucky (BURN-SIDE'S) Gen. THOMAS, who fought so splendidly at Chickamauga, takes the immediate command vacated by Gen. ROSECRANS.

It now remains to the great and unconquerable hero of the Mississippi Valley—who has defeated more armies, reduced more strongholds, and conquered more territory than all our other Generals put together, or than any General since the days of NAPOLEON the First—it remains for Major-General GRANT to overcome the rebels now intrenched among the mountains of the West, as he has already routed them through the length and breadth of the great River of the West.

## New-York Politics—Judicial Nominations in the City.

It is becoming more and more apparent every day that the gravity of the crisis through which the country is passing, has greatly relaxed the old bonds of party discipline and left private judgment once more free to act in the selection of candidates for public offices. The Democratic party, which was for so long famous for the perfection of its organization, has since the outbreak of the war diminished down to the wretched rump, which received its quietus in the late elections, owing mainly to the determination of the vast majority of the people to vote in accordance with their own notions of right and wrong, and not under the dictation of "managers."

This City, however, has, for obvious reasons, derived less benefit from the revolution than most other parts of the Union. We have a New-York mass of voters who, owing to no fault either of ours or of our institutions, are grossly ignorant and grossly corrupt. The calm depths of degradation in which they live are not moved by the storms and changes which agitate the surface of the political sea. The press, the platform and the pulpit do not reach them. The ordinary machinery by which most electors are convinced or roused produces no effect on them. Not one of the men who possess most away over the hearts and understandings of other American citizens has the least credit or influence among them; and, as might be expected, they have therefore fallen an easy prey to the basest and lowest class of political adventurers—a class peculiar to this City, and surpassing all demagogues which have ever hitherto appeared, in either ancient or modern times, in shamelessness.

All this, instead of furnishing an excuse to the better portion of the community for political inactivity or indifference, in reality makes the display of energy and vigilance as obligation of the strongest and most sacred kind. This has been preached so much both by the Press and the pulpit that we should consider it almost a waste of time now to repeat it. If the recent riots had not furnished the moral that nothing would induce the decent inhabitants of New-York to pay any attention to local politics until their neglect of them endangered their homes and their lives; but things have reached this pass. We were for three days at the mercy of a large mob, bent on destroying property, and on little else, and we have at this moment a Judge on the bench who has all but formally constituted himself their patron and protector.

This person, McCUNE, has been for some time intriguing to procure his nomination by one or both of the cliques who pretend to constitute the "Democracy" of this City, and who really do control the votes of its ignorant classes, for the office of Judge of the Superior Court; and on Monday last, Mozart nominated him for the position, and Tammany at once ratified the nomination. In the course of the great juggle by which municipal offices are annually disposed of, McCUNE's name has again come up before the public for judicial position; and now nothing except the strenuous exertions of those who know how to read and write, and have something to lose, can save us from the degradation and danger of having him elected. We can in this City, with the force and morality of the rest of the State and the rest of the country at our backs, hold our own against our dangerous classes tolerably well, as long as our Courts are pure; but if the judiciary once falls into the hands of the dregs of the bar—and we are sorry to say that there has been a strong tendency in that direction for some years—there can be no safety whatever for life or property. This was mere theory six months ago. We have since had it practically demonstrated. The Police and the Army saved us in July from one bloody and fiery revolution; but permanent security can only come from upright Judges. The Police can only arrest; it is the Judges who have to warn and punish.

We therefore earnestly beg of decent men of all parties to keep their eye on the judicial nominations for the approaching election, and whatever they do for party, as regards other offices, let them at least have sufficient regard for their neighbors and for their own children, to vote for a man for the office of Judge who has not made a reputation as a good lawyer, and an upright and respectable citizen. On whatever political ticket the name of McCUNE might appear, his behavior dur-

ing the riots ought of itself to be sufficient to cause his indignant and summary rejection. There are, in addition to this, reasons enough to be found in his position at the Bar and in society for the erasure of his name from any ticket on which it may be found. When we state, in the words of BENTHAM, "that all the arts, and all the sciences, and all branches of trade and commerce, furnish the difficult problems which a Judge has to solve," and that to solve them he has need of all the legal knowledge that the clearest of heads can absorb in a lifetime of patient industry, we state a fact which ought to make a seat on the bench a thing of which men of the class to which McCUNE belongs should not even dream. His holding the office which he now fills has been a disgrace to the City and a disgrace to the Bar; but his admission to the Superior Court, to a bench which such men as OAKLEY and DUKER have only just left, would be something a great deal worse; and we trust all respectable Democrats, as well as Republicans, will unite to prevent it.

## The Rebel Movement.

No movement that the rebel army has ever made has been so well covered, as to its character, plan and purpose, as the late movement of Gen. LEE. His advance was unexpected, his object has never been discovered, and the numerical strength of his force seems never to have been clearly apprehended. By far the most intelligible account of the rebel march that has yet been given is the detailed letter from the correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer, which we gave in our issue of yesterday. By that it appeared that the whole of the two corps of Gen. HILL and EWELL took part in the movement; and each of the corps had their three Divisions—ROBEY'S, EARLY'S and JOHNSTON'S Divisions forming EWELL'S corps, and HETH, ANKERSON and WILCOX forming the corps of A. P. HILL. It was on Friday, the 9th inst., that this army crossed the Rapidan River, and the rebel writer who accompanied them describes them as being provided with three days' cooked rations, as being in the "finest kind of spirits," and the only drawback to their good appearance was the fact that a number of men in each division were barefooted. They first moved in a northwesterly direction to Madison Court-house—then in an easterly direction to Culpeper, thence as we know up, to the Rappahannock, from whence they progressed along the line of the railroad as far as Manassas Junction. The whole movement is described as having been conducted with the greatest secrecy, and various ruses were adopted to screen their advance from our view. It is evident that they meant to take MEADE by surprise, and that they also intended to flank him or to get in his rear.

For the last few days we have had no information from the rebels of their progress, and the accounts from our own side have been exceedingly contradictory. This morning, different reports describe them as about to cross the Potomac and enter Pennsylvania, and about to proceed down the East Tennessee Railroad and attack BURN-SIDE. At all events, our cavalry have advanced as far as Warrenton Junction and found no rebel army. Whether they have gone up to the Loudon Valley, or across to Tennessee, is the puzzle. We may be sure that no army of the magnitude of this advanced on a march as long and difficult, unless with some design against MEADE; and if they have gone South already, they must have been very thoroughly thwarted in their purpose.

## Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—YARDI's celebrated dramatic opera of "Macbeth" will be produced here to-night without fail. The rôle of the baron is said to be one of Madame Mazon's best efforts, and it happens seriously enough that the public will have an opportunity of comparing it to-morrow night with CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN's fine impersonation of the part. This will be a week of Macbeth's, and the Academy of Music monopolizes them all. Signor BALBINI has entirely recovered from his recent indisposition, and will sustain his celebrated part of Macbeth.

On Friday Miss KALOUZE will appear in "Martha." On Saturday evening an extra night will be given, when the grand opera of "Iona" will be produced for the last time.

OLYMPIA THEATRE—Mr. JOHN WOOD made a complete change in his bill of Monday night, and succeeded in attracting an extraordinary audience for the occasion. We cannot yet state the full force of his freshness of material or novelty of place. "Pocahontas" is undoubtedly a good burlesque, but it is old. It has been played at almost every theatre in the City, and we are sorry to be forced to add, in many instances played better than at the Olympia. We except from this remark the fair ladies, who, in such places, without an equal. Her performance of "Pocahontas" was thoroughly admirable, and left nothing to be desired. It was sufficient in fact to make the audience forget that the minor parts were intrusted to hands that are not yet strong enough to grasp them.

An amusing farce called "My Preserver," preceded the burlesque. It is an ingenious trifle, containing several good character parts, and introducing no fewer than ten members of the company. The farce is undressing, and the laughter was without cessation. Mrs. SEAR, who appeared in this piece, is a desirable addition to Mrs. WOOD's company, and Mr. T. OWEN, in a small part, created a favorable impression.

MISS CUSHMAN—The grand performance of "Macbeth," in aid of the funds of the Sanitary Commission, takes place at the Academy of Music to-morrow night. Two of the best tragic artists that America has yet produced sustain the principal characters. We refer, of course, to the patriotic lady under whose auspices the entertainment is given, Miss CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN, and the young tragedian who has always supported her on these occasions, Mr. EDWIN BOONE. Notwithstanding the high price of admission there is already a rush for the tickets, and the speculators are obtaining heavy premiums.

YVING HALL—A select and influential class of the community will thank Miss KIMBALL for a special and agreeable entertainment, which that lady provided last evening, but we fear that the class is too limited for Miss KIMBALL to reciprocate the feeling of thankfulness. The people who do not frequent the theatre, and rarely go to any public performance, are respectively expected to show their strength when a lyric poem is provided for their delectation, and especially when a fine orchestra is added to the other attractions; but their strength does not seem equal to the efforts that are made to draw it out. Artistically, Miss KIMBALL'S reading of the "Midsummer's Night Dream" was excellent, and the musical illustrations, under the direction of Mr. THOMPSON THOMAS, were all that could be desired. Commercially, we fear that the enterprise was a failure. Half of all events, was not more than half filled.

This is much to be regretted. It is to be hoped that some intellectual with much enjoyment to happily, ought to be regarded with respect and admiration. Miss KIMBALL'S name is associated with brave efforts of this sort, and we hope that, on the repetition of the entertainment, the public will show a better appreciation of her enterprise.

## OUR KEY WEST CORRESPONDENCE.

The Faver at Pensacola Camp, &c.  
Key West, Fla., Tuesday, Sept. 20, 1863.  
We have news here from Pensacola to Sept. 24. The fever here is raging very severely there. Nearly every fever in port has had cases of it on board. It first broke out in the steamer *Rafael*, caused, it is supposed, by the decay of vegetables, &c., on board. It has been confined chiefly to vessels coming from the neighborhood of the Mississippi. As soon as it makes its appearance once in a vessel, she is towed over to Santa Rosa Island, where the sick are taken out and placed in tents on the sandy beach. Here they are attended by their surgeons, (if they have one), or by the surgeons from the Navy-yard, who go over daily in the *Black Maria*, a stern-wheel steamboat, (or, as it is called there, *whenever*). About thirty patients in all have died. In some cases the patient is struck down from the first, and remains unconscious until death, which, in many cases, takes place in a few hours.

The United States steamer *Adela* has been on a cruise down the coast, stopping at all the stations between here and Pensacola. She reports all well and in a healthy condition except at Pensacola. She was in the harbor four days, and called at the Navy-yard, but owing to the strenuous exertions of Capt. L. N. STODOLSKY and Surgeon Wm. GALE, came out without any sign of the yellow-fever monster.

The *San Jacinto* has been out on a cruise of two weeks, and has captured the last great cruise of the *De Soto*, by capturing three steamers—the *Alabama*, *De Soto*, and *Panama*. They are all river steamers. The *Alabama* was sold two months ago for \$100,000. She was sent to New-Orleans. The *Panama* was run on shore near San Blas, and burned. The *De Soto* was brought here. She is a very pretty little steamboat.

There has been no yellow fever or other contagious disease here this season, nor is there likely to be. E. F. W.

## DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI.

Changes in the Command.

St. Louis, Tuesday, Oct. 20.  
Gen. SCHOFIELD has issued an order relieving Gen. MCNEIL of the command of the District of Southwest Missouri and placing him in command of the District of the Frontier, vice Gen. BAUER, who is ordered to report at Leavenworth. Gen. SAMPSON takes command of Southwest Missouri, and Gen. EWING'S District of the Border is extended so as to embrace the entire State of Kansas.

From Fortresses Manuree.

Fortress Monroe, Monday, Oct. 19.

Lieut.-Col. J. M. TAYLOR, left here last evening under orders to report elsewhere for duty. He leaves many friends here.

The following deaths have taken place:

IN THE HAMPTON HOSPITAL.

Francis Bennett, 1841 New-York, died Oct. 9.

John Carter, 1242 New-York, died Oct. 10.

J. W. Woodward, 1st New-York, died Oct. 13.

James Adams, 10th New-York, died Oct. 17.

IN THE CHESTERFIELD HOSPITAL.

Stas Nichols, 9th Vermont, died Oct. 9.

O. F. Wallace, 14th New-York, died Oct. 10.

C. L. Adams, 14th Vermont, died Oct. 11.

J. W. Woodward, 1st New-York, died Oct. 13.

Curtis Spencer, 9th Vermont, died Oct. 14.

G. H. Hubbard, 9th Vermont, died Oct. 17.

IN THE BALFOUR HOSPITAL.

J. Q. Adams, 1st United States, died Oct. 12.

From San Francisco.

San Francisco, Monday, Oct. 19.

Sailed ship *Herald of the Morning* for Baker's Island.

Arrived Russian war steamer *Colerata*, from Honolulu.

Also arrived whalers *Susan*, *Albion*, and *Thomas Dickson*, from the Arctic Ocean. The former has 5,000 pounds of ivory, besides oil and bone. They report ships *Mary*, with three whales; *Vineyard*, with three; *Ledger*, with three; *Covington*, with four; *Adeline*, with eleven; *Henry Kneland*, with four; *Branswick*, with three; *Ocean*, with one; *Catharine*, with seventeen; *Peel* and *Branswick*, full; *Nile*, full; *Tamara*, with six; *Champion*, with two; *Martie* with five; *Euphrates*, with five; *Fabius*, with three; *Camille*, with six; *Fanny*, with seventeen, full; *Barstow*, with fourteen; *George Kneland*, with two; *Hervat*, with sixteen; *George*, with seven; *Cornick*, with ten, and *Victoria*, with two.

The Africa's Mails and Passengers.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, Oct. 20.

Her Majesty's steamship *Venezia*, with the Africa's mails, arrived here, and sailed again for Boston to-day. She had no passengers.

The steamship *Africa*, with the passengers and freight of the Africa, is expected to arrive here to-morrow, and will proceed immediately to Boston.

The steamship *Ocey* sailed for Bermuda this afternoon.

Boston, Tuesday, Oct. 20.

The steamer *Venezia*, with the Africa's mails, had not been signaled at 7 o'clock to-night. She will probably not arrive before to-morrow.

The Europa Outward Bound—The Scotia passed Cape Race.

St. JOHN'S, N. F., Monday, Oct. 19.

The steamship *Europa* from Boston via Halifax for Liverpool, was boarded off Cape Race at 10 o'clock A. M. Sunday, and advices from New-York to Saturday put on board.

A steamer left in eight half an hour afterwards, no doubt the *Scotia* from Liverpool, Oct. 10, via Queenstown, 11th, for New-York. She will be due there on Wednesday morning. She could not be intercepted, though she came close in.

Seven Car Loads of Freight Forwarded.

UTICA, N. Y., Tuesday, Oct. 20.

Seven car loads of freight, consisting chiefly of general merchandise, were destroyed on the Central Railroad at Jordan, early this morning. The fire was caused by sparks from the locomotive communicating with the vapor from petroleum, with which one of the cars was loaded.

Decision Against the Harlem Railroad Company.

PAY.

Hudson, N. Y., Tuesday, Oct. 20.

Judge HOOBROOM has this day rendered his decision adversely to the Harlem Railroad Company, restraining them from building their track in Broadway.

Death of Rev. Dr. Clay—Gentle Fire.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Oct. 20.

Rev. Dr. CLAY, aged 72 years, pastor of the "Gloria Dei" Church, died this morning.

A salute of a hundred guns was fired to-day in honor of the election.

The Quota of Massachusetts.

Boston, Tuesday, Oct. 20.

A dispatch from Washington to Gov. ANDREW states the quota of Massachusetts under the new call for volunteers at 15,120 men. Active and liberal measures are being initiated to induce volunteering all over the State.

Gen. Dix.

PORTLAND, Me., Tuesday, Oct. 20.

Gen. Dix was received at the City Hall this afternoon by the City Government and citizens. He pronounced our harbor defenses to be in a satisfactory condition. He leaves this evening.

National Loans.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Oct. 20.

The sales of Five-Twenties to-day amounted to \$2,364,000, the largest sale since May. Foreign demand is steadily increasing.

The Harlem Railroad Case.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Oct. 20.



LEGAL CONSIDERATION OF THE INSURANCE COMPANIES

Letter from Robert Dale Owen.

To the Editor of the New York Times:

The Opposition papers of this City have been, on sundry occasions of late, to connect my name, among others, with the doctrine that the insurance companies, in virtue of their position, have become a part of the State, and have been reduced to the condition of Territories directed of Constitution or statute law, and that they are to be treated as such.

No public act of the insurance companies of one or more of the United States, the object of a revolution is necessary and successful and permanently establishing a separate and independent Power, acknowledged as such by other nations, can take out of the Union, or under the authority of the General Government or of the Constitution, any one of the States comprising the American Union.

But one inhabitant, or all the inhabitants of a State may, by crime, forfeit their political rights. If all the inhabitants of a State, by some general crime legally imputable to all, forfeit their political rights, there will be no one remaining legally empowered to act under the Constitution of the State or of the United States.

This is the present condition of the inhabitants of the insurgent States. The Supreme Court (Clemens v. Schenck, 1883), has decided that these inhabitants, without distinction as to individual loyalty or disloyalty, have, in law, the same rights as a foreign enemy invading the land. No one of them has a legal right to exercise the functions of Governor or Judge or State representative. Nor have they a right to elect a Governor or a member to the State Legislature or to the Congress of the United States. Nor will their political rights revive by a cessation of hostilities; for insurgents, once subdued, do not become innocent in virtue of that subjection.

It is true that many of those who, by implication of law, are thus treated, are, in intent and voluntary act, really innocent. Through good and bad fortune, their hearts have still clung to the old Union. But the law, in its rigid rule, knows no sympathetic pity—cannot be turned aside by sentiment. The Union has not been true friend to those who have been treated as such. It has not been true friend to those who have been treated as such. It has not been true friend to those who have been treated as such.

As regards the insurgents generally, they are, however, so far in a position differing from that of their enemies, that as the disabilities in question are in the nature of a penalty resulting from crime, as well as the crime of treason, they may under lawful authority (as by presidential or congressional order) be removed; and when they are thus removed, the penalty ceases and the constitutional rights revive.

Were this otherwise—were these disabilities permanent and irremediable—there would be no constitutional mode by which the insurgents could recover their lost political rights—it is evident that the Constitution and laws of the State, having no citizens with legal capacity to exercise even the fundamental right of suffrage, would become nullities. But as it is under a mere temporary suspension of rights which can be legally restored, and which common sense teaches as well, under some conditions or other, so restored, the case is quite different. I see no sufficient argument in proof that anything has occurred to my judgment, they but remain, for the present, inoperative so far as regards constitutional rights conferred by them; and as soon as the inhabitants of any insurgent State shall, with or without exceptions, recover, by act of law, their forfeited rights, the State Constitution and the laws made in pursuance thereof, as they stood previous to secession, will come again into full operation; designating, as heretofore, the mode in which the rights of suffrage and other constitutional rights shall be exercised. It must, however, be borne in mind, that during the present insurrection, laws of the United States have been enacted and proclamations of the President of the United States have been issued, which are binding as part of the supreme law of the land, and everything in the Constitution or laws of the State to the contrary notwithstanding. (U. S. Constitution, Sec. 6.)

It would be an act of national folly to restore to the insurgents their political rights, except on such conditions as should afford a sufficient guaranty that the above laws and proclamations shall be maintained and obeyed. And it would be no availing to attempt the establishment of permanent civil government in any insurgent State until it is cleared of armed rebels, so that the Federal Courts can hold their sittings, and the police can be opened, without interruption from guerrillas. Until then, Provisional Governments, military or congressionally appointed, are the only practicable form.

But the sooner such temporary expedients, unknown to the Constitution except as the offering of necessities in case of a state of civil war, can be dispensed with, the better for the cause of constitutional liberty. It is a rule of international law, that the laws and institutions of a conquered nation, except so far as these are inconsistent with the victor's system of government, shall remain unchanged until legally repealed or modified by the conquering Power. This rule is founded upon that consideration of humanity and fitness which forbids the victor to treat the vanquished as a conquered nation, even from a nation that lies at the mercy of the conqueror, the laws and usages to which the vanquished are accustomed, and which binding is such a rule upon us, if we shall not do so, a foreign nation but a domestic rebellion. The insurgents, once legally restored to their political rights, are, in no manner, entitled to their constitutions and their laws, so far as these conform to the present Supreme Law of the land, and as far as they can be so restored, they are entitled to their general welfare. And such changes as the public safety requires should be made legally and in strict accordance with the Constitution of the United States.

Let us beware how, under circumstances so momentous, we stray from the Constitutional path. Every other object in the path of duty is to subject the most powerful political sentiment in loyalty to his Queen; in the American citizen it is veneration for his Constitution. No appeal to sentiment is ever made among us in vain. "The Constitution is it!" No more potent watchword than that can be employed in the eyes of the American people. It is the only basis upon which we can stand as a permanent government of reconstruction without exposing ourselves to assault from the enemies of the Government, on the one hand, and from the enemies of the Constitution, on the other. Let us be true to the Constitution, and we shall be true to the people.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
ROBERT DALE OWEN.  
New-York, Oct. 18, 1893.

Exciting Rammer-Equestrian Disaster.  
PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Oct. 20.  
Rumors are afloat that the military authorities there are making preparations for the transportation of batteries, anticipating another raid in Pennsylvania. They need confirmation.

In the Continental Park two mile heat race at the Suffolk Park Course to-day, the jockey of the Ben Bruce fell as he started, and hung by the bridle until his collar bone was broken and he was kicked senseless. The boys are doing well. The Capt. Moore walked over the course and the Ben Bruce was distanced.

An Important Discovery.  
The Nineteenth Century will be handed down by history as one in which science has made greater progress than any other. Discovery upon discovery has changed almost every system of living, so much so that our forefathers return to the past would find it a generation in advance and progress has sprung up in the place of the old, so that they belonged to a different era, and not to the same.

Many operations, before considered impossible, are now performed with success, and diseases considered incurable have been cured. A disease, than which there is none more deleterious and insidious, carrying to its victims graves hundreds annually, and which has hitherto baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians, is Catarrh. Few realize the fatal consequences from this disease. Consumption, that is, the ravine of terror, is but the effects of it in its advanced stages. As many may have it in its incipient stage and be unaware of it, I would say to the following: "Be the first to treat it on it by Dr. Ross, No. 40 Concord-street, Brooklyn."

"Catarrh in its first stages is an inflammation of the lining of the nose. It produces a constant, incessant, heat, and stiffness of the nostrils, which are often closed on one or the other side, caused by the thickening of the mucous membrane. It is attended by a thin, watery discharge commencing, extending that part of the skin with which it comes in contact. It

the disease is not contagious, and its discharge soon becomes a thick, yellow, or greenish, yellow color, sometimes tinged with blood, with an odor more or less disagreeable, and sometimes very offensive. The patient becomes nervous, irritable, and sometimes so irritable that he is unable to sleep, and he is unable to obtain relief from the use of snuff and drops. The discharge frequently drops from the nostrils, and he is unable to obtain relief from the use of snuff and drops. The discharge frequently drops from the nostrils, and he is unable to obtain relief from the use of snuff and drops.

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Were this otherwise—were these disabilities permanent and irremediable—there would be no constitutional mode by which the insurgents could recover their lost political rights—it is evident that the Constitution and laws of the State, having no citizens with legal capacity to exercise even the fundamental right of suffrage, would become nullities. But as it is under a mere temporary suspension of rights which can be legally restored, and which common sense teaches as well, under some conditions or other, so restored, the case is quite different. I see no sufficient argument in proof that anything has occurred to my judgment, they but remain, for the present, inoperative so far as regards constitutional rights conferred by them; and as soon as the inhabitants of any insurgent State shall, with or without exceptions, recover, by act of law, their forfeited rights, the State Constitution and the laws made in pursuance thereof, as they stood previous to secession, will come again into full operation; designating, as heretofore, the mode in which the rights of suffrage and other constitutional rights shall be exercised. It must, however, be borne in mind, that during the present insurrection, laws of the United States have been enacted and proclamations of the President of the United States have been issued, which are binding as part of the supreme law of the land, and everything in the Constitution or laws of the State to the contrary notwithstanding. (U. S. Constitution, Sec. 6.)

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This is the present condition of the inhabitants of the insurgent States. The Supreme Court (Clemens v. Schenck, 1883), has decided that these inhabitants, without distinction as to individual loyalty or disloyalty, have, in law, the same rights as a foreign enemy invading the land. No one of them has a legal right to exercise the functions of Governor or Judge or State representative. Nor have they a right to elect a Governor or a member to the State Legislature or to the Congress of the United States. Nor will their political rights revive by a cessation of hostilities; for insurgents, once subdued, do not become innocent in virtue of that subjection.

It is true that many of those who, by implication of law, are thus treated, are, in intent and voluntary act, really innocent. Through good and bad fortune, their hearts have still clung to the old Union. But the law, in its rigid rule, knows no sympathetic pity—cannot be turned aside by sentiment. The Union has not been true friend to those who have been treated as such. It has not been true friend to those who have been treated as such. It has not been true friend to those who have been treated as such.

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Were this otherwise—were these disabilities permanent and irremediable—there would be no constitutional mode by which the insurgents could recover their lost political rights—it is evident that the Constitution and laws of the State, having no citizens with legal capacity to exercise even the fundamental right of suffrage, would become nullities. But as it is under a mere temporary suspension of rights which can be legally restored, and which common sense teaches as well, under some conditions or other, so restored, the case is quite different. I see no sufficient argument in proof that anything has occurred to my judgment, they but remain, for the present, inoperative so far as regards constitutional rights conferred by them; and as soon as the inhabitants of any insurgent State shall, with or without exceptions, recover, by act of law, their forfeited rights, the State Constitution and the laws made in pursuance thereof, as they stood previous to secession, will come again into full operation; designating, as heretofore, the mode in which the rights of suffrage and other constitutional rights shall be exercised. It must, however, be borne in mind, that during the present insurrection, laws of the United States have been enacted and proclamations of the President of the United States have been issued, which are binding as part of the supreme law of the land, and everything in the Constitution or laws of the State to the contrary notwithstanding. (U. S. Constitution, Sec. 6.)

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But the sooner such temporary expedients, unknown to the Constitution except as the offering of necessities in case of a state of civil war, can be dispensed with, the better for the cause of constitutional liberty. It is a rule of international law, that the laws and institutions of a conquered nation, except so far as these are inconsistent with the victor's system of government, shall remain unchanged until legally repealed or modified by the conquering Power. This rule is founded upon that consideration of humanity and fitness which forbids the victor to treat the vanquished as a conquered nation, even from a nation that lies at the mercy of the conqueror, the laws and usages to which the vanquished are accustomed, and which binding is such a rule upon us, if we shall not do so, a foreign nation but a domestic rebellion. The insurgents, once legally restored to their political rights, are, in no manner, entitled to their constitutions and their laws, so far as these conform to the present Supreme Law of the land, and as far as they can be so restored, they are entitled to their general welfare. And such changes as the public safety requires should be made legally and in strict accordance with the Constitution of the United States.

Let us beware how, under circumstances so momentous, we stray from the Constitutional path. Every other object in the path of duty is to subject the most powerful political sentiment in loyalty to his Queen; in the American citizen it is veneration for his Constitution. No appeal to sentiment is ever made among us in vain. "The Constitution is it!" No more potent watchword than that can be employed in the eyes of the American people. It is the only basis upon which we can stand as a permanent government of reconstruction without exposing ourselves to assault from the enemies of the Government, on the one hand, and from the enemies of the Constitution, on the other. Let us be true to the Constitution, and we shall be true to the people.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
ROBERT DALE OWEN.  
New-York, Oct. 18, 1893.

Exciting Rammer-Equestrian Disaster.  
PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Oct. 20.  
Rumors are afloat that the military authorities there are making preparations for the transportation of batteries, anticipating another raid in Pennsylvania. They need confirmation.

In the Continental Park two mile heat race at the Suffolk Park Course to-day, the jockey of the Ben Bruce fell as he started, and hung by the bridle until his collar bone was broken and he was kicked senseless. The boys are doing well. The Capt. Moore walked over the course and the Ben Bruce was distanced.

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DEAFNESS, IMPAIRED SIGHT, NOISES IN THE HEAD, CATARRH OF THE THROAT, CHRONIC CATARRH, CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED, CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to by

DR. VON EISENBERG, Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office.

NO. 516 BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

READ.

Harlem, July 20, 1893.

I have been deaf for over twenty-five years, and Dr. Von Eisenberg operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now hear well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I hear perfectly. It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE, Harlem, 12th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

CATARRH CURED.

New-York, Aug. 21, 1893.

I have been suffering for the last three years from a severe Catarrh, with a continual discharge in my head, a lightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery and very painful. My nostrils were continually obstructed with a pouring of fluid. I have had frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, generally attended with spitting, often with a fullness of my throat, together with a soreness and a dropping. Dr. Von Eisenberg has cured me of all these disagreeable infirmities. I now feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg is as skillful as it is successful; it is impossible to overstate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's care, with a certainty of being speedily cured. I give this with great pleasure. I cannot forbear again saying that my voice, which was hoarse and thick when I applied to Dr. Von Eisenberg, is now clear and good; indeed, I feel abundantly satisfied.

JAMES LITTLE, No. 245 7th-st., New-York.

New-York, Sept. 1.

I have been suffering for years past from a severe Catarrh, with a great heaviness over my eyes, with a severe depression, great uneasiness, and pain in my head, great difficulty in breathing, and a continual accumulation in my nostrils, which gave me restless nights for several years. I have consulted several physicians, who pronounced me to be consumptive. What I suffered for so long a time is indescribable. My system was entirely disarranged and greatly debilitated. I not only felt weak, but I had a steadily continuing fever, and my ears were so affected that I was threatened with a total loss of hearing. I must say, I think, I was guided by Providence to come to Dr. Von Eisenberg, who not only cured me of my Catarrh by removing an astonishing quantity of disagreeable matter from my head, but he restored me to perfect health, a blessing I have not enjoyed for many years. Now I enjoy a good night's rest, and pursue my business with comfort. I must acknowledge that Dr. Von Eisenberg's skill and scientific treatment for Catarrh deserves the highest commendation, as the principle which directs his system of curing Catarrh is such as to render success certain.

JAMES FURLONG, No. 565 2d-av.

No. 124 Allen-st., New-York, Feb. 9, 1893.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual ringing in the head, which has been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am indebted to him; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had a opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing ear, in my opinion, certain.

JOHN TAYLOR, New-York, July 15, 1893.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and running noises in the head, together with other indications of a total loss of hearing. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. His wife gratefully thanks that she give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

SIGHT RESTORED.

JOHN 20, 1893.

POLITICAL UNION MEETING.

RALLY!! RALLY!!

HON. HENRY B. LANE, Of Indiana.

HON. JOHN W. FORNEY, Of Pennsylvania.

HON. LYMAN TREMINE, Of Indiana.

Will address the Union men of New-York

AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE.

FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 21, 1893.

At 7 o'clock.

By order of State Central Committee.

UNANIMOUS UNION NOMINATION FOR SENATOR.

SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

(Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, and Twelfth Wards.)







## AMUSEMENTS.

**NIBLO'S GARDEN.**  
*Leaves and Manages* M. Whiting  
**HOUSES THRONED IN EVERY PART**  
**POSITIVELY FOR TWO NIGHTS,**  
**METAMORA;**  
 OR  
**THE LAST OF THE WAMPAPOAGS.**  
 This (Wednesday) Evening, Oct. 21, 1883,  
**EDWIN FORREST**  
 will appear for **THE FIRST TIME**  
 in this season in his great part of  
**METAMORA.**  
 Including the romantic and vigorous Indian tragedy of the same  
 name, supported by  
**AN ADMIRABLE CAST,**  
 including the following names  
 M. J. McCullough, Mr. L. R. Sherrill,  
 Mr. J. G. Burnett, Mr. J. Numa,  
 Mr. J. W. Collier, Mr. J. Martin,  
 Wm. Fennell, W. H. Allen,  
 Conductor, Harvey B. Dea'w'w'w.

**THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 22,**  
**EDWIN FORREST**  
 will appear for

THE SECOND TIME  
in the romantic and victorious tragic comedy of  
MILITANA.

SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 24.  
BENEFIT  
AND POSITIVELY LAST APPEARANCE OF  
MILITANA VESTAL.

Who will, by special desire, repeat her great character of  
GANICA.

Mr. Wheatley now the pleasure of announcing to the  
public that he has made arrangements for a  
BRILLIANT ENGAGEMENT  
MATILDA HERON  
in the most successful American Tragicomedie.  
Due notice will be given of her first appearance.  
Seats may be secured at the box-office  
THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE.

WALLACK'S.  
Begins at  
FOURTH WEEK  
OF MR. LESTER WALLACK'S NEW PLAY.

Mr. WALLACK takes much pleasure in announcing that the new drama has met the greatest success previously achieved in this Theatre, and to prevent disappointment would respectfully suggest an early application for seats. The box office is open till six o'clock.

Seats may now be secured from 8 to 4.  
EVERY NIGHT DURING THE WEEK  
the highly attractive *Die Frau  
RUSSEDALE.*

OR  
RIFLE BALL.

Principal character to be sustained by  
Mr. LESTER WALLACK. Mr. JOHN GILBERT.  
Mr. CHARLES FISHER. Mr. GEORGE HOLLAND.  
Mr. H. H. HARRIS. Mr. J. H. HARRIS.  
Mr. BROWN. Mr. PARKES.  
Mr. BROWN. Miss MARY CANNON.  
Mr. VERNON. Miss FANNY MORANT.  
Miss JOHN SEEDON. Miss MARY SARETT.  
Miss MARY CANNON. Miss MARY CANNON.  
Miss JOHN SEEDON. Miss MARY SARETT.

Act I.—Russe Dale Manor House. (Interior.)  
Act 2.—Manor House. (Interior.)  
Act 3.—The Forest. (Exterior.)  
Act 4.—The Great Tabern in the Gipsy Den by Stars.

Night.  
 ACT 5.—THE CONSERVATORY AT ROSEDALE AND UMBELLATED  
 Ball Room.  
 A new drawing-room Valse Galop, entitled "The Rifles,"  
 composed by MONS. A. GROSZ, will be danced by the principal  
 characters and full corps of efficient auxiliaries.  
 The incidental music, by ..... M<sup>r</sup>. R. Matheson.  
 The Comedy, by M<sup>r</sup>. H. Harwood and M<sup>r</sup>. C. Loggins.  
 Stage Appointments, by ..... M<sup>r</sup>. J. Kinney.  
 The Mechanical Portion, by ..... M<sup>r</sup>. H. Berdon.  
 The Costumes, by ..... M<sup>rs</sup>. Finnelly & Brundage.

THE SEVENTH ANNUAL FESTIVAL  
 OF THE  
 SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.  
 FOR THE  
 BENEFIT OF THE POOR.  
 will be held at the

CITY ASSEMBLY ROOMS, NO. 46 BROADWAY.  
October 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, and 24th, 1863.  
Music by Helmsmüller's Band of the 22d Regiment.  
W. G. S. N. Y. Tickets, 50 cents each.

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**ACADEMY OF MUSIC,**  
Under the direction of MR. HUMPHREY LEADY.  
THURSDAY, OCT. 23d.  
MISS CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN  
MR. EDWIN BOOTH  
will appear in SHAKESPEARE'S TRAGODY of  
"HAMLET."  
For the BENEFIT OF THE UNITED STATES  
SANITARY COMMISSION.  
Full Particulars in Future Advertisements.

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**MUSICAL**  
CHICKERING & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT  
PIANO FORTES, No. 632 Broadway.—The superiority of  
these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated  
by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the  
day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and work-  
manship hitherto unobtainable by any other makers.  
Mr. OTTOBRELLI'S constant use of the New Scale  
PICKERINGER GRAND PIANO FORTES has severely tested  
their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the  
superiority of the very flattering estimation in which they are  
held.

**STEINWAY & SONS'**  
**GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS** are  
now considered the best in Europe as well as this coun-  
try, having gained the highest honors at the Vienna ex-  
hibition in London, 1862.

It is a fact, that the Steinway Pianos are supe-  
rior to all others, in that the firm is composed of five  
practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons), who

**PERSONAL SUPERVISION** every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 63 and 64 Walker-st., New York.

**RAVEN & BACON,**  
Manufacturers of Grand and Square Piano-fortes,  
Wareroom No. 131 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York.  
The long experience and the many facilities we possess  
enable us to make a piano-forte to suit the taste of any  
other establishment. Our personal attention is given to  
the construction, improvement and introduction of all es-  
sential changes made. We are enabled to make a perfect  
piano-forte. Purchasers are invited to call and examine  
our large assortment of pianos, which we are now offering  
on favorable terms. Descriptive Circulars sent by mail.

**HAINES BROTHERS,**  
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.  
WAREROOMS  
No. 155 Broadway.

**FECK'S OVAL PIANO.**  
Harmonically perfect, light, bright, powerful, much ad-

**J. B. PECK, No. 521 Broadway.**

**MAST HARMONICS, No. 488 BROADWAY.**—Pianos, Harmoniums and Musical Boxes, at the lowest prices. The Harmond waters Pianos and Melodeons are made of the very best materials. Warranted for five years. The Melodeons are made of the finest materials, and second-hand Pianos, Melodeons, and Cabinet Organs, on rent; no repairs. The Melodeons are made of the finest materials, and second-hand Pianos, Melodeons, and Cabinet Organs, on rent; no repairs. The Melodeons are made of the finest materials, and second-hand Pianos, Melodeons, and Cabinet Organs, on rent; no repairs.

**MASON & HAWLINS' CABINET ORGANS.** One to twelve stops; prices \$370 to \$600. A vast improvement on everything of the Melodeon or Harmonium class. The organs are made of the finest materials, and are the most elegant instruments and organs of leading cities. The great excellence of these instruments, and the superior quality of the organs, are well known to all who have seen or heard them. Also, Melodeons from \$50 to \$175 each. Illustrated

DR. J. W. Address: 1215 N. MASON BROTHERS  
 DR. PRINCE & CO.'S MELODIONS AND SCHOOL ORGANS. The subscriber, agent for the  
 and all these celebrated instruments, has removed to No.  
 1215 N. MASON BROTHERS, where he will have ready  
 second-hand, for sale at wholesale or retail, or for rent.  
 best Music and Music Books of the latest or usual retail.  
 N. 1215 N. MASON BROTHERS, Music Publisher.  
 CALEBNBERG & VAUPEL'S  
 NEWLY IMPROVED  
 Grand and Square Pianos are now consid-  
 ered by the country as the best of any other make  
 this country. Warranted for five years.  
 W. W. Wiesebeck, Jr., corner of Greene-  
 street and Second block west of Broadway.  
 DIANOS, & CASH PAID FOR NEW AND  
 second-hand pianos, melodions, watches, diamonds,  
 old currencies, dry goods, &c. Dr. Pianos, watches, soles,  
 diamonds, pearls, hair ornaments, jewelry, &c. all sold  
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tunes, with solo and duet parts. 50c. All new and  
unpaired.

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sell a first-class, five-note rosewood piano-forte,  
with all the latest modern improvements, including  
scales, round corners, brilliant and rich tone, beautiful  
carved case, &c. Apply at 142-2d av., corner of 10th  
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Teaching music would like a few more pupils for the  
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## DETAILS OF THE CAVALRY FIGHT

## GENERAL CONTINENTAL NEWS

while the country is divided from the West by one of the bones, that if the day shall come, in one or five or ten years, in which the old honored and historic banner shall float again over every State of the South; if the day shall come when that which was the accursed cause of this dire and atrocious

Another Council of Ministers, presided over by the Emperor, was held on the 9th.

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

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## Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MADONNA.  
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LA TRAVIATA.  
FARMY MUSEUM—GIANT BOT. MOVING WAX FIGURES, &c. at all hours—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES, GHOST, PANTOMIME AND BALLET, at 3 and 7 1/2 o'clock P. M.  
WALLACK'S—ROSEDALE, or, THE RITZ BALL.  
NIBLO'S GARDEN—METAMORPH.  
WINTER GARDEN—KING IN THE DARK—THE TOOLEES—THE RUSSIAN ADRIAL.  
PARK THEATRE—(BROOKLYN)—SERIOUS FAMILY—REGULAR FIX.  
GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—(No. 585 Broadway.)  
IRVING HALL—GOTTSCHE'S CONCERT.  
DODD'S SALOON—HUMOROUS READINGS.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

## THE REBELLION.

The latest reports from the Army of the Potomac report it to be in full pursuit of the retreating rebels. Yesterday the advance of our right column reached the town of Warrenton and the left column was at Greenview. Contrary to general expectation no serious opposition was encountered and it is, therefore, very natural to suppose that Lee declines battle. The railroad is in perfect order to Manassas Junction and Gainesville on the Manassas Road. Earlier dispatches announce that on Monday and Tuesday there was considerable cavalry fighting, in which our forces drove the enemy from Gainesville to beyond Buckland Mills. Our loss on the first day were about 200 in killed, wounded and missing, beside several wagons, one of which contained the official papers of Gen. DAVIS' brigade. The enemy were said to be in force at Buckland Mills, four miles beyond Gainesville, and a great battle was considered imminent.

Major Gen. BURNSIDE has written to the headquarters of the military details of his recent movements in East Tennessee. On the 10th inst. the enemy was dislodged from a strong position at Blue Springs, and, fleeing precipitately, were pursued by cavalry under Gen. SHACKLEFORD, who drove them entirely from the State. At Zollicoffer, Gen. SHACKLEFORD captured a fort, burned a long railroad bridge, and destroyed three locomotives and thirty-five cars. Our loss at Blue Springs and in the pursuit was about 100 killed and wounded. There are advices from Charleston Harbor to the 18th inst. by the arrival at this port yesterday of the steamship *Fulton*. The opposing forces had been quiet for some days, evidently reserving their ammunition for an expected advance of the iron-clads, whose ability to enter Charleston harbor was to be tried by Admiral DAHLGREN. The Ohio soldiers in the Department of the South had voted for Governor, and given BROWN an overwhelming majority.

The Port Royal News, of Oct. 17, publishes a statement purporting to come from the officers of the United States steamer *Bienville*, just from the West Gulf Blockading Squadron, to the effect that the grand expedition to Texas, under Gen. BAXTER in person, had effected a landing at Point Isabel, a small place at the entrance of the Rio Grande. The entire absence of dates prevents us from determining whether the information is correct, but it is true that it is a little strange, however, that the *Bienville*, which arrived here on Sunday, should not have given us the news.

The new command of Gen. GRANT, comprising the Departments of the Cumberland, the Tennessee and the Ohio, is to be known as the Military Division of the Mississippi. On Tuesday Gen. GRANT was at Nashville.

The people of Cincinnati have determined to give Gen. ROSECRANS a public reception on his arrival to-day, and to tender him the hospitality of the City.

The Washington *Republican* takes the pains to state explicitly that the oft-repeated declaration that Gen. ROSECRANS advanced beyond the works of Chattanooga by orders from Washington is not true. Neither the President, Secretary of War, nor Gen. HALLACK gave such an order. Gen. ROSECRANS, before reinforcements reached him, advanced beyond Chattanooga of his own accord.

The rebels have been pretty well cleared out of Eastern Kentucky. An expedition, consisting of detachments from two Kentucky regiments, recently sent out by Col. GALLUP, has returned to Chattanooga, bringing 50 prisoners, 60 horses and 50 stand of arms, without losing a man.

## FROM EUROPE.

The news brought to this port yesterday by the steamship *Scotia*, two days later, contains one item of vast interest, which will give great satisfaction to the people of this country. The Government of Great Britain has at last come to the decision, dictated no less by its own interests than by the principles of common justice, of detaching the steam mail built at Liverpool for the rebels. The formal act of seizure was performed on the 9th inst., at least in the case of one of the vessels, and reports say that the "broad arrow" was on that date put upon both. A telegram from Constantinople states that the Sublime Porte has offered to purchase the rams, and Earl Russell favors such a disposition of them. The rebel organ in London, the *Index*, asserts that the Jeff. Davis Government will in future grant no clearances to blockade runners, unless one-third of the outward cargo is taken on Government account. It is urged, moreover, by business men that this measure is not sufficient to remedy the abnormal price of foreign exchange in the Confederate States, and that the Government should take the purchase of supplies exclusively into its own hands, prohibiting the exportation of cotton or private account, except such as is pledged to holders of the Confederate loan. Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER was publicly welcomed at the Free Trade Hall in Manchester, on the 9th inst., by the Union and Emancipation Societies. An opinion prevailed to some extent in France that the Archduke MAXIMILIAN had definitely refused to wear the Mexican Crown, by asking conditions of acceptance that will be difficult to satisfy. A sanguinary engagement is reported to have taken place between the Russians and the Poles at Bocznow, but neither results nor particulars are given. The aspect of the Schleswig-Holstein difficulty grows more warlike. Earl Russell had written a conciliatory note to the German Diet, proposing an arbitrament by Powers not concerned in the dispute, and saying that England could not look with indifference upon the military occupation of Holstein. The proposition, thus far, has not been heeded. The latest Liverpool commercial advices announced a buoyant cotton market, at an advance of 1/4 to 1/2 p. per pound. Breadstuffs and provisions were quiet. Consols for money closed at 93 3/4.

## GENERAL NEWS.

The Democratic Ratification Meeting held last night, in Cooper Institute, was a large gathering of the "Unaffiliated." Judge GILMAN DEAN presided, and eloquent speeches were made by Judge A. M. J. PARKER and PETER Y. CULLEN, Esq. Outside, on Astor-place, calcium lights and bonfires aided the eloquence of a number of speakers who addressed the crowd from three different stands, one of which was surrounded by a German audience. The feature of the evening was the furious interruption of Judge DEAN by

his auditors, dissatisfied with his expressions of strong War Democracy. He was indignant, and so declared himself, offering to retire from the chair if his Union sentiments did not please them. They called him in response, "Bastard, retire!" He did not do so, but continued his speech, turned a short corner with wonderful agility, and marked inelegantly, and in few minutes was all right again with his hearers. Those who witnessed the performance of the Judge say that acrobatics was as nothing to it.

The cornerstone of the new National Academy of Design, to be erected at the junction of Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue, was laid yesterday afternoon, with imposing ceremonies. The invocation of divine favor was pronounced by Rev. Dr. VANDERBILT, President, and Prof. S. P. MORSE, Ex-President of the Academy, Rev. Dr. CHAPIN, PARKER GODWIN, WM. CULLEN BRYANT, Hon. GEO. BANCROFT and others. The ceremony was large, and very many distinguished artists and men of letters were present.

In the Surrogate's Court yesterday an order was made on the E. P. CHRISTY will case that the *testament* of deceased be photographed, for the purpose of illustrating the surgical testimony in the case.

The cargo of the prize steamer *Spaulding* was unloaded at Philadelphia on Tuesday, and found to be in a damaged condition. The report that army clothing, intended for the rebel troops, formed part of the cargo, proved to be unfounded. She had on board a number of shoes, but the rest of the cargo was made up of dry goods, molasses, sugar, salt, soda ash and quinine. It is estimated that the entire cargo will not realize more than \$3,500, and that the vessel will bring, under the hammer, about \$15,000.

Secretary STANTON and Gen. HALLECK passed through Pittsburgh on Saturday night, on a special train, on their way to Cleveland, Ohio, and the four gentlemen announced this morning to have arrived at Nashville.

Havana despatches to the 16th inst. bring news of the Spanish failure in putting down the San Domingo insurrection. Indeed, it is probable that the Spaniards will soon be compelled to abandon the island. The town of Puerto Plata has been destroyed by the rebels, and consequently is no longer of service as a base of operations. The rebels have established a Government at Santiago de los Caballeros, and demand recognition as belligerents on the sole condition on which they will give quarter.

The demand was large, yesterday, for the Government Securities; the old issues at advancing prices, and \$1,286,000 of the Popular Loan taken at par. The Railway speculation was animated at rising figures. Gold fell to 143 1/2, and subsequently recovered to 145 1/2 @ 146 1/2 cent.

Business was much depressed yesterday by the heavy fall in gold. Breadstuffs and Provisions were cheaper and not very active. Cotton was dull, lower and unsettled. Petroleum also declined. Whisky was in fair demand at firmer prices. Rice Coffee attracted more attention. Leather and Wool were active and buoyant. Limited movements were reported in other articles. Freights were quiet, with 636 vessels of all classes in port.

## The Removal of Gen. Rosecrans.

As we are not of the number of those who think that the President ought to take the vote of the people and of the army before removing or appointing a General, we have no fault to find with the dismissal of Gen. ROSECRANS from his command in Tennessee. We are bound, at least in courtesy, to suppose that there are good reasons for a step in many respects so grave, and that in this, as in other things, the President has been guided, by a sense of duty, and by nothing else. What these reasons are it would be idle now to inquire. It would be just neither to Gen. ROSECRANS nor to the Government to discuss seriously the dozen rumors which are flying from lip to lip touching the General's alleged mistakes, or shortcomings, or misfortunes. We may be sure that we shall know in due time whatever he considers it necessary for the vindication of his own fame that we should know, and until that time comes we may well be spared the task of investigating the probability or improbability of every bit of camp gossip that is offered to us in explanation of one of the most untoward incidents of the war.

Whatever be the cause of it, however, and let it be ever so much called for by the exigencies of the actual crisis, there are few people who will learn of ROSECRANS' removal from the field of his last year's labors, without sincere and hearty regret. His being succeeded by such a man as GRANT, is, of course, an ample guarantee that the Republic will not suffer by the change, and that it indicates no lack of earnestness or zeal at headquarters. Nobody can be fitter to give the rebellion its death-blow in Georgia and South Carolina, than the man who wrestled from it the valley of the Mississippi. But there are occasions when personal sympathy speaks still more loudly than public spirit, and when even one's interest in the fortunes of the nation, is momentarily obscured by our interest in the fortunes of those who have served it faithfully and well; and on these occasions, we feel confident that he will still bear a prominent part in finishing the work in which he has already borne so brilliant a share in beginning; but whether he does or not, no history of the rebellion will ever be written in which his name will not occupy a leading place. We care not whether it was he or McCLELLAN who was entitled to the credit of those small successes in Western Virginia, in the Summer of 1861, by which so many people fondly hoped at that time "the back of the rebellion had been broken." It is enough for his fame, and enough for our respect and admiration, that he should have commanded at luka and Corinth; that, having taken a broken, dispirited and disorganized army out of the palsied hands of BUZZLE, he should in nine months have converted it into a machine of matchless efficiency and precision—a host whose spirit and discipline has astonished the most exacting of military critics, and that in that same period he should have driven a victorious enemy out of so vast an area of Tennessee and Kentucky; and not only this, but have fixed a grasp of steel on the very position in the very heart of their territory, which the highest rebel authorities pronounced, two years ago, the key of the eastern States, and which they are at this hour concentrating all their resources to recover. There is many a military hero who considers his repose and laurels well won with half such achievements as these. There is but one military man living who has accomplished more, and that is GRANT.

And perhaps not the least of ROSECRANS' claims on our gratitude and esteem, is the heartiness of that enthusiasm for the cause which he has so well defended. The services we get from many of our trained officers are so strictly professional, that when an educated and successful soldier like ROSECRANS brings his faith with him into the field, and fights as his very highest duty, we must be hardly won fighting for it, to be served in such fashion as this does not win from us something more than commonplace thanks. He has, there is no denying it, much of that sacred fire, which, if it had been more widely diffused, might, ere this, have produced more satisfactory results than those we witness to-day. We are, consequently, all grateful for the example of his zeal, his devotion and his integrity, and we think we may safely say that the misfortune which has momentarily dimmed the lustre of his fame, has not deprived him of one jot of this popular sympathy and esteem.

## Gov. Seymour's Proclamation for Volunteers.

We are heartily glad to see the indication which this Proclamation affords, that the Governor will in good faith cooperate in supplying the quota of this State, in response to the last call of the President. It is true that it would be hard—in fact, in the present temper of the State toward him, almost morally impossible—for him to do otherwise. The fact is now put beyond all question that it is politically ruinous for any State functionary to refuse or neglect to work with the Government in such objects. The elections of the year have demonstrated that completely. Gov. SEYMOUR would have been infatuated not to heed it. It is also true that some parts of his Proclamation are not free from a bad spirit. The old-fashioned bent shows itself in the odious use of the word "conscription," and the harsh terms connected with it. Whatever may be Gov. SEYMOUR's private opinions of the Enrollment bill, and however fully he might express those opinions in his own personal capacity, it does not become him in such an official appeal as this, to obtrude them upon the public notice. It was wholly unnecessary, not at all dignified, and directly provocative of ill feeling. The National Enrollment act was passed by Congress and sanctioned by the President, as a wise, and just, and needful measure. The great majority of the people so believe it to have been; and that it may yet prove a very potent, if not decisive, instrumentality, in securing the final success of the war. Though Gov. SEYMOUR may honestly think otherwise, this is no reason for his "injecting a stump speech" against the Government measure into a proclamation, ostensibly intended to rally soldiers to the defence of the Government. It is neither good grace, nor good policy, to try to embitter and alienate the people in their relations to the President, and at the same time invoke them to respond to his appeal. The public spirit which stimulates volunteering is largely dependent on trust and faith, and yet these are the very qualities which the harsh language of Gov. SEYMOUR tends to break down.

But let these things pass. If the Governor will himself faithfully carry out his practical exhortations to the State officials and to the people to "give every assistance in our power to promote enlistments into our armies," he shall have a wide margin for the indulgence of his party prejudices. He never can be a Governor Curtin, or a Governor Andrew, or a Governor Morton. Nature, or habit, which is "second nature," has made him incapable of really whole-souled patriotism. Party always has divided, and always will divide, with his sense of public duty. But that can be easily tolerated if, now and hereafter, he will give party his words and patriotism his acts. Heretofore the division has been just the reverse. Patriotism has had his words and party his acts. We won't mind his talking in this proclamation of "the unequal burdens which conscription inevitably inflicts upon a portion of society," and of "the inequalities, irritations, and sufferings of the draft," if he will supplement it by acting so as "to promote enlistments into our armies." The promptitude with which his Proclamation has been issued is in itself a good sign. Let its practical policy be as diligently followed up by him. Though it cannot expiate past perversity of act, it will at least excuse present perversity of speech.

We trust that there will be a general determination, among all the public officials and all the people of this State, to raise the required quota in volunteers within the time limited. With vigorous and systematic effort it can, beyond all doubt, be effected. No State in the Union possesses a larger proportionate number of men of the military age than New-York; and, by reason of the extensive floating population of our great cities and towns, nowhere can volunteers be procured with less difficulty. It will be a lasting dishonor if the "Empire State," with these advantages, falls behind the other States in securing volunteers. It will be taken by the country as proof that the patriotism of New-York is proportionately unsound, and that the factious outbreaks and other movements which have been made here within the year, were veritable symptoms of our peculiar demoralization. This thing must not be. In spite of all bad appearances, no State is more devoted to the Union than this, and certainly none has deeper interests at stake in its preservation. That devotion must be practically vindicated by the promptest response to the President's call for soldiers to give the finishing blow to the rebellion.

THE BRITISH CONFEDERATE RAMS.—Either one or both of LAIRD's rebel steam rams, it would seem, has had the "broad arrow" put upon it, or them, and been seized and detained by the British Government. "The vessel is exchequered," says our London correspondent, "and cannot leave until the verdict of a jury, as in the case of the *Alexandra*, has released her. This will gain time and prevent mischief, and by that time Parliament will be in session or the danger passed away." This action is in accord with the policy indicated in the late speech of Earl Russell at Blairgowrie. The "Southern Club," however, is not pleased with it, and has forwarded a protest to Earl Russell,

which is quite worthy of a rebel pen. The Club first declares that "there is no proof of the destination of these vessels," and at once follows this up by saying, "that by detaining the vessels the wishes of those who were fighting to subjugate and extirpate the brave people of the South would be as much complied with as if the vessels were delivered up to them." The statements of the Southern Club, and its great anxiety in the matter, certainly furnish moral, if not legal proof as to the destination of LAIRD's rams.

## Jones Against Seward.

The decision of Judge CLARK, denying the motion in the case of JONES against SEWARD to remove the case into the United States Courts, is one which we think will hardly be maintained as good law. Congress, as will be recollected, in March, 1863, enacted that if any suit should be commenced against any officer, civil or military, for any arrest or other trespass committed during the rebellion "by virtue or under color of authority derived from or exercised by or under the President of the United States, or any act of Congress," the defendant might remove the cause into the United States Circuit Court. Mr. JONES, the Ex-Minister to Bogota, was arrested and sent to Fort Lafayette, and now seeks the Secretary of State for false imprisonment in having caused such arrest. And the motion was made on behalf of the defendant to remove the cause to the United States Circuit Court, under that act of Congress, on the ground that the alleged arrest and imprisonment was "under authority derived by him from the President of the United States," thus bringing his case exactly within the language as well as the intent of the Act of Congress.

Judge CLARK does not deny the constitutionality of that act of Congress. He admits that the question, which the defendant desires to raise in the case arises under the Constitution of the United States. But, says he, "to give the Courts of the United States jurisdiction of this action, there must be some appearance or color of substance in it," that is, in the question which the defendant desires to raise. And he thereupon proceeds through two newspaper columns to argue that this question must be decided against the defendant on the merits. And so he comes to the conclusion that there are no questions in the case which arise under the Constitution of the United States, and therefore he denies the motion.

Now we do not argue against this decision of Judge CLARK's from any fear of the result to the defendant, wherever the case may be tried. The questions of damages in the case will be submitted to a New-York Jury, before whichever forum the case is tried, and as to the questions of law we can trust without hesitation to the Judiciary of our State. Or, if we could not, the question which the defendant desires to raise can be carried from the highest of our Courts to the Supreme Court at Washington, by which it must ultimately be settled, whichever course it takes to get there. But all that has nothing to do with the merits of Judge CLARK's decision. And it seems to us that the Judge's error is to be found in this, that he has argued the matter as if the Constitution gave the Courts of the United States jurisdiction over "all questions arising under the Constitution." But that is not so. It is "all cases arising under the Constitution." And Judge CLARK has been too long on the Bench not to know that there are plenty of cases about which there is no question.

Granting, then, for the sake of the argument, that there is no question about the power of the President in the premises, although it would hardly seem to require two columns to show that about which there is no question, yet this authority derived from the President is the case which the defendant sets up, and it is a "case under the Constitution," and, therefore, as it seems to us without in the jurisdiction of the Courts of the United States, and within the authority of the act of March, 1863.

We shall be somewhat surprised if a review of the decision does not lead the Supreme Court to a reversal of it on this ground.

WAR AND PEACE.—Poor old Lord BROUGHAM waxes quite rhetorical in discoursing to the Social Science meeting on the American war. But his speech is full of the misrepresentations and falsehoods that he has learned from the London newspapers, and these, mingled with his own bile, make his speech foully atrocious. It is a dreadful thing for an octogenarian, tottering on the verge of the grave, whose language should have truth as well as authority, to say that the Union people have "exulted in wholesale bloodshed," have "actually gloried in it as a proof of their higher nature," and are "not only unsatisfied with the destruction of half a million, but are vain of the slaughter"—when he might know that there never were a people so adverse to war with another as the people of the North were to war against the South; and that there never were a people at war who were so anxious to terminate it speedily and honorably, and who would make so many concessions to that end as the people of the North. Everybody in the country remembers the feeling of horror that spread among the people in the Spring of 1861, in prospect of war; and no one outside of the country could conceive the feeling of exultant joy that would now spread over the land on the arrival of the day of peace. But the war was and is an unavoidable necessity; and the Union is absolutely necessary for the permanent security of peace. Though Lord BROUGHAM and the "whole world stand aghast" at this war, neither of them have any conception of the sorrow with which it fills the people of these United States.

## Arrival of Senor Romero from Mexico—Appointment of a Full Legation.

Among the passengers by the steamer *Coyota* from Havana yesterday was Senor DON MATEO ROMERO, late Mexican Chargé at Washington, who now returns as Envoy Extraordinary

and Minister Plenipotentiary from the Republic of Mexico to the United States.

Senor ROMERO is accompanied by DON LEONARDO MARIN, Secretary of Legation, DON FERNANDO DE LA CUESTA, Second Secretary of Legation, and Senor MAJIN, Attaché.

Senor ROMERO is already well known to the citizens of the United States for his ability and his tried fidelity to Republican principles. His return will be received with great pleasure.

Senor MARIN, the new Secretary of Legation, is a gentleman of great worth, a distinguished lawyer of Mexico, and was lately acting as Assistant Secretary of State. He enjoys a very high reputation in Mexico.

Senor CUESTA, Assistant Secretary, and Senor MAJIN, are gentlemen of fine accomplishments, long connected with the Department of Foreign Affairs.

The appointment by the Mexican Government of a full Legation to the United States at this time shows the importance which Mexico attaches to the action of the United States at this moment.

## RELATIONS OF GILLMORE AND DAHLGREN.

The Relations of Admiral Dahlgren and Gen. Gillmore—What Admiral Dahlgren Hopes to Accomplish and What is Expected of Him.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Tuesday, Oct. 20, 1863.

From correspondence and other documents received at the War office, from land and naval officers in the Department of the South, it appears evident that the temporary cessation of offensive operations against the enemy's works in Charleston harbor is not caused, as has been alleged by numerous writers from this place and other points, by the want of co-operation between Gen. GILLMORE and Admiral DAHLGREN. The few facts in regard to the matter which I desire to place before the public have been obtained not through semi-official, but official sources, and any person who is familiar with the late Charleston campaign will at once discern that the statements accord perfectly with the time and character of the events which transpired. Aside from the official documents alluded to, many and many officers of intelligence and rank frequently arrive here in person direct from the scene of operations, many of whom I have consulted, and who do not hesitate to express the opinion that Gen. GILLMORE and Admiral DAHLGREN are unjustly represented to the people as being on unfriendly terms, or, to be more clear, as refusing to fully aid each other in the prosecution of the work before them.

The documents sent to Washington by Gen. GILLMORE and Admiral DAHLGREN conclusively show that the system of co-operation between the army and navy has been adhered to throughout. Those papers written prior to the reduction of Sumter, and the capture of Batteries Gregg and Wagner, contain copies of communications which were frequently dispatched between the headquarters of Morris Island and the flagships, in which the time for proposed assaults, and the best means to attain a certain result by a combined effort, were discussed in the most amicable terms. At a later period, and quite recently, communications relative to future movements have been exchanged.

The difference, however, between the military positions of to-day and that which existed before the bombardment of Sumter, must be taken into consideration. Then the land forces took the lead in important movements; and the navy, as it were, followed. It is now the heavy work, supported by the land forces. Gen. GILLMORE is ready now, and always has been ready at any moment Admiral DAHLGREN may signify to do all in his power to further the execution of the latter's plans. I am positively assured by a naval Staff officer, that Gen. GILLMORE even offered to clear away the obstructions in the water harbor, which is additional proof of co-operation.

People are deceived when they suppose the temporary lull of operations before Charleston is the result of a difference of opinion between the army and navy commanders. Nothing could be wider of the mark. It is only the impetuosity of individuals, who in their eager desire to have Charleston in our possession, have been compelled to witness a necessary slow, but thus far prosperous, siege, that has led them to assign a cause for a delay, the cause of which must be, for prudential reasons, withheld from them. It is no use to say that so far as the co-operation of the army and navy is concerned, the relation is as firm as the military situation can possibly make it. Admiral DAHLGREN will probably take the next forward step, which he has intimated his intention to do, as soon as his fleet can be placed in a proper condition.

The question may possibly be raised why Gen. GILLMORE does not push on regardless of the navy? That he should do so was not intended by the War Department, and it is not desired that he should take the lead in the advance, his force must be increased ten-fold. Admiral DAHLGREN understands perfectly well what the Government expects of him, and it may be said to his credit that he does not shrink the responsibility. His dispatches to the Navy Department are of a cheering tenor, and he believes that Charleston can and must be taken.

The understanding between the Government and Admiral DAHLGREN and the Government and Gen. GILLMORE is a point which deserves attention. The war records clearly set forth the plan of operations to be pursued by both commanders, either singly or in conjunction. The plan, itself, was conceived for the most part by Gen. GILLMORE. The late Admiral FOX was present at the council to which the plan was submitted, as were also Gen. HALLECK and Assistant Secretary FOX. These gentlemen, in the members of the council. In the plan, as conceived by Gen. GILLMORE, plainly indicates what he is able to do and will do. His views were fully endorsed by the members of the Board, all agreeing at the time that if he succeeded in his designs the navy would find it a comparatively easy task to ascend the harbor to Charleston. That plan, so far as it relates to Gen. GILLMORE's operations, embraced: firstly, the occupation of the southern portion of Morris Island; secondly, the capture of Wagner and Gregg; thirdly, the reduction of Sumter. With the reduction of Sumter the navy was to advance.

The course marked out for Gen. GILLMORE was not adhered to in the particular of capturing Wagner and Gregg before demolishing Sumter, it becoming apparent to him after the unsuccessful assault of Wagner on the 18th of July that it would be feasible to reduce Sumter over the heads of Wagner and Gregg. He was induced to adopt that course more readily from the fact that the fall of Sumter was the principal object aimed at by the expedition. So by destroying Sumter before capturing the works on Morris Island, Gen. GILLMORE offered to the navy an opportunity of greatly accelerating their movements. The archives unambiguously indicate that Sumter was considered by the army and navy authorities at Washington to be the chief obstacle in the way of our reaching Charleston. On the 23d of August Sumter was demolished, and is admitted to have been by the War Department. According to the terms of the plan drawn up, then was the time for the navy to attempt a passage up the harbor. The attempt was not made, and why not I do not propose to decide. Several days later a second bombardment of Sumter by Gen. GILLMORE, at the suggestion of Admiral DAHLGREN, did not elicit a single reply, and Admiral DAHLGREN all doubt that the fort did not contain more mounted guns than could be used. Letters from Secretary STANTON, Gen. HALLECK and other officials, which have been read by my informant, complimenting Gen. GILLMORE on the complete success of his enterprise, have been forwarded to him; and, if it is necessary to adduce further evidence of the demolition of Sumter, I will state that Gen. GILLMORE's communication of Major-General dates from the 23d of August, the day on which he claims to have achieved his victory.

Private letters, received here from officers of the

fleet, say that Admiral DAHLGREN has not delayed his movements because he believes Sumter able to resist the iron-clads, but for other reasons, with which the Admiral and not the General, has more particularly to do. It is believed that the Admiral will renew operations as soon as the fleet is in perfect fighting trim.

W. G.

## AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The revival of Verdi's opera of "Macbeth" last night must be recorded as the best success, so far, of Mr. MARSTON'S season. Intrinsically there is no interest attached to any Italian version of SHAKESPEARE'S plays, and least of all to those that have been prepared for the operatic stage. A few soliloquies have not yet been superseded by a grand scene; indeed, the most touching on the operatic stage is the scene of the great dramatist is attended in the minds of the Anglo-Saxons with a certain sense of the ridiculous. For reasons such as these the Shakespearean repertoire of the opera has never been a favorite with the public of America or of England. "Othello," "Macbeth," "Romeo and Juliet," "The Merry Wives of Windsor," are all works of undoubted merit, yet how rarely do we find them on our bills! In the selection of "Macbeth" as a subject, Verdi has been more fortunate than any of his predecessors. The characters in it are easily reduced to the required number for the musical stage, while the strength of the plot and the superb direction of the action, can hardly be equalled even by a dramatist. The composer has seized his opportunity with avidity, and has completed a work of very great emotional interest and still greater musical merit. What situations are related of the original work are misapplied with all the dramatic skill for which Verdi is remarkable, and are presented by the artists of Mr. MARSTON'S troupe with great gusto. We are disposed to agree with the manager that if the creations of the poet are ever to be interpreted in lyric form, it is probable that Verdi is the composer who will accomplish the task in the most powerful way. There are combinations in "Macbeth" and flashes of feeling that are really worthy of the theme. Greater praise can hardly be bestowed, but it is an exaggeration to say that the work contains some of the happiest ideas that have ever come from the prolific brain of the composer. There is a youthful freshness and vigor in many of the numbers that we shall look for in vain in more recent and better known works. Even in the treatment of the orchestra and chorus there is striking originality. The *Witches' music* throughout is singularly fitting and weird; whilst the instrumentation in the last act is almost exceptional in its suggestiveness and propriety.

The cast last night was especially strong in the two leading rôles. Madame MAROZZI was in rare voice, and threw herself completely into the spirit of the part. We have rarely heard her to such advantage and it is not just to add that her acting was fully up to the very high standard of her vocal performance. Her reception was most enthusiastic. She was recalled several times during the evening, and in the well known *Bravos* of the second act, received an encore. Signor BALZANI supported Mad. MAROZZI in the best possible way. He too was in excellent voice, and proved to every one how much we lose when he is not in that desirable condition. Much of the general *furore* of the evening was to be ascribed to this gentleman's fine voice and manly style. We do not often have an opportunity to praise Signor BALZANI, but in this opera it is not easy to exaggerate his merit. Signor LORRI, who will be remembered as the *prime tenor* of the German opera, made his first appearance here as *Macbeth*. His agreeable tone was heard to advantage in the various concerted pieces. Signor COLMAN and Signor ROMEO completed the distribution.

The opera was received with so much fervor that it is destined, we think, to overcome the old prejudice against operatic versions of SHAKESPEARE'S plays. There are few operas on the Italian stage that can compare with it in freshness of style and positive dramatic intensity. It is, in fact, one of Verdi's best works, and our public owe a debt of gratitude to Mr. MARSTON for reviving it in so complete and satisfactory a manner. We shall be greatly indebted to him, should he not speedily announce his leading position in his repertoire.

To-morrow night (Thursday) there will be a performance by Mr. MARSTON of the Brooklyn Academy of Music. "The Tempest" is the opera. On Friday FLORENCE's opera of "Martha" will be produced for the first time this season. Miss KILLGORE appears in the cast as *Lady Renard*. On Saturday evening FAVARINI'S opera of "Irene" will be presented for the last time this season.

GOTTSCHE'S CONCERTS.—MR. GOTTSCHE gives his second grand concert to-night at Irving Hall. The programme is fresh and liberal. It will be illustrated by the following artists: Miss LOUISE VIVIAN, Mrs. J. M. MORRIS, Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL, Mr. THOMPSON TAYLOR, Mr. HARRY SAMARSON, Signor MORO and Mr. S. BENNETT.

MISS CUSHMAN.—Although in directing attention to the performance of "Macbeth" to-night at the Academy of Music we can hardly hope to serve any useful purpose, inasmuch as all the tickets are sold, we still take pleasure in reminding our readers that Miss CUSHMAN's object in appearing before the public is purely patriotic and benevolent. Every one who can squeeze into the house should do so, as a compliment to the lady and as an offering to good causes. We need scarcely add that, should she wish, Miss CUSHMAN will accept of the most liberal of entertainments.

## GEN. GRANT'S COMMAND.

The Military Division of the Mississippi.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Tuesday, Oct. 20. Quartermaster-General MEIGS and Staff arrived here this evening. He reports that Gen. GRANT assumes the command of the Departments of the Cumberland, Tennessee and Ohio, to be called the Military Division of Mississippi. Gen. THOMAS, it is reported, is to command the Army of the Cumberland. Gen. HOOKER is at Steven-on, Ala. E. M. STANTON, the Secretary of War, has arrived here on a special train. He is the guest of Judge CARSON. At an assemblage at the St. Cloud Hotel, to-day, short speeches were delivered by Gov. JOHNSON and Gen. GRANT and were directed to prevail such interest. A railroad accident occurred at Murfreesboro, killing and wounding several. The telegraph is working to Chattanooga.

## MOVEMENTS OF GEN. ROSECRANS.

A Public Reception Awaiting Him.

Gen. ROSECRANS is expected to arrive in this city to-morrow. A Committee of citizens has been appointed to give him a public reception and tender him the hospitality of the city.

## THE COMING ELECTION IN MISSOURI.

Important Order from Gen. Schofield to Kentucky and to Veterans.

St. Louis, Mo., Wednesday, Oct. 21. Gen. SCHOFIELD has issued an order for the government of the November election in this State. Judges of Election will be held strictly accountable that none but qualified voters are allowed to vote, and any action on their part excluding qualified voters from the polls will be punished as a military offence.

Any person having borne arms against the Government and given aid and comfort to the rebellion during the rebellion, who shall presume to act as a judge of election, will be deemed guilty of a violation of military orders and punished accordingly. In those parts of the State where there is danger of interference by guerrillas or combinations of persons intended to overawe or intimidate legal voters, military commanders are directed to prevent such interference; but where such protection is unnecessary, the troops will abstain themselves from the polls, and are permitted only to vote at the headquarters of their respective camps or detachments.



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## PROPOSALS.

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 Pursuant to resolution of the Board of Inspectors, dated September 10, 1932, sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at his office, until the 26th day of October, next, between 12 o'clock and 2 o'clock, for the purchase of two hundred Convicts, to be employed, in the manufacture of iron in all or any of its various branches, for a term of two, three, or four years, to commence on the 1st day of March, 1934.  
 The following labor services will be furnished a Forge, 12 feet by 12 feet; 12½ ton steam engine, 12 feet by 12 feet; six 1000 gallon boilers; 12 feet by 24 feet Engines, with power sufficient to run eight Forge fires; two Boiler Rooms, attached to the Forge, each 35 feet by 26 feet; Engine Room, 51 feet by 26 feet.

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 20 feet; No. 2, 42 feet by 33 feet; Blacksmith Shop, under  
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 30 feet by 50 feet; Boiler Room, 30 feet by 50 feet;  
 Attached belonging to State; Boiler Room attached to  
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to in this office with the Clerk of this Prison, from after the 25th day of September Inst., for the inspection of persons desirous of proposing therefor.

"Proposals for such labor and service must be addressed to the Clerk of this Prison, and must be signed, 'Proposals for the Construction of a Sewerage for the Prisoners of the House of Convicts on Iron Contract.' They must be substantially in the form of the printed blanks, which will be furnished by the Clerk of this Prison to any person applying for the same. They must be accompanied by the written consent of the sureties to become sureties on said contract, and they must be accompanied by a justification of the sum of the sum of money to be advanced for the same in dollars, as provided by section 12, chapter 389, of the Laws of 1860.

the proposals for such labor and service will be opened at the Delavan House, in the City of Albany, on the tenths day of November next. The proposals will be entertained only if they are sealed before noon on the day, and the seals will be preserved to the inspectors, with the assent of the undersigned, to reject all or any of the proposals made, if they shall deem it for the interest of the State so to do.

JOHN PARKHURST, Agent and Warden.

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No bids will be considered from parties other than regular manufacturers of the article, and such as are known to the department to be fully competent to execute, in their own hands, the work proposed for sale. Any party obtaining a contract will be required to enter into bonds, with approved sureties, for its faithful fulfillment. The department reserves to itself the right to reject any and all bids, if not deemed satisfactory. The Brigadier-General in command will be addressed as "The Brigadier-General, Ordnance Department, United States Army, Washington, D. C." and the "Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C." will be referred to as "The Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C." and the "Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C." will be referred to as "The Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C."

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**FOURTH WEEK**  
**MR. LESTER WALLACK'S NEW PLAY.**  
WALLACK takes much interest in authoring new drama has made the greatest success yet in this Theatre, and to prevent disappointment to the public suggest an early application for seats. Box book open one week in advance.  
You may be assured from  
**VERY NIGHT DURING THE WEEK**  
of attractive & new act drama.  
**ROSDALE,**  
or  
**THE**  
**RIFLE BALL.**  
Principal character will be sustained by  
**MR. ALF WALLACK.**  
**MR. F. FISHER.**  
**MARY.**  
**MRS. W. J. PARKES.**  
**MR. J. H. GANNON.**  
**MRS. FANNY MORANT.**  
**MR. J. H. GANNON.**  
**MRS. MARY PARKETT.**  
**MRS. GANNON.**  
Rosedale Manor House, (exterior.)

The Conservatory at Rosedale and Illuminated  
The Drawing-room Vase Glasgow, entitled "The Riders,"  
by Mons. A. Grossi, will be danced by the prima-  
rists and first couples of efficient auxiliaries.  
The musical comedy, "The Merry Men," E. Mollenhauser  
Lyrics, by Mr. H. Isherwood and Mr. C. Tinsley  
Composed and arranged by Mr. J. H. Johnson  
Dances, by Mrs. Mary Plannery & Beaucheton.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.  
Mr. Manager - Mr. Whelan  
WANTS PERFORMED IN EVERY PART.  
POSITIVELY FOR TWO NIGHTS,  
METAMORA,  
MR.  
THE LAST OF THE WAMPANOAGS,  
ON THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 22, 1863.  
LUDWIG FORESTER

For the SECOND TIME  
in his first effort.

MATHAMORA,  
 and vigorous Indian tragedy of the same  
 supported by  
 AN ADMIRABLE CAST,  
 the following names :  
 McCullough, Mr. L. R. Shewell,  
 O. Barnett, Mr. J. Nanna,  
 W. Codier, Mr. J. Martin,  
 Ponis, Mrs. J. H. Allen,  
 Harvey B. Dodworth

FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 23,  
 request and  
 at positively for the last time this season.  
 EDWIN FORREST  
 ar in his great character of  
 SPAUTACUS.

SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 24,  
 BENEDICT  
 POSITIVELY LAST APPEARANCE OF  
 MILE VESTALI.  
 by special desire, render his great character of  
 CAMBA.

ceatly has the pleasure of announcing to the  
 at he has made arrangements for

SUCCESSFUL ENGAGEMENT  
 Embellish American Trade Mission,  
 MATHILDA HERIN.  
 Prize will be given of her first appearance.  
 may be secured at the box office  
 THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE.

---

WINTER GARDEN.  
 TRIUMPH  
 OF  
 THEREIGN  
 OF  
 A GLORIOUS COMIC FESTIVAL.  
 As popular young American comedian,  
 MR. JOHN S. CLARKE.  
 Received with  
 SHOUTS OF LAUGHTER  
 AND  
 DELIGHT.  
 TWELVE NIGHTS ONLY.  
 G COMEDY,                      BOLLICING DRAMA,  
 AND  
 ROARING FARCE.  
 THEATRE, 77

presented a peculiar piece of nonsense, founded on  
particular, and called  
THE RUSSIAN ADMIRAL;  
OR  
THE LION OF THE DAY.  
C. CLARKE  
AS  
THE LION!  
TIME—SEPTEMBER, 1867.  
—Parlor to Hotel at Highlands of Navesink.  
Clarke's revised and augmented edition of the  
comic drama of  
THE TODDLES  
Timothy Toddles! Mr. J. S. CLARKE.  
to which, Buckmore's laughable comedietta,  
KISS IN THE DARK.  
PETTIBONE, first time, by JOHN S. CLARKE  
CONSTITUTING  
entirely devoted to  
FURNISHING  
entertainments 7:30; closes 10½ o'clock.

APPEARANCE OF THE NEW COMPANY,  
TUESDAY EVENING, OCT. 21, 1863.  
Representation of  
**BATAILLE DE JAMES,**  
or  
**UN DUEL EN AMOUR.**  
In three acts, by M. M. Scribe and Legouvé.  
Begins at 7½. Curtain rises at 8 o'clock precisely.  
For subscription and reserved seats apply to  
**HARRISON VILLES, No. 62 BROADWAY**  
to the managers.—The drawing will take place  
on Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock, at NIBLO'S  
SALOON.

---

**MARK THEATRE, BROOKLYN.**

Manager ..... Mr. Gabriel Harrison.  
Business Manager ..... Mr. A. Barker.

**THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 22,**  
of the popular comedy  
**REVUE IN**  
**SERIOUS FAMILY.**  
Lively cast.  
..... Mr. G. H. Andrews  
..... Mr. W. C. Phillips  
..... Mr. J. F. Maguire ..... Mr. Whiting  
..... Mr. J. L. Harrison ..... Mr. Seidman  
..... Mr. J. L. Harrison ..... Mr. Seidman

**LIVING HALL.**  
THURSDAY EVENING, OCT. 22.  
MR. L. M. GOTTSCHALK'S  
SEVEN GRAND ENSEMBLES.  
Persons who will be assisted by  
LOUISE VIVIER, pupil of Sig. Maixie,  
MRS. TOLSON, formerly of London,  
CAMPBELL, the first appearance this season,  
MR. THEODORE THOMAS,  
HARRY SANDERSON, piano.  
**MUSICIANS' Conductors**  
KIDZENS. {  
RUZZI.  
60 cents. K. receives 15, 50 cent extra-  
the 50 cent. Will commence this morning at Beer &  
No. 70 Broadway, Southwark & Luis,  
Wayward, each at five till  
10 P. M. CLUB SOCIAL MATINEE,  
Up to 8 o'clock.  
MR. THEODORE THOMAS,  
Will conduct.

[illegible]

priority to every one else of their class. They  
are the only people in the world who have bal-  
ance church of slaves are to larger churches and  
less 5.00, \$10.00, \$12.00, \$14.00, \$16.00, \$18.00,  
\$20.00, \$22.00, \$24.00, \$26.00, \$28.00, \$30.00,  
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\$980.00, \$982.00, \$984.00, \$986.00, \$988.00, \$990.00,  
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may be had at Green's bookstore, No. 603 Broadway; Randolph's bookstore, No. 603 Broadway; the gallery, No. 867 Broadway; Dodworth's, No. 867 Broadway; and at Devore's antique store, No. 867 Broadway.











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with a number of other guests of the People's Line,

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amount of labor performed in 1953. viz.,

**Affirmative**—Alderman Fox, The President, Henry

1755, 22801, 833, 2575, 3870, 2487, 1 2570, 2533, 2570

Milliken vs. Debrun, Escutor.—Remittitur  
 and judgment reversed.  
 Stover vs. Wright.—Order granted.  
 Frederick W. Tybond vs. Bertha Tybond.—O  
 granted.

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## INSTRUCTION.

**CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.**  
No. 304 6th-av., corner 32nd-st. Opens Sept. 2.

**MRS. JOHN W. BLIGHE'S**  
City and Day School, for twenty young ladies. No.  
100 12th-av., corner 10th-st.

**EDUCATION.—A GRADUATE OF YALINRSTRUTS**  
in Classics, Mathematics and English studies in families and as a scholar, terms moderate. Address, 175  
City and Day School, for twenty young ladies. No.  
100 12th-av., corner 10th-st.

**MRS. S. J. KUSSELL HAS A SCHOOL**  
for girls and kindergarten for children, at No. 1,  
Brooklyn, N. Y.

**DR. BENJAMIN W. DWIGHTS SCHOOL**  
for boys, at No. 142 Broadway, near 22nd-st. Call  
from 9 to 12 A. M.

**CHILTON HILL, BOARDING AND DAY**  
SCHOOL, FOR BOYS, ELIZABETH, N. J.—  
The Fall term commenced Sept. 7. J. YOUNG, Principal.

**MILITARY ACADEMY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.**  
Oct. 5, 1893. Gen. M. L. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

**TEACHERS.**

**AS TEACHER.—A GENTLEMAN OF THOR**  
ough education and long experience as teacher in  
families and of private pupils, and having the highest  
reputation for his thoroughness and his judicious en-  
gagements for lessons in the classics, modern languages,  
and English branches. Address D. Box 12 Times Office

**AS VISITING GOVERNORS.—A LADY OF**  
superior education and long experience as teacher in  
families and of private pupils, and having the highest  
reputation for her thoroughness and her judicious en-  
gagements for lessons in the classics, modern languages,  
and English branches. Address D. Box 12 Times Office

**AS TEACHER OF WRITING.—WANTED.**  
A lady of superior education and long experience as  
teacher in families and of private pupils, and having the  
highest reputation for her thoroughness and her judi-  
cious engagements for lessons in the classics, modern  
languages, and English branches. Address D. Box 12  
Times Office, or Box No. 3, 1515 Post-office, New York.

**MUSICAL.**

**CHICKERIN & SONS,**  
MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT  
PIANO FORTES, NO. 632 BROADWAY.—The superiority of  
their instruments has of late been amply demonstrated  
by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the  
day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and work-  
manship hitherto monopolized by any other makers.

**MR. GOTTSCHALK'S** constant use of the New Scale  
CHICKERIN GRAND PIANO FORTZE has severely tested  
their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the  
highest and the most flattering estimation in which they are  
held.

**CHICKERIN & SONS' STAINWAY & SONS'**  
GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are so  
well considered the best in Europe as well as this coun-  
try, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's  
Exhibition of 1889.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are su-  
perior to all others is that they are made by the best  
practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons), who  
invent all their own improvements, and under whose  
personal supervision every part of the instrument is  
manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 62 and 64 Walker-st.,  
New-York.

[illegible]

ANDREWS, No 9 University place, who is also ready to drill Sunday schools in singing.

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**DANCING.**

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**A. DODWORTH'S DANCING CLASSES.**  
No. 204 5TH-AV., NEW-YORK.

Additional classes for children to meet on Mondays and Thursdays will commence on MONDAY, Oct. 15, at 4 P. M.

**CLASSES FORMING AT J. H. SEARING'S  
PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY.**  
No. 292 4th-av., near 23d st. Private lessons daily.

**C. H. RIVERS' BROOKLYN DANCING ACADEMY.** No. 33 Scherhorn-st., corner of Court-st. All the fashionable dances taught in one course of lessons. Classes are now forming. Send for a circular.

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**DRY GOODS.**

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**SOLOMON & HART,**  
No. 369 Broadway

**UPHOLSTERERS, PAPER HANGERS  
AND INTERIOR DECORATORS,**

are receiving in store, by every steamer,  
NEW STYLE LACE CURTAINS,  
SATINS, BROCATS,  
COTELINES, BORDERED CLOTHS AND DELAINES,  
FLANO AND TABLE COVERS, all new and cheap.

Also, PLUSHES, MOQUETTES, LASTINGS,  
and every description of  
FURNITURE COVERINGS  
AND PAPER HANGINGS.

They would call the particular attention of parties fur-

STOCK OF THE ABOVE GOODS,  
which contains a large assortment of  
NEW AND FASHIONABLE DESIGNS.  
SOLOMON & HART,  
No. 369 Broadway.

**AT PERCEVALS, No. 657 BROADWAY.**  
All kinds of Childrens Cloaks, Riding Hoods, Dresses,  
Blankets, Caps, Corsets, Chemises, Infants' Waists,  
Aprons, Bibs, Baskets, &c., Ladies' Embroidered Chemises  
and Night Gowns, &c., Ladies' ready-made Under-  
garments—fitted Handkerchiefs, &c.; Infants' and com-  
mon white and colored Linens, &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.,  
bedclothes, &c., Braiding, cotton and silk embroidery, made  
to order. Stamping for embroideries and braiding &c.,  
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.,  
done equally new.

**DRESS TRIMMINGS.—NEW STYLES IN**  
bugle trimmings, ornaments, velvet ribbons, bonnets  
and trimming ribbons, alpacas and ready-made  
blouses, &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.,  
plain and colored, &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.,  
collars and cuffs, &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.,  
very cheap. N. B.—The largest assortment in New York  
of all the new styles of small wares, combs, brushes, hair-  
nets and fancy goods in the City. French kid gloves, only \$1.  
Sewerly reduced. Also many new styles in large and  
small quantities, at ELGER'S, Nos. 839 and 842 Broad-  
way, near 14th-st., east side.

**CARPETS AT LOW PRICES.—ADAMS &**  
Sons, 210 Broadway, between 4th and 5th Sts., New York.  
S-PLAIN GRAMIN and STAIN CARPETS, RUGS, MATS,  
OIL-CLOTHS, all WILTONS. Please give us a call.  
Goods freely shown. N. 261 Grand-st.

**MILLINERY.**  
*MODÈS DE PARIS.*  
MME. WALTON, No. 689 Broadway,  
between 11th and 12th Sts., New York.

Is constantly receiving the latest and most approved pat-  
terns of Parisian Bonnets, and hair and millinery goods  
of all descriptions, from New-York and France.



Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MARTIN.

RENNUM'S MUSEUM—GRANT, BOY, MOVING WAR FIGURES, &c., at all hours—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES, GHOST, PANTOMIME AND BALLET, at 3 and 7 1/2 o'clock P. M.

WALLACK'S—ROSEDALE OR THE BIRLS BALL.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE GLADIATOR.

WINTER GARDEN—KISS IN THE DARK—THE TRODDERS—THE RUSSIAN ADMIRAL.

PARK THEATRE—(BROOKLYN)—SERIOUS FAMILY—RODOLPH FIZ.

GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—(No. 588 Broadway.)

OLYMPIC THEATRE—POCAHONTAS; OR, YS GENTLE SAVAGE.

To Advertisers.

Advertisements in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at least an hour in the day as possible. If received after that time, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Washington telegrams assert that the bulk of Lee's army is again south of the Rapidan, and the Army of the Potomac is once more holding the country east of the Rappahannock. The retreat of Lee is attributed to his inability to obtain supplies, and his advance, take it all in all, must have been anything but profitable. Gen. Meade and Staff were yesterday at Washington, and their presence caused a rumor to be circulated that the army was to have a new Chief. Of the truth of it there is neither confirmation nor denial. The extra published last evening by one of the City papers, giving an account of another raid by the rebels at Chambersburg, Penn., proves, upon inquiry by telegraph, to have had no foundation whatever.

Our special correspondent at Chattanooga telegraphs that Gen. ROSSCRANS received the order relieving him from command on Monday night, and on Tuesday was on his way to Cincinnati, where he is required to report. At Stevenson, Ala., the headquarters of Gen. HOOKER, Gen. ROSSCRANS met Gen. GRANT, who was en route to Chattanooga, and both of these distinguished officers were the guests of Gen. HOOKER. Such a notable military assemblage caused much excitement. Rebel reports at Chattanooga say that BRAGG was certainly to be relieved for failing to whip ROSSCRANS; but whether LONGSTREET, JOHNSON or LEE would succeed him had not been determined. The Tennessee River was still high, and a steamer could carry our supplies to Chattanooga if there was no danger from the enemy.

The whole rebel force west of the Mississippi, is reported not to exceed 20,000 men, and among them there is much dissension, resulting in frequent desertions. On the 26th ult., KIRBY SMITH visited the rebel army at Arkadelphia, under PRICER, finding it in a state of demoralization. He therefore relieved PRICER and put HOLMES in his place. This action raised a mutiny among both officers and men, who are unfriendly to HOLMES, and the confusion is described to have been without bounds. Between Sunday and Friday, from 500 to 700 men deserted, and to save the army, orders were given to march south to Waco, on the Rio Brazos. KIRBY SMITH's headquarters are at Marshall. A strong Union sentiment is reported to be exhibiting itself in Northern Texas, and Monday, the Union candidate for Congress in the First District, comprising nineteen counties, has been elected.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *Herberta* yesterday arrived at St. Johns with advices from Europe two days later, fully confirming the news brought on Wednesday by the *Scotia*, of the seizure of the rebel rans at Liverpool. With the exception of the London *Herald*, the journals commend the action of the Government, and say the question will now have to be tried upon its legal merits. LORIS NAPOLÉON has sent an autograph letter to MAXIMILIAN, expressive of his satisfaction at the reply made to the Mexican Delegation. Poland has applied to the Western Powers to be recognized as a belligerent, but France at present refuses to accede to the request, and the decision of England is not announced. In the Liverpool Cotton market, on the 12th, sales were made of 30,000 bales at an advance of 1d. Breadstuffs and Provisions remained steady, and Consols closed at 92 1/2@93 for money.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday. Resolutions were adopted concerning the family of Acting Brig-Gen. J. S. MALLON in their bereavement, be having fallen at Bristol Station. A communication was received from City Inspector BOOLE, relating mainly to the cost of street-cleaning. The document was presented in full to another column. Mr. BOOLE shows that the present good condition of the streets is maintained at a cost less than the day system involved in 1859, notwithstanding the fact of increased cost of labor as compared with the wages paid at that time. Mr. BOOLE takes occasion to recommend the building of public markets on the Goosevoort and Lower grounds. The resolution to increase the salaries of fire bell-ringers to \$1,000 per annum was concurred in. The Committee on the claims for damages caused by the great powder explosion at the foot of Ninety-eighth-street, East River, of which Alderman FALKER is the Chairman, reported in favor of paying the claimants a sum amounting in all to about \$50,000, which is a reduction of more than \$15,000 from the sum total claimed. The report was laid over under the rule. The Board adjourned to Monday.

The Board of Councilmen met and transacted considerable business, but it was all of a general and uninteresting character, except that the pay of the laborers employed by the City was increased to \$2 per diem. Adjourned to Monday, at 1 P. M.

The work of apportioning the number of troops to be raised under the late call of the President, among the several States and the District of Columbia, has been begun at the office of the Provost-Marshal-General. The States thus far apportioned, and the number of men to be raised by each, are as follows:

|               |        |
|---------------|--------|
| Maine         | 7,581  |
| New-Hampshire | 7,581  |
| Vermont       | 3,331  |
| Massachusetts | 15,126 |
| Connecticut   | 15,126 |
| New-York      | 38,268 |
| Delaware      | 1,897  |
| Indiana       | 18,590 |

A distinguished Washington official stated the other day that with the new conscripts, and the reinforcements from the immediate vicinity released by the employment of the invalid corps to man the forts, Gen. MEADE's army now numbers 90,000 men.

A letter from Norfolk, Va., states that on Saturday night a party of three men and five women, all residents of Portsmouth, were captured by a small detachment of the One Hundred and Forty-eighth New-York Volunteers, near Lambert's Point, whilst endeavoring to run the blockade. They were carrying a large quantity of miscellaneous goods which were stowed away in a common wagon. Upon searching one of the men nearly a thousand dollars in gold were found ingeniously concealed between the lining and padding of his vest. These were committed to Fort Norfolk and the females sent to the Atlantic Hotel, where they remain under guard.

The Tenth New-Jersey regiment has been sent to Chambersburg, Penn., to guard against the rebel raid, which it was feared might be repeated in that direction. The men have been out on

regular rations; the officers' baggage reduced, Streeter tents provided for their use, and everything again put on a war-footing.

The recent Union victories in Iowa, Ohio and Pennsylvania were acknowledged by a salute of one hundred guns fired in the Park yesterday afternoon, under the direction of the Union General Committee.

MILTON SWATZ, one of the Metropolitan Police, has recovered a judgment of \$4,000, in the Superior Court, against FERNANDO WOOD, for injuries claimed to have been sustained by the plaintiff during the riots of 1857. A number of other similar judgments have been obtained against the defendant, and other cases are still pending.

Mr. CHARLES MACKAY, who has for some time been acting as American correspondent of the London Times, sailed for Europe in the *Perris* on Wednesday.

The price of Gold was 2 per cent. lower yesterday, closing 143 1/2 per cent. The Stock Market firm for Government Securities and buoyant on the Railway. Money in good demand at 6 1/2 per cent.

A moderate business was transacted in Flour yesterday, at a further partial reduction of 10c. Wheat and Corn were in good demand; the latter closed more firmly. Flour was freely offered, and was in request, but at declining prices. Cotton and Groceries were quiet. Whisky was selling to a fair extent, as were also Hay, Hops, Laths, Lumber, Leather, Tallow, Fish Oils and Tobacco. The freight market was inactive.

Peace upon Simple Terms.

On Wednesday we extracted an article from the *Richmond Enquirer*, stating at some length, the terms on which the Confederates will be willing to make "peace" with the United States. They are these:

"Recognition by the enemy of the independence of the Confederate States.

"Withdrawal of the Yankee forces from every foot of Confederate ground, including Kentucky and Missouri.

"Withdrawal of the Yankee soldiers from Maryland, north of the Potomac, and a free vote whether they shall remain to the old Union or ask admission into the Confederacy.

"Consent on the part of the Federal Government to give up to the Confederacy its proportion of the navy as it stood at the time of secession, or to pay for the same.

"Yielding up all pretensions on the part of the Federal Government to that portion of the old Territories which lies west of the Confederate States.

"An equitable settlement on the basis of our absolute independence and equal rights of all accounts of the public debt and public lands, and the advantages accruing from foreign treaties."

Further on, the writer declares that the above is the minimum of what the South will demand, and that it may possibly insist upon a complete reimbursement of all the expenses of the war. He says:

"As surely as we completely ruin their armies—and without that there is no peace or truce at all—so surely shall we make them pay our war debt, though we wring it out of their hearts. And they know it well, and therefore they cannot make peace except through their utter exhaustion and absolute inability to strike another blow."

We do not for a moment imagine that this statement of the case as it stands between us and the Confederacy would meet with confirmation from over one-tenth of the population of the States in revolt, if they had an opportunity to-morrow of freely and fairly expressing their opinion. But we have on the other hand no doubt whatever that at least one-tenth has deliberately laid down the foregoing string of absurdities as a serious and well-considered programme. And unluckily it is this tenth which wields all the power of the South, commands its armies, levies its taxes, forces its men into the ranks, and, in fact, holds all the resources of the country in the hollow of its hands. That there is a considerable portion of the Southern people disposed to protract the war, in the hope of reducing the North to the position of a craven suppliant for mercy, is only credible on the supposition either that they have all approached as closely to a state of lunacy as JOHN MURKIN himself, or that they have been worked up into a kind of desperation which only shows itself on paper.

But the leaders are men of a very different stamp from the mass of the population; they are animated by much stronger hope, are fired by a much loftier ambition, and, as the mere fact of their having brought on the revolution shows, are carried along by a very much more vivid imagination, and have a far greater stake in the contest than their humbler associates. They expected when the war began to close it in one campaign in the precise way in which the *Richmond Enquirer* now says they intend to close it some time or other. The success which has attended their efforts in the field has been very much smaller than they looked for; but, on the other hand, the magnitude of these efforts must have astonished even themselves. And what is of still more importance, they have succeeded to a degree which, two years ago, must have seemed impossible, in dragging the white population under the yoke of military authority, and thus making all extensive or organized opposition to the war impossible. It is no exaggeration to say that, before the close of this year, the majority of Southern voters will be in the military service of the Confederacy, forbidden to write, speak or deliberate, and bound to execute the orders of their chiefs without remonstrance or inquiry. The influence of the civilians upon public affairs is, therefore, at this moment nil; the Confederacy is the army, and the army is the Confederacy. There is no longer any distinction between them possessing any political value. This, of course, amounts to saying that the conditions of peace are such as JEFFERSON DAVIS chooses to offer, and that the war will end either when he can no longer resist, or when he chooses to close it. None of the ordinary modes of making peace are new within reach of the civil authorities. The rebel Congress may refuse to vote him money, but he will not mind that, inasmuch as he levies supplies for the army in kind, and in what quantities he pleases. It might appoint ambassadors to go to Washington, and he need not let them pass his lines, and any treaty they would make would be waste paper; and if a meeting were held to denounce him or his policy, he might seize and conscript the whole body, officers and audience.

Now, there may be persons who suppose that JEFFERSON DAVIS will let such a machine as the Confederate army out of his hands before he has tasked its capacity to the uttermost; but they were never very numerous, and they must be rapidly diminishing in number. There is now not a doubt in the minds of all intelligent observers that he really means, as the *Richmond Enquirer* says, to destroy us or be destroyed by us. There is nothing extraordinary in this. It is the resolve of an able and ambitious, but desperate man. The longer he protracts the contest, the more glory he gains; and let him resist ever so long, he cannot at the close be worse off than he would be by an immediate surrender. It is, therefore, strictly true that we shall have to ruin him, or he will ruin us; but we believe that there is now a general and strong determination at the North, outside of the South, that he shall be the victim, and not we. There is, therefore, so far as we can see, no possible objection, as far as the North is concerned, to the proposition of the *Richmond Enquirer*, "that the Confederacy or the Yankee nation, one or other goes down—down to perdition." This, we believe, the precise state of the case, and we intend to decide which of the two it is to be with all convenient speed. We could have no hesitation in predicting which at this moment, but politeness forbids.

The Armies in the West—Their New Chief.

As, at the fall of Vicksburg in July last, the three great armies which the rebels had long maintained were reduced to two—those of BRAGG and LEE—so now, the three first-class armies which we have maintained for nearly two years have been reduced to two—those of GRANT and MEADE. That splendid army, eighty thousand strong, which in the first months of the year was planted in front of Vicksburg, and in May, June and July last lay in its rear, exists no more as a unit. Part of it has gone down the Mississippi to Gen. BAXTER, part has gone up the Arkansas to Little Rock, part is in East Tennessee, a large part has gone to join the army of Chattanooga, and many detachments are scattered along the various military posts along the line of the Mississippi River. But nearly, if not quite all of these troops are in the new Military Division or Department of Gen. GRANT, and to the old army under his command is now added the late army of Gen. ROSSCRANS. At least twice as large as that under Gen. MEADE, and six times as large as that under any other General in the country.

The first work of Gen. GRANT will doubtless be to combine these armies, as far as possible, into one active body; and in those cases in which incorporation is impossible or undesirable, he will so place and operate the various bodies as to produce essential unity of purpose and object. The lack of this has of late been the greatest drawback to success in the Southwest. Gen. BURNISSE had an independent command in East Tennessee; and though, weeks ago, we had the assertion that his army was in conjunction and cooperation with that of ROSSCRANS, there was in reality no communication between the two departments beyond the scout of an occasional small body of cavalry. Going west a hundred miles from BURNISSE's headquarters at Knoxville, we had the army of ROSSCRANS at Chattanooga. West of the latter, some forty miles, we had the army under Gen. HOOKER, which the latter also claimed to be an independent command; and as HOOKER ranked ROSSCRANS, it is said he declined obeying his orders. Still further West, we had a large body of troops under Gen. DONOR at Corinth, and here began the forces of Gen. GRANT, which were scattered from Memphis northward through West Tennessee, and down the Mississippi as far as Vicksburg, and beyond. At these various points and along these various lines, we have probably at this moment not far short of two hundred thousand troops. This army, massed and properly handled (if there be any living man, or if there ever were a man, who could properly handle it on the field), or, if not concentrated in mass, were it wielded and directed by one strong hand, guided by a broad brain, could trample out any Southern army, or march to any point, or achieve any object in the Confederacy. But, under four independent commanders, handicapped by miles apart, without communication with each other, each "working at his own job," little or big—each and all, it may be, working laboriously and conscientiously, but disjointedly and lacking mutual purpose—how could we expect the highest results—particularly when it was evident that since the opening of the Mississippi, the great object of the campaign in the West was one and simple? The appointment of Gen. GRANT to the chief command of the military division of the Mississippi (its limits as yet unknown to us) and the armies therein, unifies all operations, and he will doubtless bend all his powers and force to the achievement of a common result.

Gen. GRANT we believe to be just the man for the post. Having been granted plenary powers in his Department, he will doubtless make short work with any officer of any grade who will not cordially cooperate in carrying out his plans; and to all such, the example made of McCLELLAND by Gen. GRANT last Summer, will stand as a solemn warning. In many respects, GRANT's new field of action is more difficult than his former one. But having already performed his other Herculean labors with such consummate success—having fought the Nemean lion at Donelson, and sent its carcass to Chicago—having hurled the heads of the Lernean hydra at Shiloh—having captured the Arcadian stag at Vicksburg—having hunted the Erymanthian boar till it was captured at Arkansas Post—having destroyed the swarm of Symplyphan guerrillas who haunted the Mississippi, feeding upon human flesh—having cleansed the Augean stables throughout his Department—and having performed other and sundry of the labors of the great Greek, it now only remains that he seize the rebel dog Cerberus that guards the gates of the Confederacy in Northern Georgia, and force him back howling to Hades.

Rebel Vantages Abroad—Their Confessions at Home.

Our readers may recollect a letter which we recently published, written from Richmond by the Southern correspondent of the London Times, in which the position and prospects of the Confederacy were depicted with a glowing pen. Of arms and money they had all they wanted; and there was "another element in the Confederate future so full of hope and promise" that the enthusiastic letter-writer could not pass it by, and that was "the bountiful and redundant harvest of the current year in the Confederate States." He declared "the abundance of cereals to be such that it would supply the whole population for three years to come." We dislike, of course, to throw discredit upon anything which any correspondent of the Times from this country, whether at the North or South, may write; but we have found it rather difficult to reconcile this statement with the prices in the Richmond markets, with the intimations from the South that they were threatened with famine, and with the frequent news of bread-riots in various parts of the Confederacy. And then, still further to increase our disbeliever, comes the Chattanooga Rebel, now published at Atlanta, which has notoriously been as truculent, as defiant, as confident as a rebel could be, which declares that ROSSCRANS must be driven out of Chattanooga, because, as it says, "food and raiment are our needs. We must have them. Kentucky and Middle Tennessee can only supply them. Better give up the sea coast, better give up the Southwest; aye, better to give up Richmond without a struggle, and win these, than lose the golden fields whose grain and wool are our sole hope."

It would seem, then, that the cereal "element" in the Confederate future so full of hope and promise, "was only to be found on the fields of Middle Tennessee and Kentucky. The Times correspondent doubtless fell into the trifling blunder of thinking that these were permanently in the power of the Confederates, but the Rebel, banished from Chattanooga by the presence of ROSSCRANS' army, saw more clearly that between the Confederacy and those fertile fields there was a fearful barrier, in that wall of bayonets. And hence his frenzied entreaties for help to make ROSSCRANS a "victim," to "defeat him, pulverize him, run him to the Ohio River." We must say that we are compelled to think the Chattanooga man the more trustworthy of the two on this point. His imagination, however, is fully equal to that of the correspondent, as witness his programme for "closing the war with the next Summer." ROSSCRANS once defeated, and then, says he, "our triumphs and legions have a clear road before them. Fed sumptuously through the Winter, well shod and clad, they have only to meet a dispirited foe, retake the Valley of the Mississippi, secure the election of a Peace Democrat to the Presidency in the Fall, and arrange the terms of treaty and independence." It seems a pity in intimate even a doubt of the feasibility of this beautiful programme. But our army still holds Chattanooga, and the grain and wool which are "the sole hope" of the rebels are still inaccessible, and Gen. GRANT still holds the Valley of the Mississippi, and the recent elections would seem to indicate that that crowning rebel success, "the election of a Peace Democrat to the Presidency," is likely to be indefinitely postponed.

The Rebel's programme, though simple, is difficult. JEFF. DAVIS has gone South to help carry out his first step, and drive our army from Chattanooga. We are confident that our Government will leave no means untried to prevent his succeeding. And unless he does succeed, not even the imagination of the Times' correspondent can save him from knowing as a fact what the Rebel now predicts, that if ROSSCRANS' army holds its own, "the Spring of 1864 will see the Confederacy near to the verge of destruction."

THE FATAL FIELD.—The rebels dolefully referred to the great fatality of the action at Chickamauga upon their general officers; but if, fortunately, we lost comparatively fewer of them upon the field, its fatality upon us did not then terminate, for not only our chief officer in command, but two out of his three corps commanders have since fallen victims, and only Gen. THOMAS remains. The Confederates, likewise, beside their heavy losses in the action, have through it lost the services of Gen. LEONIDAS POLK; and from the authentic stories they tell us of the bickerings between officers in BRAGG's army that have occurred since the battle, we should not be surprised if it lost that army, Gen. BRAXTON BRAGG himself, and one-half of his subordinate commanders.

JUST SO.—Mr. SPENCE, ex-financial agent of the rebels, uses this language in one of his recent letters to the London Times: "No country can be conquered by an army kept up by conscripts dragged into it, and constantly shot down as they struggle to escape from the detested service."

It looks very much as if Mr. SPENCE had just heard of his dismissal from the Confederate service when he wrote that sentence. Now that he has plenty of leisure, perhaps he will tell us how long a rebellion can maintain itself which is defended "by an army kept up by conscripts dragged into it, and constantly shot down as they struggle to escape from the detested service."

Union Meetings this Evening.

There will be another gathering at Cooper Institute this evening of our Union citizens. Senator LANS, of Indiana, J. W. FORNEY, of Philadelphia, Col. E. S. MATTHEWS, of Baltimore, and Hon. LYMAN TRENAM, of Albany, will address the meeting. These gentlemen are among the most eloquent and effective advocates of the cause, and the hall will be crowded to overflowing by those who march to the music of the Union.

TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS FOR VOLUNTEERS.—The Public Stock Board yesterday appropriated by a resolution offered by RICHARD ROSSER, Esq., \$2,000 for forty volunteers under the late call of the President.

POLITICS OF THE DAY—THE LESSON OF OHIO.

The Meaning of the Election—No Half-way Politics—Destruction of the Rebel Confederacy Determined—Fatal Position of the Democratic Party—Europe Compelled to Peace.

THE BAZAAR, Saturday, Oct. 17, 1863.

Most persons are astonished at the overwhelming result of the Ohio election, but a calmer reflection will lead them to see that it is only the natural result of precedent causes. Intelligent people have seen the success of party over reason and patriotism so often, that they begin to doubt the integrity of the people. They begin to distrust the popular judgment, but need not. The people have signally vindicated their right to judge, and judge rightly, of their own affairs. Taken as a mass, the people of Ohio thoroughly understand the position of public affairs, and what they want to do, and the way to do it. Could it be expected of such a people that they would vote to condemn their army in the field?—to weaken the Government they had created?—to vote for one whose whole heart was with the rebels? Hereafter it will be more a matter of wonder that VALLANDIGHAM got so many votes than that he was so largely beaten. The simple facts of the election are—by one hundred thousand majority of the people—a majority in every Congressional District but two, and an overwhelming majority of the Legislature, Ohio has determined that she will put every traitor under foot at home and abroad—that she will give her last man and her last dollar to the cause of her country, while one foot of that country remains. Her soldiers have fought on every battle-field of the South; the dew of the mountain fall upon their heads, and the streams run with their blood. The cold frosts have withered the grass on their graves; but Ohio will keep their memory forever. She festoons their laurels with her tears, and vindicates their rights with her voice.

But is that all we have decided? Not at all. We have decided other points of immense importance. And let no vapid politician deceive you about them. Ohio has decided that, as far as she can do it, Slavery shall be destroyed. Four out of five of the Democratic leaders in the canvass advocated Slavery. I mean, at least, the legal right and expediency of protecting Slavery, and especially the inferiority and natural bondage of the negro. This was the doctrine of VOLLMER, of Indiana, and MORRIS, of Illinois, and various others speaking in Ohio. There is no question that they greatly injured the Democratic party by their foolish and absurd doctrine, which the people quietly listened to, but were only the more determined to put down by the popular voice. The people of Ohio were always ready to maintain the constitutional guarantees of Slavery, but when the rebellion destroyed the Constitution in the South, the people became, in fact, what they were always in heart—Emancipationists, Abolitionists, as far as is practicable and expedient.

But there is another thing decided, and that is, that we are a nation—not a mere confederation. The people of Ohio thoroughly understand all the questions in regard to the pretended State Rights, and know that that is the leading doctrine of the Democratic party; and they mean to condemn both doctrine and party. We know that this monstrous theory is the great cause of our troubles. A Confederacy, such as the South has formed, is utterly impossible in any country where there is nationality. No great people can live without nationality. It is impossible. The people have condemned the whole theory of State Rights, (as to the National Government,) and understand well that they are doing it, and mean to do it. When, therefore, the Democratic party (I mean its legitimate organization)—puts itself on the anti-war platform, the Pro-Slavery doctrine and the State Rights theory, it must necessarily be swept away and irretrievably lost in that popular storm of indignation which was excited by these rancorous and detested avows. For the present, it is as perfectly powerless and helpless as the old Federal party under the lead of CALDWELL and GEORGE HARRIS. A man has only to mingle with the people and learn the popular mind, to know that a great revolution is accomplished, and that, for the miserable fictions of party, we are to have, for a time at least, the prevalence of Truth, Justice, Freedom. And does not make you, my good reader, rejoice, as it does me, to think that from his long nights of trial and of trouble our country shall come to the bright dawn of a glorious day? Will it not be a happy time when the country shall be united and free? When no dark pall shall shroud our glory? When the miserable fictions which have made hypocrites of half the nation, in the form of political dogmas and popular delusions, shall have disappeared, like the unhealthy mists of the marsh? There is a promise of all this. Let us be true to right, and God will be true to us.

But there is something else done. Europe will be rid of another delusion. Is it not most wonderful how the South (the rebel South) not only filed its own mind with delusions, but managed to impose them upon Europe? Europe was taught State Rights; and for that reason Lord RUSSELL recognized the rebels to be belligerents. Europe was taught that cotton dependence upon Slavery, and hence, began to sympathize with Slavery. Europe was taught that our Treasury would be bankrupt, because we didn't ask them for money. Europe was taught that there was a great Peace party, which would greatly aid the rebels. All these delusions have melted into thin air. Europe has been compelled to learn great lessons, and, in fact, to be humiliated in the presence of the vast American development of genius and resources. The other day she learned that Parrott guns would smash up her navies. To-day she learns that torpedoes are as worthless in favor of the rebels as it was in favor of the King, in 1776. To-morrow she will be with us; and Englishmen and Frenchmen wonder they were so long deluded.

Amusements.

THE OPERA.—To-night Flotow's charming opera of "Martha" will be performed at the Academy of Music, with Miss KALLOS, Mrs. SUTHER, Lora and Blount in the principal parts.

To-morrow (Saturday) evening, FETTERLI's opera of "Tosca" or "The Last Days of Pompeii," will be given.

The Rebels in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Thursday, Oct. 22.

Prevalent rumors say that the Lebanon train was captured by the rebels to-day, but the best information procurable says that the train put back safely into Lebanon. No reason is given for its return.

The Journal has a dispatch from Knoxville, which says that the rebels attacked Col. WALTON yesterday beyond Philadelphia, Tenn., and captured his battery of mountain howitzers and a portion of his wagon train. Our loss is about 100. We took about the same number of prisoners, and drove the enemy back beyond Philadelphia to-day.

Whether this be a rebel raid, or a movement in force, Gen. BURNISSE is prepared for them.

We still hold all our ground in the northeast part of Tennessee.

Loyal Tennesseans are seeking to BURNISSE the standard faster than they can be armed.

The previous activity prevails in military circles.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 22.

OTHER REASONS FOR THE REMOVAL OF GEN. ROSSCRANS.

Among the causes of dissatisfaction now alleged against Gen. ROSSCRANS was his connection with, and persistent adherence to, and support of his so-called Chief of Army Police, a person expelled from Gen. GRANT's army, for using the cavalry and the wagons of Government to obtain cotton, instead of bringing in subsistence or guerrillas, as it was his official duty and professed anxiety to do. Formerly established near ROSSCRANS, he, among other things, demanded all the Confederate money in the banks and exchange offices at Nashville, and then indicated and carried on an extended and remorseless system of confiscation, destructive often to Unionists, and profitable never to the Public Treasury. He obtained and exercised for his personal profit the exclusive right to grant passes to go through the lines, asked good and created their owners on charges of treason, waded them in a Court of his own, convicted them and sent them to Alton Penitentiary, and finally arrogated to himself the business and got the profits of carrying the mails and transporting soldiers.

Gov. JOHNSON's pressing and repeated remonstrances against this man did not move Gen. ROSSCRANS. Complaints of army officers were of no avail. It became a by-word that this person was Commander-in-Chief. Gov. JOHNSON came to Washington to procure relief by effecting his expulsion from the army. But, supported and protected by ROSSCRANS, the Chief of Police kept his place and defied the world. His connection with this man subjected ROSSCRANS to most damaging imputations, weakened his influence and finally became the element of the misfortune which has overtaken him.

THE MISSOURI TROUBLES.

The President has replied affirmatively to Gov. GAMBLE's application for protection from apprehended violence. He says, among other things, that he has no cause to suspect the Provisional Government of Missouri of disloyalty, and will protect it, when occasion requires, to the same extent as any of the regularly installed loyal State Governments. He approves that part of the Governor's recent proclamation which asserts the right of the people to change or alter the State Government, in the mode pointed out by the Constitution and not otherwise. The reply of the President substantially meets the requirements of the Missouri Conservatives, and will doubtless displease the Radicals.

ADDITIONAL NATIONAL BANKS.

Since the 1st of October, the following National Banks have been established:

|                                               |             |
|-----------------------------------------------|-------------|
| First National Bank of Hudson, Wis.           | \$50,000    |
| First National Bank of Barre, Mass.           | 50,000      |
| First National Bank of Oxford, Me.            | 100,000     |
| First National Bank of Warren, Ohio           | 100,000     |
| First National Bank of Moravia, N. Y.         | 50,000      |
| First National Bank of New York, N. Y.        | 100,000     |
| First National Bank of Greenfield, Ohio       | 50,000      |
| First National Bank of Seneca Falls, N. Y.    | 60,000      |
| First National Bank of South Worcester, N. Y. | 60,000      |
| First National Bank of Pennsylvania, Pa.      | 100,000     |
| First National Bank of Valparaiso, Ind.       | 50,000      |
| First National Bank of Ravenna, Ind.          | 50,000      |
| First National Bank of Ottumwa, Iowa.         | 50,000      |
| Total capital.                                | \$3,338,000 |

HOSPITALS—CHICKAMAUGA—THE SPEAKERSHIP.

The McDougall General Hospital, at Fort Schuyler, New-York, is to be removed without delay, and its patients removed to other hospitals.

This is one of the orders of the United States Military Hospital, and contains 3,000 beds.

It is under the charge of Assistant Surgeon WALTER WILSON, U. S. A., and Assistant Surgeon STARR.

Among the other candidates named for the Speakership of the House of Representatives is Hon. ELIOT B. WALKER, of Illinois, who, by longest continued services, will be the senior member of that body. His friends are, it is known, actively at work for him.

The recent Chief Clerkship of the United States Supreme Court—a profitable as well as honorable position—closely engages the attention of numerous candidates.

MEDICAL HEADQUARTERS REMOVED.

By order of the War Department, Assistant Surgeon-General WILSON has removed his headquarters from St. Louis, Mo., to Louisville, Ky.

MARKETS FOR PRISONERS AT RICHMOND.

As an experiment, Commissary-General HORTMAN has forwarded 1,000 blankets to our prisoners confined at Richmond. If the blankets arrive safely at their destination, more will be sent; also clothing.

THE FLOUR CONTRACTS.

At the opening of the bids for supplying flour to-day, 64,000 barrels were taken by the Government from parties in Baltimore and Georgetown at prices ranging from \$6 1/2 to \$9 1/2. The number of barrels offered was 202,000.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 22.

THE DAMAGE TO THE ALEXANDRIA AND ORANGE RAILROAD.

It is calculated that the damage done to the Alexandria and Orange Railroad by the rebels will be repaired in ten days.

NO INFORMATION OF IMPORTANCE FROM THE ARMY.

No information of importance has, so far as can be ascertained, been received from the Army of the Potomac up to noon to-day.

CONTRACTS FOR SUPPLY OF FLOUR.

The bids for furnishing the Subsistence Department with flour were opened to-day. The number of barrels offered was 202,000. All of the No. 1 was taken, viz.:

30,000 bbls. at and under \$7 1/2@87 1/2; all the No. 2 offered at \$7 1/2 and under was accepted; there being no other bids. None of the No. 3 was taken. The bids ranged from \$6 1/2 to \$9 1/2. The highest accepted bid was \$7 1/2; and the entire amount taken was about 60,000 barrels.

PRESBYTERIAN MINISTERS CALL UPON THE PRESIDENT.

The New School Presbyterian Synod, of Pennsylvania, now in annual session here, paid their respects to the President to-day. They were received in the East Room. Their Moderator, Mr. ALKMAN, made a short address, in which he stated that the members of the Synod were loyal men, and had the greatest confidence in the President. His name had become a household word, for it was ever in their prayers in churches and around the family altar.

Dr. BRADSHAW said:

Mr. PRESIDENT: You have a responsibility resting upon you which no man has had since the beginning of the world. You have our lives in your hands. You have maintained the advance of the civilization of six thousand years. We have confidence in you and we feel that we stand here to-day because of your firmness.

The President, in reply, said it had been stated that he had a heavy responsibility resting upon him. He felt it when he considered that the great territory of the country and its large population and the institutions which had grown up with it—liberty and religion—were to be maintained. He said he could only do his duty under this heavy responsibility by the assistance of God and the means which He had supplied—among which the reverend gentlemen, his visitors, were numbered. He said he was with us, we would succeed; if not, we should fail.

After the President had concluded, the members of the Synod were all introduced to him.

PROMOTION AND RESIGNATION.

Col. FARRIS, of the Second Wisconsin Volunteers, has been promoted by the President to rank as a Brigadier-General, for meritorious conduct at the battle of Gettysburg, where he lost an arm. He will, however, resign his commission, having accepted the nomination on the Union ticket of Wisconsin as Secretary of State.

Obsequies of Gen. Lytle.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Oct. 22.

The funeral of Gen. WM. H. LYTLE, killed at Chickamauga, took place this afternoon. After services at Christ Church a procession, consisting of several regiments of State militia and volunteers, a battery of artillery, the officers of the various Courts, the City Council, and a long line of citizens in carriages moved through the streets. The flag throughout the city was at half-mast, and many tokens of respect for the memory of the deceased were shown along the line of march.











## MUSEMENTS

**WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN** would like arrangements for board for himself and his private family for a few months, taken, and where they can have two or three children. Address **Box No. 2408 New-York Post-Office**.

**WANTED.—A TEACHER** wishes instruction in music, English branches and what will be received as compensation. Address **Governess, Box No. 127 Times**.

**WANTED.—FOR A SINGLE GENTLEMAN**, a private family, where the comforts of a married, between 34th and 43d sts., Madison st. or without, but near the city. Address **196 Times Office, State street, N.Y.**

**WANTED.—BY A GENTLEMAN**, his own child three or four years of age, with good board above 10th-st., Address



Steamer Hope, Bowen, Philadelphia, with order to J. Land.

[illegible]























FINANCIAL.

FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.

OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,  
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

The Government are now delivering the FIVE-TWENTY BONDS so rapidly that we shall heretofore be prepared to fill orders without the delay heretofore experienced.

We shall endeavor to keep a supply of all denominations on hand for immediate delivery.

We also buy and sell at market rates:

U. S. GOVERNMENT REGISTERED BONDS OF \$21.

U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.

U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.

U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS.

U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDINANCE VOUCHERS, AND ALL GOVERNMENT ISSUES.

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS AND INVESTORS will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS, AND COLLECTIONS made of

Available terms. STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD bought and sold on commission.

**FISK & HATCH,**

**BANKERS AND DEALERS**

**IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.**

**NO. 38 WALL-ST.**

**VERMILY & CO.**

**BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.**

Will continue to be our agents for

U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,

or less as issued by the Government, at par and interest.

To Banks and Bankers the usual Commission.

The Department at Washington having filled all back orders for these Bonds, are now prepared to furnish them without the delay heretofore experienced.

PER CENT. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

7.30 TREASURY NOTES.

PER CENT. COUPON BONDS, OF 1861.

For sale at market rates.

The Coupons for November interest on Five-Twenty Bonds received, and credited at market rate of Gold.

**VERMILY & CO.**

**FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK.**

**GOVERNMENT AGENCY**

**THE NATIONAL LOAN.**

WALL-STREET, NEW YORK, October, 1863.

This Bank has been appointed Agent for

the sale and distribution of United States Bonds, and

is now receiving orders and subscriptions for the same.

The Bonds will be delivered at the following rates:

Five-Twenty Bonds, at par, and interest.

These Bonds will be furnished at par, interest to Government securities, and a commission.

The Government is now able to supply Bonds with very little delay, but for the greater convenience of the public, we propose to keep a supply of

Coupon Bonds of the several denominations, for immediate delivery.

This Bank will also deal largely in all classes of Government securities, and will, at all times, buy or sell them at very favorable rates.

Accounts opened with this Bank will receive the greatest care and attention, and interest will be allowed on all deposits.

Our correspondence with all accessible points in the United States and Canada, enables us to receive collections, domestic and foreign, exchange, etc., at the most advantageous terms as any other institution in the country.

**JAMES CURRIE, Cashier.**

**AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF**

**U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.**

**OFFICE OF**

**FAIR & ROWDEN.**

**NO. 56 WALL-ST.**

U. S. 5-20 PER CENT. BONDS.

In all denominations constantly on hand, and ready for immediate delivery.

Brokers and Bankers the usual commission allowed.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission at the Bankers' Board.

**NOTICE.**

**UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.**

Two thousand shares of the Capital Stock of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, for sale at the rate of ten per cent. interest paid to the Treasurer of said Company, a meeting of the subscribers to the Stock, in said Company, for the purpose of receiving the same, will be held at the office of said Company, No. 54 Wall-st., in the City of New York, on the 25th day of October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

**W. D. POSE, Secretary.**

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## LATER FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

## The Advance of Gen. Banks on the Bayou Teche.

## Condition of Trade in the City.

## The Sugar Crop in the Plaquemine and Lafourche Parishes.

## Interesting from the Texas Coast.

## CAPTURE OF BLOCKADE RUNNERS.

## The Armament of Galveston.

## Threat of the Mexicans to Burn Cotton at Matamoros.

The steamship *Morning Star*, Capt. J. M. Coffey, arrived at this port last evening, from New Orleans and Havana, having left the former port on October 10, M. O. T.

The steamships *Roscoe*, *Eagle* and *Corvica* were at Havana when the *Morning Star* left.

From Vermillionville, headquarters Ninth and Thirteenth Army Corps, are up to 10 P. M. of the 19th. There has been skirmishing nearly every day for a week, without casualties on our side. To-day we had six wounded, the enemy's loss about the same. The enemy's force in this vicinity is estimated at 2,000, and it is ascertained that Gen. Morris and Grimes command them.

Quite extensive rebel salt works in the vicinity of Point Clear in the Mississippi Sound, have been destroyed by detachments of sailors from the steamer *Conestoga* and *West*, and soldiers furnished for the purpose from Fort Pike.

Brig. Gen. A. J. Hamilton has arrived in New-Orleans, on his way to assume the military governorship of Texas. At the request of many prominent citizens, the General has consented to address a grand mass meeting on the present aspect of political affairs.

He proceeds immediately to join the expedition now advancing for the recovery of Texas.

Four splendid prize steamers, now lying at this port, are soon to be offered for sale, for the benefit of Government or private individuals. They are needed for war purposes or the reviving trade upon the Mississippi.

Col. Chas. C. Dwyer, One Hundred and Sixteenth Regiment, relieved from duty as Judge of the Provost Court, and ordered to join his regiment. A. A. Aycock, Esq., formerly Judge-Advocate, is appointed to the Provost Court.

A beautiful stand of colors was presented on the 15th inst. to the First Louisiana Volunteers, by the officers and men of the Fourth District Police, of New Orleans. The occasion was one of great interest.

Hon. T. J. Duval made the presentation speech in behalf of the Police, to which Hon. E. H. Davis, Acting Mayor of the City, responded in behalf of the regiment, which is at present in the field.

Gov. Seymour has notified his order for the registration of legal voters in such a manner that all loyal citizens may be registered as voters upon taking the oath of allegiance to the United States, and making a declaration that such oath is taken voluntarily, and for the purpose of establishing a Government loyal to the United States.

By this arrival we have files of New-Orleans journals to the 17th inst. We make the following extracts:

## NEWS FROM BAYOU TECHÉ.

Special correspondence of the *New-Orleans Era*. New-Orleans, Bayou Teche, Sunday, Oct. 11.

The advance of the army has crossed the Bayou Vermillion, and our cavalry has had a skirmish with the enemy, five hundred strong, with four pieces of artillery. Maj. Cowan, of Gen. Warren's Staff, and half-a-dozen men, were wounded. The enemy has been driven at every point. Supplies for the Thirteenth Corps have been delayed by the grounding of barges.

## FROM NEW-BEREA.

Special Correspondence of the *New-Orleans Era*. New-Berea, Monday, Oct. 12.

The old *Bag* again sailed by the steamer *A. G. Brown*, now lying opposite New-Berea. The steamer, loaded with provisions, was surrounded by the rebels, who fired with bricks and stones, and killed several of the crew. The *Bag* was driven ashore, and the crew were taken prisoner. The steamer was then burned, and the crew were killed.

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## NEWS FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

There was nothing particularly noteworthy in the city of New-Orleans, Sunday, October 20, 1862.

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## NEWS FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

There was nothing particularly noteworthy in the city of New-Orleans, Sunday, October 20, 1862.

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## FROM THE REBEL STATES.

Address of Jeff. Davis to Congress.

THE LATE CAMPAIGN IN VIRGINIA.

Gov. Brown, of Florida, on Reconstruction.

What Virginia Has Done to Support the War.

A Satire on the Civil and Military Management.

Confederate Relations with England.

GLIMPSES OF LIFE OVER THE BORDER.

JEFF. DAVIS TO BRAGG'S ARMY.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE, Oct. 16, 1862.

SOLDIERS: A grateful country recognizes your arduous services, and rejoices over your glorious victory on the field of Chickamauga.

When your countrymen shall more fully learn the adverse circumstances under which you attacked the enemy, though they cannot be more thankful, they may admire more the gallantry and patriotic devotion which secured your success.

Representatives of every State of the Confederacy, your steps have been followed up with affectionate solicitude by friends in every portion of the country.

Defenders of the heart of the South, your movements have been an object of interest, anxiety, and hope.











NEWS OF THE DAY.

## THE REBELLION

Several entire regiments in the Army of the Potomac have signified their intention to the Government to reënlist for the war. These are mostly old veterans "war horses" who enlisted in the Spring of 1861, and whose terms of service will expire in the coming Spring. Having been in at the first of the war, they are determined to stay and see the thing finished.

## GENERAL NEWS.

A privet letter from Detroit says: "VALLANDIGHAM is terribly cast down by the result in Ohio. He is fast putting an enemy in his mouth to close away his tongue."

Dr. D. W. Whigham, of Norfolk, the murderer of  
Lieut. Safford, was executed on Friday last.

Business was in more demand on Saturday  
at advanced prices. A moderate business was  
transacted in Provisions, Hops, Leather, Oil  
Seeds and Tallow, at generally unsatisfactory  
prices. Cotton, Whisky, Groceries, Meats and  
Nasal Stores were quiet. Wool was in active

## The Coming Elections—The Opposition Party.

"The slavish doctrine of obedience to this Administration has passed away. The South is our great basis of power and wealth, and if she falls, she will fall like the strong man of old, carrying with her the pillars of our institutions. Let the Administration take warning by the demonstration now made, and hasten to hand over the Government to

**England's Great Gase.**

### England's Great Gaps.

be built in this country for the Southern States, but ought they to allow cannon and ammunition to go out of this country to supply the Northern States? The cannon now being used to bombard Charleston was obtained from this country, and, for aught he knew, the so-called Greek fire, of which so much had been said, was manufactured here too. He could not

" A Union, so essential, not only to the fate of each member of the confederacy, but also

pose has made him a favorite with the War, Na-







ing to the custom of nations, to acknowledge the in-  
dependence of the colonies, and to establish a new  
now for white and black. For instance, the fol-  
lowing resolutions were adopted by the Continental Congress:

[illegible][illegible]

opinions of witnesses, and it is not a proper subject for the Court to consider. The Court should therefore be decided from the testimony of the Commissioner, with interest for foremen and the public.

Finally, as to the item of interest. It was properly allowed on the amount paid for repairs, for as the general rule that interest is not allowable on unliquidated damages, I think the interest on the damages should be allowed. There are some exceptions, perhaps, to the general rule, but I do not think this case comes within them.

The Clerk of the Court will make this proper law.

It is so ordered. The Clerk of the Court will make this proper law by the Commissioner, upon the principles above stated.

In all other respects the report is affirmed.

Witness my hand and the seal of the Court, this 10th day of November, 1884.

T. C. C. BUCKLEY

Construction of Charter—Agreement to Settle  
George W. Maffett et al. vs. Charles Loring  
—This was an action to recover a balance of charges for respondents.

ter money. The vessel was, by the charter, to have "a full cargo of molasses, with 10 per cent. on the number of pieces for salt and wax." The charterers did not furnish a full cargo, and the shipowners refused to receive the cargo, or to be capacity. They agreed to leave it to two storekeepers to determine, and the storekeepers made their report, that there would carry 576 hogheads, 20 barrels and 50 barrels. The vessel was chartered to carry 500 barrels. The respondent, however, was not satisfied with this report, and the parties met again. He claimed that she would not carry more than 522 hogheads, and they finally agreed to split the difference on the hogheads. The respondent, however, claimed that he should not pay freight on more than 564 hogheads and 50 barrels, being 11 per cent. on the number of hogheads.

The judge, without hearing the counsel for the defendant, ordered the defendant to settle the bill as it was now made out, threatening the two defendants with the loss of their license if they refused. The judge, without hearing the counsel for the defendant, ordered the defendant to settle the bill as it was now made out, threatening the two defendants with the loss of their license if they refused. The judge, without hearing the counsel for the defendant, ordered the defendant to settle the bill as it was now made out, threatening the two defendants with the loss of their license if they refused.

**Proceedings in Probate.  
SURROGATE'S COURT.**  
Before Hon. G. J. Tucker, Surrogate.  
The arguments in the application for the

[illegible]

suit to recover the amount lost, as a result, through carelessness of defendant. Deforce sets up that by reason of the fact that the ticket was not properly built, he was only entitled to recover the amount paid to him, when the ticket was given to it, and he was in no way responsible for the salekeeping of the ticket. In this case the ticket was given and plaintiff lost it and he lost the money. The jury instructed another person obtained this watch and money. Verdict for plaintiff for \$125.

Joseph A. Welch and Charles E. Woodbury for plaintiff; R. H. Underhill for defendant.

**Decisions.**

**BURTON TUCKER CHAMBERS.**  
Ketchikan, Alaska. Telegraph.

**Felter vs. Mallon et al.**—Motion granted on payment of costs of inquest and in this motion is a return. The judgment to stand as security and cannot be placed on short account for first Friday in November.

**Jane E. Merwin vs. Timothy G. Merwin.**—Motion granted so far as to allow the defendant to go to Pennsylvania for two weeks. Motion denied as to the balance of the costs.

**Susan F. Marsh vs. Eugene A. Marsh.**—Motion granted to allow to join in Commission, and name of defendant allowed within two days.

**The M. Singer vs. Catherine M. Singer.**—Motion denied.

**Falen vs. Burdick.**—Motion granted for a discov-

ery of the two passengers of Dec. 4, 1888, last July 1,  
 1892, by furnishing proper copies, returned same  
 to the Justice of the Peace.  
*Boiler vs. Bunde*.—Notice granted, costs to abide  
 event.  
*Underhill vs. The N. A. Korsoona*.—Gas bill  
 Co.—Allowance of two pascant ordered.  
*Daly vs. Williams*.—Motion granted with no de-  
 clare costs.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.  
*Before Justice Williams.*  
*Morrill vs. Hendricks*.—Judgment for the  
 plaintiff, with interest and attorney's charges to be satisfied  
 by a Sheriff's Sale.  
*Dennis vs. Blakely*.—Order granted.  
*Thompson vs. Thompson*.—Order appointing Special  
 Masters—Order granted.  
*Coxwell vs. North-Canton vs. Reed-Canton vs.*  
*Calhoun*.—Order granted.  
*Thompson vs. Thompson*.—Order appointing Charles H.  
 Mann executor.

*Before Justice Smith.*  
*Smith vs. Barrett*.—Order settled.



## AMUSEMENTS.

THE NEW SUBSCRIPTION LIST  
 ON MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 26, 11 A.  
 Mrs. EDITH  
 has married Colonel  
 LADY MACBETH  
 (Mrs. GLEN)  
 his great niece  
 MACBETH.  
 World's celebrated and highly successful Opera, in four  
 acts, entitled  
 MACBETH  
 WITH NEW COSTUME, PROPERTIES  
 MILITARY BAND, &c.,  
 and the following complete cast:  
 Macbeth..... Mr. F. BRILLIANT  
 Lady Macbeth..... Mrs. D. BRILLIANT  
 Banquo..... Mr. J. BRILLIANT  
 Duncan..... Mr. D. BRILLIANT  
 Malcolm..... Mr. J. BRILLIANT  
 Fleance..... Mr. J. BRILLIANT  
 Ross..... Mr. J. BRILLIANT  
 Angus..... Mr. J. BRILLIANT  
 Lennox..... Mr. J. BRILLIANT  
 First, Second, Third, Fourth, and Fifth Attendants.....  
 Ladies, in waiting.....  
 (Listed in under the special direction of the Board.)  
 By J. BRILLIANT  
 PROBABLY ACADEMY OF MUSIC  
 THE OPERA  
 THURSDAY EVENING, OCT. 26, 11 A.  
 THIRD GRAND OPERA  
 WINTER GARDEN.  
 In consequence of engagements previously contracted,  
 no representation has to commence, viz., regret, that this  
 grand work by  
 THE LAST WEEK  
 THE REGIMENT OF MEERBENT!  
 (Listed in under the special direction of the Board.)

**A NEW COMEDY PROGRAM.**  
**FUN!**  
 JOHN S. CLARKE.  
 He is highly received by all dancing houses. With  
 HOURS OF LAUGHTER and DELIGHT.  
 Will appear on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 26,  
**THREE GLORIOUS COMIC CHARACTERS:**  
**JEREMIAH REPTILES.**  
 In Tom Taylor's Comedy of  
**SABES IN THE WOOD.**  
 (for the first time;)  
 Also, as **THE LION,**  
 in the highly successful and spectacular piece of nonsense,  
**THE EUNUCHAL DIBLAL.**  
 Or  
**OF THE LION OF THE HOUR.**  
 (and for the first time) in his wondrously comic imper-  
 sonation of  
**TIMOTHY BROWN,**  
 in the screaming farce of  
**AT NEIGHBOR'S WIFE.**  
 Starts open at 7; performance commences 7:30; closes  
 at 10:15.

[illegible]

**MUSICAL.**

**MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.**  
One to twelve notes; prices \$15 to \$600. Great improvement on everything of the Molineux or Harnsman kind. See written testimony of more than one hundred of our best players, and of the great variety of music that can be played on the great excellence of these instruments, and the superiority to all others of our new improved upright and pedal organs. Also, Molineux's new and improved Patent Catalogue sent free. Warrens No. 1, and 2 Mercantile Bank, New York.

**FOR SALE AT LOW PRICE—NEW**  
strong and well-made pianos, with all the latest improvement and style, of full and square tone, and well finished, at No. 41 Leonard-st., near Broadway.

**DANCING.**

**A. DODWORTH'S DANCING CLASSES.**  
No. 84 N. 4TH ST. NEW-YORK.  
Additional notices for further particulars, Mondays and

**CLASSES FORMING AT J. B. SEARING'S  
PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY.**  
No. 282 4th st., near 5th st. Privately lessons daily.  
**FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY-NO**  
161 4th st., is now open for the reception of pupils.  
Citations may be had at the Academy at A. Thacker  
No. 615 4th st., or at J. P. Tyler's drug store, 127 1/2  
4th st.

**BOARDING AND LODGING.**  
**BOARDING- GENTLEMAN WIFE**  
and daughter wish to obtain suitable rooms, with board  
in a good location, and for which this new west  
ward woman would be glad to pay. If a suitable  
home, and would prefer this should address  
this advertisement, and if desired, will be glad  
to see other boarders. Plain living and no gaming  
establishment. Address Board, Box No. 283 Times Office.

**BOARDING- PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS**  
for single gentlemen. No. 34 West 3rd  
Dinner at 6.

**WANTED**—In a quiet private family up town, where no other persons are admitted, a competent, experienced, and reliable woman, as a housekeeper, to take care of the household and children. Address A. C. 2, 106 Avenue de la Gare, Montreal. References exchanged.

**BOARD WANTED**—A FRONT ROOM AND BATH, with a view of the Board, for a gentleman and wife, in a pleasant, refined, comfortable, and healthy location. Address J. H. M., Box No. 177, Trinity, Ont.

**BOARD WANTED FOR THE WINTER**—A single person, in a pleasant, healthy, and comfortable location, between 14th and 15th Sts. Address: J. B. F., Box No. 1, 1400 Peel-Str.

**FURNISHED ROOMS—SUITABLE ROOMS** MAY BE HAD, in a pleasant, healthy, and comfortable location, between 14th and 15th Sts. Address: J. B. F., Box No. 1, 1400 Peel-Str.

**FURNISHED ROOM WANTED**—WANTED, in a pleasant private family, or pleasant well-kept boarding house, a single person, as a housekeeper, to take care of the household and children. Address A. C. 2, 106 Avenue de la Gare, Montreal. References exchanged.

ing bed room to a single gentleman, to share with a lady, or without breakfast every morning, at \$10 per week; with breakfast, \$12.50. Family strictly private, and a permanent stranger admitted only with advice of Mr. Jones. 2344 Penn-  
**BOARD WANTED—FOR A SINGLE GENTLEMAN.** A man in a service family, who can do the cooking, wants a board in a service family and the gas. Mailing address, 100 West 10th St., New York. Address Mr. Jones, Box No. 164 Times Office, stating his name.  
**FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN.** Rooms with or without board, at No. 217 West 24th st.

**SHIPPING.**

**NEW-YORK AND WASHINGTON STEAMSHIP LINE.**

**SEMI-WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK, WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN, D.C.**  
 Regular sailing days, SATURDAY AND WEDNESDAY.  
 Regular arrival days, SUNDAY AND THURSDAY.

Washington and Georgetown.

**TRANSACTORS TO PROCEED SHOULD PROCEED**  
**EUROPEAN AND EASTERN VENTURES**  
This is a new and interesting book published in  
New York, N. Y., 115 Broadway, and WATER LOU, N. Y. Co.  
Brooklyn, N. Y. HANLEY & BROTHERS will send the  
book by mail, postage free on receipt of \$1.00.

**BUSINESS CHANCES.**  
**WANTED—A CAPITALIST TO PURCHASE**  
A large, established, profitable writing business  
already established and paying largely; proposition  
made for sale, or, if preferred, to be leased. The  
business is profitable and the brokers will be noticed. Ad-  
dress Box 20, New York Post-office.

**DRUG STORE FOR SALE**  
Wanted from the City and State; no drugs  
to be sold; no stock; no cash; no liabilities. Inquire  
at No. 301 Broadway, for 3 days.

**TO LET—UNFURNISHED, THE PARLOR FLOOR,**  
(three rooms,) of the house No. 111 10th-st., Bre-  
wer's place, ten doors west of Broadway. Inquire from  
9 to 5.

**WANTED—FROM 1ST OF NOV. UNTIL MAY 1,**  
1864, or longer, a small house or part of a house,  
with modern improvements. In a good locality, of about  
address A. R. Box No. 444 P. O. office.











BROOKLYN NEWS.

**ATTACK UPON COLORED WOMEN.**—On Saturday night last a colored girl, named HARRIS, was attacked at the entrance of Jackson's Court, corner of Front-street, by a gang of half-drunk fellows, and severely beaten without any provocation whatever. She ran home, and a physician was called to her assistance. Her mother, Julia Harris, subsequently went out with a small party of her friends to the place, when she was set upon by the same fellows, who kicked and beat her in the most brutal manner. She was escorted home by a colored man named ROSS, who was attacked, and in defending himself inflicted a severe, though not dangerous wound upon one of the assailants, who was taken to the hospital. Harris, who is well known as "Friday," was arrested by Sergeant GALT of the Forty-second Precinct Police, and locked up to await examination.

**MILITARY.**—A meeting was held at the City Hall on Saturday night, for the purpose of taking preliminary measures toward raising volunteers to be attached to Gen. Stewart's division, which he is authorized to raise by the War Department. Gen. Crook, Semola and other military men were present. The subject was discussed, and, after attending to other business, the meeting adjourned. Another meeting some time hence, it is further expected. This expression of opinion appeared to be that, with proper exhortations, the number of men required can be raised.

**BROOKLYN CITY MORTALITY.**—The total number of deaths in this city last week was 157; of which 23 were men, 33 women, and 97 children. The causes, as generalized, are as follows: Zymotic diseases, 17; nervous system, 30; heart and blood vessels, 17; respiratory organs, 41; (of which 10 were of zymotic origin); digestive organs, 23; still-born, 2; old age, 4; drowned, 2. Native of the United States, 124; Ireland, 10; Germany, 10; England, 3; Norway and Sweden, 1; France, 2; unknown, 5.

**BROOKLYN POLITICS.**—The Democratic Convention nominated Mr. W. C. DAVIS as candidate for the Third Assembly District on Saturday night last. The district comprises the Fourth and Tenth Wards. The Republicans will hold a mass-meeting at the Academy of Music on Tuesday evening, on which occasion prominent speakers will make addresses. On the following evening the Democrats will hold a ratification meeting in the Park, in front of the City Hall.

**SENTENCES IN THE KINGS COUNTY COURT OF SEASONS.**—The following persons, who pleaded guilty to larcenies, were sentenced by the Court of Sessions on Saturday: WM. WILLIAMS, (colored), for larceny of a watch, to the Penitentiary for six months. JAMES JARVIS and JOSEPH SEYMOUR, jointly indicted for larceny of a watch, were sentenced to State Prison for two years. SANCIA DEMANDAS was sentenced to the House of Correction for two years.

**Court Calendar—This Day.**  
SUPREME COURT—Circuit. Part II.—Adjourned to Friday, Oct. 26, 1903. Part III.—Calendar unchanged.  
SERRAVALLO COURT—DAY CALSBERG.—Part I.—Nov. 3, 1903. 2357, 2358, 2359, 1755, 2373, 1, 2705, 2549, 1047, 2315, 2347, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 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**ALBIONIC INSTITUTE—TOLANBOROUGH,**  
Berkeley County, Mass.—ALBERT TOLANBOROUGH,  
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Select Family School for Boys will commence  
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tion of his claims to public confidence.  
will remain at the residence of E. L. Childs, Denton,  
Conn., Sept. 1st. The Principal will give a public  
examination of his claims to public confidence. On  
Sunday, Oct. 29, New York references: Prof. H. S.  
H. D. D. Union Theological Seminary; W. M. Bar-  
clay, No. 14 West 4th-st., New York; and Dr. J. C. Stewart,  
169 Broadway; Beales Sanford, Esq., No. 170 Broad-  
way.

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**ANNOUNCEMENT—ELLSWORTH'S MODEL**  
writing and book-keeping classes for the preparation  
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tember 23, WEDNESDAY, Oct. 2, where they will be re-  
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ing, and from 2 to 4 o'clock 'n the afternoon, to be  
convenient for ladies. Cards with terms can be  
accommodated at any hour by calling at the rooms.

**STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER RE-**  
turns twenty pupils to her academy, assisted by  
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W. H. Mitchell, Stamford, Conn.; Rev. B. B. Connerly,  
Stamford, Conn.; Rev. W. Mitchell, Rector, Stan-  
ford, Conn.; and Rev. W. Mitchell, Rector, Stan-  
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**MRS. BERTHET AND D. S. FANNING'S**  
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College-st., near Clinton, Brooklyn. Boys prepared  
for college or business. JAMES D. CLARK, A. M.,  
Principal. Circulars at the bookstores.

**THE MISSES SMITH WILL REOPEN**  
their French and English school for young ladies  
children, at their residence, No. 100 Broadway, on  
September 1st. The school has been several years in the  
hands of the late Mrs. SMITH.

**FRANCIS LECTURES ON VARIOUS SUBJECTS**  
will be given at the Union-square, New York, on  
Friday, E. FEZANDER, No. 10 Union-square. Arrange-  
ments taken with schools for courses of lectures. Circu-  
lar on demand.

**JOHN HUGHES' SCHOOL.**—SCHOOL NO. 90  
—SCHOOL NO. 91. For particulars, see  
Circulars, Sept. 7. For circulars apply at Lockwood's  
No. 441, Crown's No. 843, and Price's No. 861 Broad-  
way.

**LIVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.**  
The fifty-second Semi-Annual Session will commence  
Sept. 2. For particulars, see Circulars.  
D. S. ROWE, A. M., Principal.

**DEER PARK INSTITUTE, (FOR LADIES).**  
—SCHOOL NO. 92. For particulars, see  
Circulars, Sept. 3. For circulars address Principal, Rev.  
NORTHROP.

**JOHN WALKER CLASSICAL INSTITUTE,**  
—SCHOOL NO. 93. For particulars, see  
Circulars, apply to the Principal, or the Janitor, at  
the school rooms.

**M. H. EGGERTS' CLASSICAL FRENCH**  
—SCHOOL NO. 94. Address, No. 216 Broadway, between  
Lockwood's, No. 441, Crown's, No. 843, and Seeger's,  
826 Broadway.

**WILTON INSTITUTE, WILTON, CONN.**  
—SCHOOL NO. 95. For particulars, see  
Circulars, Sept. 1. B. F. LOCKWOOD, Principal.  
B. F. BROWN.

**JOHN EVANS COLLEGE AND COL-  
LEGIATE INSTITUTE.**—For circulars, see Board  
School. Address, for circulars, A. B. WIGGIN,  
at Kisco, Westchester County.

**THE BEECHER'S INSTITUTE FOR THE**  
—SCHOOL NO. 96. For particulars, see  
Circulars, Sept. 1. For circulars, apply at the Hall,  
No. 29 East 29th-st., Hall of the Home for the Friend-  
less. For circulars see terms. Call, apply at the Hall.

**HOME AND SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN**  
—SCHOOL NO. 97. For particulars, see  
Circulars, Sept. 1. For circulars, apply to Mr.  
BURNETT, No. 106 Bowery, or at 967 Broadway.

**REDDING INSTITUTE, REDDING, CONN.**  
—SCHOOL NO. 98. For particulars, see  
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**MISS S. J. RUSSELL HAS A SCHOOL**  
—SCHOOL NO. 99. For particulars, see  
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**REV. BENJAMIN W. DWIGHT'S SCHOOL**  
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**SPECIAL CARE AND INSTRUCTION FOR**  
—SCHOOL NO. 101. For particulars, see  
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**P. JENKS' SCHOOL WILL BE OPEN AT**  
—SCHOOL NO. 102. For particulars, see  
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**SCHOOL HILL BOARDING AND DAY**  
—SCHOOL NO. 103. For particulars, see  
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**MILITARY ACADEMY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.**  
—SCHOOL NO. 104. For particulars, see  
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**TEACHERS**

**TEACHER WANTED—IN A BOARDING**  
—SCHOOL NO. 105. For particulars, see  
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**TEACHER—A GENTLEMAN OF THOR-**  
—SCHOOL NO. 106. For particulars, see  
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**TEACHER—A FRENCH LADY, DIANE'S**  
—SCHOOL NO. 145. For particulars, see  
Circulars, Sept. 1. For circulars, apply to



## Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MASTERS.  
BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GLASS BOX, MOVING WAX FIGURES, &c., at all hours—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES, GLOBE, PATHEON AND BARNUM, at 3 and 1/2 o'clock P. M.  
WALLACK'S—ROSSINI: OR, THE RIVIERA BALL.  
NIBLO'S GARDEN—CAMILLE; OR, THE FATE OF A COQUETTE.  
WINTER GARDEN—BARNUM'S IN THE WOODS—THE RUSSIAN ADMIRAL—TIMOTHY BROWN.  
PARK THEATRE—(Brooklyn)—KATE KRAMER—TWO BOUNTYCASTLES.  
GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—(No. 585 Broadway).  
OLYMPIC THEATRE—MY PRINCESS—POCAHONTAS; OR, THE GENTLE SAVAGE.  
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE MARIAN HEART.  
DOWD'S THEATRE—DANIEL'S MORTAL EXISTENCE.

## To Advertisers.

Advertisements in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at an early hour in the day as possible. If received after 6 1/2 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

## THE REBELLION.

The unexpected intelligence comes to us from our special correspondent with the Army of the Potomac, that the rebel army in force has again crossed the Rappahannock. This movement took place on Saturday morning, when a body of the enemy's infantry made the transit of the river on two pontoon bridges, near Rappahannock Station on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, and driving back Garret's cavalry division, which suffered severely, had a short engagement with two of our infantry brigades. These in turn seem to have fallen back, as the rebel force pressed forward seven or eight miles and attacked the cavalry under Gen. DIXON, near Beeton Station. At this point we are told that the fighting was severe, but the result is not announced. Our correspondent says that the rebel left is now in position near Beeton Station, and stretches away in the direction of Stafford Court-house. What this movement means is at present a mystery. It is scarcely to be supposed that Lee will retrace the ground he has so recently abandoned, after the costly expenditures which his late experiment occasioned. In the light near Beeton Station, Major TAGGART, of the Second Pennsylvania Cavalry, formerly a member of Gen. KILPATRICK'S Staff, and reputed to have been the best swordsman in the army, was killed.

A Richmond Dispatch of the 24th inst., received at Fort Monroe, says that the number of Union prisoners in that city on Friday last amounted to 12,000. A telegram from Charleston, dated the 23d, reports everything quiet, and Gen. GILLESPIE engaged in putting the finishing touches upon the fortifications. The Dispatch ominously concludes that "stormy times may be expected soon."

Gen. GRANT has issued an order assuming command of the Military Division of the Mississippi, and announcing that his headquarters will be in the field.

Richmond papers of the 21st inst. admit the defeat of Gen. Lee at Brattle Station by Gen. WARREN, and say that their loss was about one thousand killed and wounded. Rebel Gen. COOK, POSEY and KIRKLAND were among their wounded. Lieut. Gen. D. H. HILL has been removed from his command in the rebel Army of the Tennessee. Gen. POLK charges him with the cause of his failure to carry out Bragg's orders in the battle of Chickamauga.

The steamship *Morning Star* arrived last evening from New-Orleans, bringing dates from that city to the 17th instant. The journals contain very little news of army movements, but we learn that the advance of our forces had crossed the Vermilion River, and for a week prior to the 16th instant there had been considerable skirmishing, without many casualties on either side. In the parishes of Plaquemine and Lafourche, planters were beginning to grind the sugar-cane, but in consequence of the disturbed condition of the labor market, the crop did not promise to be large. We find in the New-Orleans Era an interesting budget of news from Texas. Our squadron on the coast have had brisk employment in watching blockade-runners, and were successful in two or three instances in destroying and capturing vessels engaged in the contraband traffic. It is the intention of the Mexican Government to burn all the cotton at Matamoros, rather than permit it to fall into the hands of the French.

A shocking accident occurred on Friday night on the Manassas Railroad. A train, laden with condemned horses and guarded by 126 cavalrymen, was thrown off the track while going at a high rate of speed around a curve. Fifty horses were killed and seventy-five of the soldiers maimed, a few so seriously that they are not expected to survive their injuries.

## GENERAL NEWS.

Notwithstanding the enormous proportion of men heretofore sent to the field by the State of Indiana, it is expected that its quota under the new call will be raised without resort to draft. The Indianapolis Journal of Friday last says that the new regiments are filling up rapidly, and that some of them will be ready for the field in a month, if not sooner. There is not the same promise in all the districts, but in none is the work falling behind what was expected. The evident and acknowledged exhaustion of the rebellion, and the certainty that a large increase of our army will crush it almost without an effort, are impelling young men into the ranks that they may share the glory of the victory in the greatest civil war in the history of the world. This motive, in spite of all the weariness and distrust that slow movements and numerous blunders have made, is still strong, and still, as new regiments are called for, fill up the ranks, and send out fresh energy and spirit to the fight. There are other influences at work, no doubt, but we have seen and heard enough of the feelings of our soldiers, not officers, to gain faith in the power of the great call. It is to gain that of the pay it may get. And while this is cherished we shall not abandon a jot of our confidence in the speedy raising of our new regiments, nor the certain defeat of the rebellion.

Gen. ROSECRANS is expected to arrive in Cincinnati to-day, and preparations have been made by the citizens to give him a grand reception. The Gazette says: "The wholesale charges circulated through the Eastern papers, with reference to Gen. ROSECRANS, serve to intensify the feeling of the people in his behalf. There is the very best authority for saying that a portion, at least, of the charges in the Washington Chronicle, are infamous slanders; and this being so, it is fair to regard the whole as negligible."

Dr. W. W. WILSON, of Norfolk, the murderer of Lieut. SARGENT, was executed on Friday last. The St. Louis News of Oct. 22 states that mountain men and others have been predicting one of the coldest Winters that we have had for years, from the fact that various animals have been making more than usual preparations for

the Winter, and adds that it certainly looks that way to-day, with snow five or six inches deep on the ground in St. Louis.

The price of Gold fell off 1/47 per cent. on Saturday. Government Stocks were in demand. The Railway speculation firm, and generally upward. The market for Money worked easier on Friday at 7 per cent.

## Present Features of the War—The Vital Point to the Rebels.

The rebels appreciate the value of Chattanooga quite as well as we do. They know that it is really the most important position now held by our armies—important in its military bearings, important in its bearing upon the question of supplies, and also in its political aspect. Look how it fronts upon Georgia and the Carolinas; see how it defends Tennessee and Kentucky—how it flanks Alabama and Mississippi; observe how, through Burnside's line, it furnishes us a back door entrance into Virginia itself. It is a central, a pivotal point; and our army can swing round upon it in such a way as to assail any part of the Confederacy as it now exists. If we continue to hold it, and to maintain a great army there, we could afford, so far as the purely military view of the case is concerned, to take our leisure, and take our own way by which to proceed to the ultimate demolition of the Confederate power.

JERRY DAVIS has just been on a visit to Bragg's army, fronting Chattanooga; and since he has examined affairs on the spot, he seems to be still of the opinion he had before he went there, that it is necessary to drive our army back though it requires every soldier in the South to do it. He proclaimed the fact in a formal address he made to Bragg's army; and after leaving the latter he delivered a speech at Selma, Ala., in which he reiterated it. At Selma, he urged the non-conscripts of Alabama to "gather their guns and go to the rescue, being confident that in this way ROSECRANS could be crushed to dust;" and he further declared that "in fact, he believed the defeat of ROSECRANS would practically end the war." In his address to Bragg's army, he characterized them as "defenders of the heart of our territory," and told them that "our case depends on you." In all this, JERRY DAVIS was not exaggerating, nor speaking foolishly. To his remark that the defeat of ROSECRANS would "practically end the war," he might have added with far greater truth that the success of ROSECRANS' army would "practically end the war."

Looking at the subject from the rebel side, and appreciating the position as the rebels appreciate it, we do not see the ground of JERRY DAVIS' confidence that he can crush ROSECRANS' army to dust. Chattanooga was fought for at Chickamauga on the 19th and 20th of last month, and the rebels lost it. Since then they have made several efforts to flank the position, but in each instance they have failed. They failed against the army of ROSECRANS alone, unaided by any of the other great forces that existed in Tennessee or near its border. Now that a change in the command of the Department has been effected, by which the forces of THOMAS, of HOOKER, of BURNESS, of SHERMAN, and other holdies in West Tennessee, will all either combine or cooperate under Gen. GRANT for the achievement of the one great object, the rebel prospect looks infinitely less hopeful than before. ROSECRANS had not sixty thousand effectives in the late action, while Bragg had probably fifteen thousand more than that number. We suppose the battle reduced Bragg's force to something less than sixty thousand; but Gen. GRANT can certainly without difficulty bring into the next action, or concentrate for the next forward movement, twice sixty thousand soldiers; and we do not believe that it is in the power of the confederacy to reinforce Gen. Bragg to any such extent. We do not doubt that a quick concentration and a speedy advance by Gen. GRANT would result in the retreat of Bragg and would enable us to seize Atlanta—which being done, Gen. GRANT could afford to rest his army till spring, and then resume his march to Augusta, on the Savannah river; and this certainly would solve the confederate problem, Charleston and all.

We have news this morning that a part of Lee's army has again crossed to this side of the Rappahannock, and has had a couple of brisk fights with a part of the Army of the Potomac. We confess that the full object of these late marches and countermarches of Lee's army is not very palpable. For some purpose or other, he keeps up a show of activity, and menaces our lines. The most unlikely thing, after his late desolating of the country between Warrenton and the Rappahannock, is another serious advance on his part; but all we can do is to watch events there, satisfied that in Gen. MEANE, Lee has an opponent not less skillful and courageous than himself. Certain we are that JERRY DAVIS spoke the truth when he asserted that the vital point was in the West, and it is sure enough that he will not neglect his interests there. But the uniting of all our Western armies, or rather the command of all our Western armies, puts things on such a fine footing, that we entertain no fear though all the "non-conscripts of Alabama" and the whole Confederacy "gather their guns and go to Bragg's rescue."

FOREIGN RELATIONS OF THE CONFEDERACY.—JERRY DAVIS, as he was returning from his visit to Bragg's army, made a speech at Selma, Ala., on the 18th inst., and we find a telegraphic abstract of it in our Southern files. In the course of it he touched upon the foreign relations of the Confederacy, and remarked: "Self-reliance and energy is now our only duty; we should not look to Europe for aid, for such is not to be expected now." So JERRY DAVIS has at last given up what has been one of his fondest hopes ever since the rebellion broke out—hope of aid from abroad. We do not doubt that, in saying this, JERRY "spoke by the book," or rather by the dispatch, and that it was based upon information derived from his emissaries in Europe. Even on the outside, Confederate foreign relations

look less hopeful now than ever before. The withdrawal of Mason from London; the dismissal of British Consuls from the Confederacy; the seizure of the rebel rams; the coldness of Napoleon, and the almost impossibility of his aiding the rebels; these and other known facts are not cheerful. But JERRY DAVIS knows still other things than these, and when he dashes the hope of the rebels for foreign aid, we may be sure that he had reason for doing so.

## The State Election.

The canvass in this State promises the most satisfactory results. It is carried on everywhere with the utmost vigor on the part of the Union men, and from every section of the State we have assurances of substantial gains for the Union cause. We have not yet heard of a single county which is likely to increase the Democratic vote over that given last Fall; while in New-York alone it is confidently believed the Union ticket will gain quite enough to overcome the majority by which Gov. SEYMOUR was elected a year ago.

The fact is every day makes it more and more clear to the people of the State that the only way in which the rebellion can be quelled is by sustaining the Government in prosecuting the war against it. The time for subtleties and delusions is past. Whatever men may think of details in the policy of the Administration, they are coming to realize the fact that it is only through it that the war can be closed, and that every obstacle thrown in its way, everything done to array the people against it, detracts just so much from its energy and force, and postpones the day of final victory. It is universally felt, moreover, that the attitude of this State during the past year has been one of hostility to the Government, rather than of support and aid. Gov. SEYMOUR has used the power and influence of his position to excite distrust of the Administration, rather than to arouse popular feeling in its support. The spirit and tone of his official action has been against the Government, rather than in its favor. The people feel the injustice of this, and begin to see its mischievous practical effect.

We shall be very much surprised if New-York does not follow the lead of Pennsylvania and Ohio, and give renewed assentance to the Government that it may rely with confidence on the support of the people in the adoption of the most vigorous measures for the prosecution of the war.

## Our City Judiciary—The Duty of Honest Citizens.

There will be next week a capital opportunity for those patriots who are anxious to serve their country without going to the war, to do so in a very effectual manner, by the vote they will cast in electing the judges for the Superior, Common Pleas, and Marine Courts. We therefore beg respectfully to remind our readers that next to fighting for one's country comes the duty of keeping the country truly fighting for it. It is a very fine thing, to shoulder a musket and march to the field, but it is almost as fine to use one's influence for the protection of the life, property, and reputation of one's fellow-citizens at home; and this can in no way be done so effectually as by maintaining the respectability, independence, purity, and learning of the judiciary.

No amount of loud-mouthed defence of the war, or support of the Administration or denunciation of the South, or of England or France, will convince the world that a man has a particle of real regard for the safety, honor or welfare of the nation, who either by voting or by not voting, aids or abets in the election of such a person as McCUNN to the bench of the Superior Court. It is in reality of more importance that our Judges should be upright, able men, than that the South should be conquered. The North might be a great power if the South were irretrievably lost; but with a bench filled with McCUNNS, the very foundations of society would be shaken, and we should soon certainly cease not simply to be a nation, but to be a civilized community. The very fact of the election of such men to such offices would prove that decency and self respect had died out amongst us, and that we were so steeped in corruption as to have lost even the instinct of self preservation.

It may not make much difference to a large number of New-Yorkers, or it may be impossible to convince them that it makes any difference, who is Senator, or Supervisor, or member of Assembly; but there is no use, however indifferent he may be to politics generally, who must not feel, if he has a suit of decent clothing, and has a hope to have family or friends, that it makes all the difference in the world whether the men they are who sit on our judgment seats. We trust, therefore, that those whom nothing else can induce to vote, will be at least induced to do so next week, for the purpose of preserving to the bench whatever of independence and respectability the elective system has still left us. McCUNN, after having degraded and disgraced the City Judgeship—first by the mere fact of his filling it, and then by his having endeavored to use it for the succor and deliverance of the worst band of criminals that has ever shocked and outraged a Christian community—has been nominated by the clique of jugglers who now pretend to represent "the Democracy" of this City, for the office of Judge of the Superior Court, in the place of Judge BOSWORTH. We will not, until we see it, believe his election possible. We will not believe that a majority of the citizens of New-York will allow this to occur within four months after the July riots, when they can prevent it by depositing their ballots in the box. We are satisfied that even such men will leave their beds sooner than suffer this crying shame to come to pass. We are not alone that we should do this thing. There are other considerations which call also loudly for the attention of our citizens in this election of Judges. The three Judges

whom it is now proposed by political trickery to oust from their seats, Messrs. HINSON, BOSWORTH and McCUNN, are honest men and good lawyers. They have, we believe, performed their duties ably and uprightly, and to the perfect satisfaction of the Bar and of the public. They therefore have a right to be re-elected, and it is our interest as well as our duty to reelect them. The course of our system of electing Judges is that, by making the term of office short, and making its renewal dependent upon the dodges and intrigues of "managers" and caucuses, it places in the Judge's way the strongest conceivable temptation to prostitute his office for the purpose of securing the favor of the dominant or more unscrupulous of the political parties. We have, in short, embodied in our Judicial "system" every one of the defects which were charged in the first draft of the Declaration of Independence against that imposed on us by GEORGE III., as amongst the outrages too intolerable to be borne. We cannot change the system until the Constitution shall be revised, but we can in the meantime, by our manner of working it, deprive it of its most obnoxious features. We can make the Judges independent, and remove all temptation out of their path, by continuing them in office during good behavior. Every one of them who fills the term properly and efficiently, ought to be sure of staying in his place as long as he pleases and does his duty. There is no other way of retaining good Judges, and there is no other way of inducing honorable men to accept the office at all. It is a disgrace to us all that any Judge who has ever enjoyed the honor of sitting on the bench of this great City, without the shadow of a stain on his reputation, should have to beg his continuance in office, hat in hand, from the wretched rabble of Mozart and Tammany Hall. The public is bound to shield him from such degradation by every means within their reach. And we earnestly commend this matter to their attention, not as a party matter, nor yet as a political matter, but as a moral question of the first rank, which lies close to the foundations of civil society, for it concerns the very safety and sanctity of family and property.

## Ireland and its Condition—Its Wrongs and Rights.

The condition of Ireland is again attracting unusual attention in England. It may be summed up by saying that emigration is steadily increasing, population steadily diminishing; that the grain crops are decreasing every year, as are also the green crops; that pasturage, fallen woods, plantations, bog and waste land are spreading over a wider and wider area. In other words, there is every possible indication of steady decline. Men are disappearing, and wealth is not accumulating; on the contrary, the sources of wealth are fast drying up.

It has been so long the habit of the exponents of Irish grievances to ascribe all the misfortune of the country to the want of local self-government, that it is now difficult to get people to believe that the Island would not flow with milk and honey if there were a Parliament sitting in College Green. And yet there is every reason in the world to believe that it would do nothing of the kind. The grand question is not, after all, where the Parliament sits, as what class of men sit in it; and if it was composed in Dublin solely of landlords and their relations, as it is in London, the Irish peasant would not find his condition one iota improved by the repeal of the Union.

And that such would be the case we have not a shadow of doubt. Democratic ideas have at this moment far less real hold on the popular mind in Ireland than in England. The position of the "landed interest" is far more powerful, partly owing to the terrible power which has for centuries been lodged in its hands, and partly owing to the fact that it is not, as in England, counterbalanced by a wealthy, energetic and ambitious middle class. There is in Ireland no rich trader between the landlord and the peasant; and the great majority of Irish members in both Houses of Parliament constitute the most powerful, bitter and determined opponents of all change in the laws regulating the tenure of land. The same men would sit in an Irish House of Commons in Dublin, and the change of scene would certainly effect no change in their passions, or prejudices, or interests.

It is the land-tenure, after all, which is the real root of Irish distress, and until it is changed—until the cultivator has some stronger hold on the soil than is at present accorded him by the aristocracy of his own country—unquestionably the most selfish, bigoted, and unenlightened in western Europe—if BRIAN BOUL himself were on an Irish throne, Ireland would still decay; the people fly from it, cultivation disappears, and cattle and sheep take possession of its soil. There are, no doubt, differences between the condition of the Irish peasantry of to-day and that of the French peasant in the seventeenth century. They are protected by the common law from arbitrary violence; but it is to-day as true of them as it was in the days of MINEUR and JACQUES BOSSUET, that they are "gens taillables et corvéables sans merci ni intérieurement." They may be taxed without mercy or limit by a body of utterly irresponsible superiors. The power which an Irish landlord possesses of raising rent, without regard to the value of the farmer's improvements, and with the penalty of eviction in his hands, trifling as it may seem here, where land abounds, or in England, where farmers are mostly men of capital, and are protected by immemorial custom, which in England is stronger than law, from extortion or oppression, is, in a country like Ireland, without capital, without trade, without industry, where the land is everything, as terrible a weapon as ever was placed in man's hands for the ruin and persecution of his fellows. With what effect it is used, the

agricultural statistics of the country testify only too clearly.

Where relief is to come from in future, it is hard to say. It will certainly not be from the assembling in Dublin, if such a thing were possible or probable, of an Irish Parliament composed of the collection of jobbers, speculators, adventurers, Tories and Orangemen which Ireland would send to Westminster Hall. They have just as little affection for the tenantry, and rather less, than Englishmen of the same class, and they have not an Englishman's respect for public opinion; and there is very little doubt that it is of precisely the same materials as these their local legislature would be composed. No radical change will, in all probability, ever come about till either the old population has totally disappeared, or until a great revolution has been wrought in its character and habits by the progress of education. It is now so broken down by centuries of servitude and poverty, that it has lost the power of combination, the capacity for calm and steady resistance, which is the first requisite to bring about any grand political or social change. The existing Land Laws of Ireland could not be maintained for a day against Englishmen. The whole country would rise against them with all the power of educated strength. The poor Irish, unorganized, untrained, with little knowledge either of their rights or duties, or capacities, take to shooting landlords from behind hedges, or else delivering speeches on mountain tops, which are so full of sound, tury and exaggeration, that they produce no impression either at home or abroad, and only serve to increase the contempt and determination of their oppressors.

## NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

## WAR GAZETTE.

## [OFFICIAL.]

The following circulars have been issued:   
WAR DEPARTMENT.   
PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE.   
WASHINGTON, Oct. 26, 1863.   
CIRCULAR No. 95.—Regiments now in the service, which enlist as veteran volunteers under the provisions of General Orders Nos. 191 and 305, current, are, from the Adjutant-General's Office, will be credited to the States, and as far as practicable, to the Congressional Districts and sub-districts to which they belong.   
JAMES B. FRY,   
Provost-Marshal-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT.   
PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE.   
WASHINGTON, Oct. 19, 1863.   
CIRCULAR No. 94.—The attention of Provost-Marshal is specially called to the provisions of paragraph 37, of the Regulations for the government of the Bureau of the Provost-Marshal-General of the United States. When a man, arrested as a deserter by the officers or employees of this Bureau, claims that he is not a deserter by reason of having been discharged, or the service, or of having been in the army, he shall not be forwarded from the Provost-Marshal's headquarters to any military post, until he shall have been afforded a fair and ample opportunity to present proof in support of his claim. It is made the special duty of Provost-Marshal to investigate such claims, and to report thereon thoroughly and promptly. The evidence in regard to them can usually be obtained from official records, upon application directed to the Provost-Marshal, all doubtful cases the matter shall be at once reported to the Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal-General of the State, for his orders, as to holding or discharging the man.   
JAMES B. FRY,   
Provost-Marshal-General.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.   
WASHINGTON, Sunday, Oct. 25.   
SHOCKING ACCIDENT TO A CATTLE TRAIN.

A train of seventeen cattle cars, containing about 125 condemned horses, and a guard and his assistant, all belonging to Gen. KILPATRICK's Third Cavalry, started from Ganewille, at 11 o'clock on Friday night, and when four miles on the road to Alexandria, and on a curve, the train came to a very rapid slide, several of the track ties gave way, precipitating eight of the cars from the track and down a steep embankment. Twenty of the guard were injured, four or five dangerously, but, strange to say, no one was killed. Many of the horses were killed instantly, and others received such injuries as to render the shooting of them necessary. Capt. DONNIX, of the Second New-York Cavalry, who had charge of the horses, escaped without injury. Dr. HACKETT, Surgeon-in-Chief of the Third division of cavalry, Dr. CORNATY and KIROVSKY, with a sufficient corps of assistants, were promptly on the ground, rendering all necessary assistance to the wounded.

THE CROPS.   
The following is a summary statement of the amount of the crops of 1862 and 1863, both Summer and Fall, of the loyal States, as returned to and estimated by the Agricultural Department, and furnished the Press generally by the Commissioner of Agriculture in advance of his monthly report for September.

The answers returned to the circular for September, of the Agricultural Department, asking information of the condition of the crops, are given to tens, above or below the census of 1860. During the Summer, the Department made an estimate of the amount of the crop of 1862. This estimate was based on the census of the year 1860, and was, according to the agricultural statistics of each State required. The general per cent. increase of each State was added. One-fourth of the amount given in the census was subtracted from the return of 1862, and the result was the estimate of the crop of 1862, as reported by the corresponding States to the census of 1860, and was as follows:   
Wheat, bush. Rye, bush. Barley, bush. Oats, bush.   
Total, 1862, 131,068,229 16,782,521 17,438,581 12,251,500   
Total, 1860, 129,963,500 15,254,525 16,122,821 12,229,821   
Increase, 11,104,729 1,527,996 1,315,760 1,021,679

Decrease, therefore.   
The Fall crops of corn, buckwheat and potatoes for 1862 and 1863 were as follows:   
Corn, bush. Buckwheat, bush. Potatoes, bush.   
Total, 1862, 586,704,474 18,722,995 113,533,118   
Total, 1863, 449,163,894 17,193,223 97,053,083   
Decrease, 137,540,580 1,529,772 15,480,035

The monthly report of the Department for September shows that the amount of wheat and corn exported to all countries for the year ending Sept. 1, 1863, is 40,686,308 bushels, and of corn, 11,680,343 bushels. The domestic consumption, then, is as follows:   
Wheat crop for 1862, 131,068,229 bushels.   
Exported, 40,686,308 bushels.   
Domestic consumption, 90,381,921 bushels.   
Corn crop for 1862, 586,704,474 bushels.   
Exported, 11,680,343 bushels.   
Domestic consumption, 575,024,132 bushels.   
These exports and domestic consumption exhibit the relative magnitude of the foreign and domestic markets.

The Report examines the probable foreign demand for breadstuffs during 1864, and shows that the principal portion of our exports of breadstuffs is purchased in the English markets; that the average annual importations of all grains with flour, from Great Britain and Ireland are 94,275,549 American bushels; but in 1864 the importation was 125,386,434 bushels; and in 1861, 125,291,106 bushels; that it was as great in 1862, but not so large in 1863; that from the present condition of the crops in England, the demand for 1864 would return to the general average, rather than to the great amount since 1860; that the home demand for 1864 would be at least equal to that for 1863, and that the condition of the currency would remain as favorable as it now is; that the demand for wheat and corn for 1864 would be as follows:   
Wheat crop for 1863, 131,068,229 bushels.   
Domestic consumption, 90,381,921 bushels.   
Exported, 40,686,308 bushels.   
Leaving for export, 14,717,047 bushels.   
Corn crop for 1863, 586,704,474 bushels.   
Domestic consumption, 575,024,132 bushels.   
Leaving a deficiency of, 11,680,343 bushels.

Which must be provided for by greater economy in feeding, and a greater proportional consumption of wheat.

The number of stock heads is about the same as in 1862, and about 1 per cent. below the average in condition. These were early turned on the frozen crops.   
The buckwheat crop is not so much injured as was generally supposed, because most of it is produced in the States of New-York, New-Jersey and Pennsylvania, where the frosts of April, 30 and Sept. 18 did not injure the crops materially.   
The tobacco crop of 1863 is larger than that of last year by nearly fifty millions of pounds, although the frosts in the Western States were very injurious to it. But about one-half of the crop there had been gathered before the frost of Sept. 18, and 75 per cent. more ground had been planted than in 1862.   
The hay crop of 1863 is estimated at 21,603,645 tons; that of 1862 at 19,900,482 tons—a decrease of 1,603,163 tons, its quality is good.   
The meteorological division of the report is much larger than usual, giving a full description of the frosts of April and September, and the monthly report for September is much the best yet issued, and will soon be distributed.

## THE FRENCH INVASION OF MEXICO.

## The Blockade of Mexican Ports.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Oct. 25.   
The State Department has been officially informed that from and after the 6th of September last an effective blockade will be established and maintained by the French naval forces of all the ports, rivers, harbors, roads, creeks, &c., along the coasts of Mexico, which are not occupied by the French troops, and which still acknowledge the authority of Juarez, from the Lagoon ten leagues south of Matamoros to and including Campeche, between 22° north and 29° west, and 100° west, 92° 30' west of the meridian. Fair and friendly and neutral vessels will be allowed the period of 25 days to complete their loading and leave the blockade ports. The points excluded from blockade are Tampico, Vera Cruz, Acapulco, Coahuila, Tabasco and Carmen. All vessels attempting to violate the said blockade will be proceeded against in conformity with international law and the treaties in force with neutral Powers.

## FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

## Success of the Union Judiciary Ticket—Disastrous Fire.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Oct. 24.   
The business portion of the town of Big Oak Flat, Teoluque County, was destroyed by fire on the 20th. Loss about \$50,000.

The Union Judiciary ticket was elected by a decided majority, compared with the gubernatorial election of September. Thirteen Union District Judges and one Democratic Independent are elected. Union Judges were chosen in both the San Francisco districts.

Sailed ship Don Quixote, for Liverpool, carrying 31,000 sacks wheat, 1300 sacks tallow. Bremen bark Pelagos, for Hong Kong, with \$200,000 treasure.   
Shipping traffic from San Francisco for groceries at hardening prices. Dealers in other departments of trade are doing well, and aggregate business is fully up to the average of the past season.

## Gov. Bramlette not Coming.

BUFFALO, Sunday, Oct. 25.   
Gov. BRAMLETTE, of Kentucky, will not fulfill his appointments made with the Democratic Committee, of this State, for the reasons contained in the following dispatch:   
FRANKFORT, Ky., Oct. 24, 1863.

Dear Richmond, Chairman Democratic Convention:   
We now have a formidable raid upon us. Our banks are robbed and towns sacked within forty miles of the capital. It is our duty to quit the city and look to the safety of the people.   
(Signed) T. E. BRAMLETTE.

## No Draft in Ohio—Movements of Gen. Rosecrans.

CINCINNATI, Sunday, Oct. 25.   
Gov. TON announces that there will be no draft on Wednesday, the quota having been filled by volunteers.   
Gen. ROSECRANS will arrive here to-morrow. A public reception will be given him.

## Call for Volunteers in Illinois—Cold Weather in the West.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Oct. 25.   
Gov. YATES, of Illinois, has issued a proclamation for volunteers under the President's last call.   
The weather continues quite cold. The snow of Thursday last has not yet disappeared.

## FROM THE SOUTH.

## THE PRESIDENT IN THE SOUTH.

SELMA, Ala., Oct. 14, 1863.   
President DAVIS arrived here this evening, and was welcomed by the citizens with a immense crowd gathered in front of the hotel. The President congratulated the people on meeting them under such favorable circumstances, and spoke in glowing terms of the gallantry of Alabama's on every battle-field. He said if the non-conscripts of Alabama would gather their guns and go to the rescue, by guarding Courtland and other points, thereby relieving regular soldiers who are now from necessity discharging that duty, such blows would be dealt to the rebel army that it would be recovered from. In this way most effective aid could be given the gallant men and officers who are carrying out the plan of the noble President, under the supervision of the heroic Beauregard.   
In this way the President was confident that ROSECRANS could be crushed to dust. It was only by force of arms that the Yankees could be brought to reason, so their plans for our subjugation defeated. Self-reliance and energy were the only duty, it should not look to Europe for aid, for such is not to be expected now. Our only alternative was to sustain ourselves with renewed energy and determination, and a little more ardor and discipline, and the President firmly believed that next Spring would see the invader driven from our borders. Then the President would return to his family, and pursue their business undisturbed as heretofore. In fact, he believed that the defeat of ROSECRANS would practically end the war.

## THE RE-ENT VIRGINIA CAMPAIGN.

A correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer writing from Brattle Station, Oct. 15, says:   
It is certainly true that Meade has maneuvered his retreat most wisely, and that he has saved his army, and lost little or nothing. It is equally true that the Yankee army is considerably larger. And it is a fact that Braxton did not sleep a wink Tuesday night, while our army slept soundly in the Western County, but paced the floor of the house in which his headquarters were almost incessantly, repeatedly consulting his watch and sending couriers to the pickets to see if they were still in position.

There has been heavy firing all day to-day, and even into night, some distance below; but at this writing I have not heard of any result. It is supposed to be an engagement between a portion of our cavalry and the enemy.   
Our boys have been active in their operations of capture, and from more than one of them you can hear such an expression as this: "If Jackson has been stung, we would have gotten everything we wanted. And now we are stung, and we are stung, however, make the Yankees whom they capture put off their shoes, which they at once convert to their own use."

## THE NOTORIOUS RUCKER AGAIN ESCAPES.

We learn by a telegram from Danville that Dr. W. P. RUCKER, the notorious traitor, ruffian, horse-thief and murderer, who was sent from Botetourt to the Fluvanna County Jail for stealing and selling, and made his escape on Sunday night, and was at large. It was evident he had received outside aid to effect his liberation.   
RUCKER had escaped several times before, and was retaken, but it is not likely he will be caught within the Confederate lines. He is a desperate character, and has been so long delayed and tampered with that there is now scarcely a hope of its ever being meted out to him.

## DISMISSAL OF BRITISH CONSULS.

The Charleston Courier states that in accordance with the action of the President, as lately reported in our columns, official notice has been given through the British Consulate in London, lately acting as British Consul for that office, that his official functions had ceased, and could no longer be renewed. This action accords very generally approval on grounds of self respect and national honor.   
In reference to the Consuls thus relieved of different questions may arise as to their private and personal position after this official denial. In some cases, these Consuls, before or during their official career, have acquired and exercised the right of citizenship. This was the case in Chattanooga.

## BRIG.-GEN. SOULE.

Hon. PIEMONT SOULE has been appointed Brigadier-General, and ordered to take the field. The appointment is likely to be of great service. Gen. SOULE has unbounded popularity in Louisiana, and will attract, no doubt, great many recruits from that noble but oppressed State.

ANOTHER TRACK







## PROPOSALS

**ARMY SUPPLIES.**  
OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.

BROADWAY, New-York, Oct. 23, 1893.  
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 10 o'clock A. M., on Monday, the 24 of November next, for furnishing, by contract, at the Office of Army Clothing and Equipage, in this City  
Great Coats, infantry.  
Uniform Jackets, cavalry.  
Uniform Jackets, artillery.  
Trowsers, sky blue, infantry.  
Planned Shirts.

- Knit Shirts
- Cotton Flannel Drawers,
- Stockings
- Haversacks.
- Canteens
- Camp Kettles.
- Mess Pans.
- Felling Axes.
- Pickaxes.
- Hatchets.
- Garrison Flags.
- Storm Flags.
- Engine Corda and Tassels, Infantry.
- Brass Letters from "A" to "M."
- Drums, Infantry.
- Furage Caps.
- India-rubber Ponchos.

Examples of which can be seen at this office. Bidders making deposits

The proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing, (here insert the articles,)" and addressed to

D-PLY Qr. Mr. Gen. U. S. Army.  
**PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW AND GRAIN.**  
 ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE  
 DEPARTMENT, Seventh-st. Wharf,  
 WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16, 1963.  
 Written proposals are invited for furnishing HAY,  
 STRAW, OATS and CORN for the use of this depot to be

The proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and they should state the quantity and grade of each article offered, also the price and the date of delivery.

Proposals will be received for five thousand (5,000) bushels of Corn or Oats, and fifty (50) tons of Hay or straw, and upward, unless it should be for the interest of the Government in contract for a less amount.

All grain to be put up in good sacks, of about two

business, which are to be furnished at the cost of the contractor.

The Hay and Straw to be securely baled.

All Grate and Hay offered to be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidders, as the interest of the service may require. Good security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of any contract made under this advertisement.

Payment to be made at the completion of the contract.  
S. L. BROWN, Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

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ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGES OFFICE,  
CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 19, 1863.

**BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE**  
Undersigned, until Monday noon, Nov. 2, 1863, for  
furnishing this Department with the following articles:  
viz.:  
Boots;                      "                      "                      "

Corset Lacing, (bleached ;)  
Brown Sheetting ;  
Linen Linings, (Gray or Brown ;)  
Brown Holland ;  
Worsted Lace,  $\frac{3}{4}$  in., Blue, Scarlet and Yellow.  
Machine Thread, (Linen on Spools, Nos. 40, 60, 80  
and 70 ;)  
White Cotton Twine ;  
Manila Rope,  $\frac{3}{4}$  in., for Tents ;  
Saddles.

To be delivered at the Inspection Depot in this city, on or before the 30th day of November, 1883, in good, new packages, free of charge.

Parties offering goods must in all cases furnish samples, and must distinctly state in their bids the quantity of goods they propose to furnish, the price and the time of delivery. A guarantee, signed personally by two responsible parties, and agreeing that the bidder will furnish the supplies at an award, is made to him, must accompany each proposal.

The goods will be inspected as heretofore.  
Bids will be opened on Monday, Nov. 2, 1903, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Inspection Rooms, and bidders are invited to be present.  
The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.  
By order of Col. THOMAS SWORE, A. Q. M. G.  
C. W. MOUTON,  
Captain and A. Q. M.

CAVALRY BUREAU,  
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,  
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 15, 1863.  
**PROPOSALS FOR HORSES.**—PROPOSALS  
are solicited and will be received at this office for the  
furnishing of cavalry horses, to be delivered at Pitts-  
burgh, Penn., Philadelphia, Washington City, Syracuse,  
N. Y., or Indianapolis, Ind.  
Proposals will be considered for the furnishing of horses  
in lots of not less than twenty-five (25). The horses to be

The ability of the bidder to fulfill his agreement must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Proposals must be addressed to Lieut.-Col. C. G. SAWYER.

Indorsed on the envelope: "Proposals for Horses."  
C. G. SAWTELLE,  
Lieutenant-Colonel, and Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry  
Bureau.

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OFFICE OF THE SRECK COMMISSIONER,  
New-York, Oct. 23, 1863.

**TO CONTRACTORS.**—PROPOSALS ENCLOSED  
in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the

will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M.  
TUESDAY, Nov. 10, 1883:  
For building new steam fire-engine and tender for use  
of Engine Company No. 4.  
For building new steam fire-engine and tender for use  
of Engine Company No. 12.  
For building new steam fire-engine and tender for use  
of Engine Company No. 21.  
For building new steam fire-engine and tender for use

For building new tender for Engine Company No. 52.  
For building new tender for Exempt Engine Company.  
For rebuilding steam fire-engine for use of Engine Company No. 29.  
New hand-engine for use of Engine Company No. 44.  
Rebuilding horse-carriage for Company No. 34.  
black forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.  
Dated Street Department, New-York, Oct. 23, 1863.

**HARBOR DEFENSE—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.**—The commissioners for Harbor and Frontier Defense of the State of New York hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Engineer's Office, No. 47 Exchange-place, (Room No. 50,) for the construction of timber trestles or floats for harbor defense, including the material and labor, and for their delivery at the Narrows, or such other point near New York Harbor as may be designated.

as may be designated. Plans and specifications will be exhibited at the above office on and after WEDNESDAY, Oct. 21, and all necessary explanations made by the Engineer. By order of the Board of Commissioners.  
W. W. EVANS, Engineer.

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## MILITARY.

**COUNTY SUBSTITUTE AND RELIEF COMMITTEE,**  
 Rooms No. 2-3 Broadway.  
**FINAL NOTICE TO CONSCRIPTS.**  
 Notice is hereby given to all persons, firemen, policemen, seamen and indigents, claiming relief under the provisions of the County Substitute and Relief Ordinance, adopted by the Board of Supervisors and approved by the Mayor, Aug. 28, 1863, that the business of the office will be discontinued on the 31st of October, 1863.

stant, and no relief will be granted after that date.  
 GEORGE O. DYKE, Mayor.  
 MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.  
 ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor.  
 ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor.  
 WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor.  
 WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor.  
 Committee.  
 CORNELIUS COBURN, } Clerks.  
 JAMES T. COOPER, }

**ARMY AND NAVY INSURANCE.**  
500,000 DOLLARS.  
**THE NEW-YORK GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE.**  
No. 210 Broadway.  
Insures Officers and Soldiers in the Army and Navy  
whenever being wounded or killed in the service during  
the war for a premium of only Ten Per Cent. Send for  
circulars, giving full particulars. Agents wanted in

every regiment. Ten per cent. commission allowed Agents.

PROVOST-MARSHAL'S OFFICE, NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, STATE OF NEW-YORK,  
(Seventh-av. N. W. corner of West 45th-st.),  
NEW-YORK, OCT. 15, 1863.

**ALL DRAFTED MEN RESIDING IN THE**  
Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, (being the First Sub-District of the Ninth Congressional District.)

Those who have not yet reported at their headquarters, must do so on or before the 21st day of October instant.

All such who shall fail to report within the time above limited will be treated as deserters and dealt with accordingly.

CHARLES E. JENKINS,  
Captain and Provost-Marshal Ninth District, New-York.

JOHN M. SANDS,  
Commissioner of Board of Enrollment.  
WM. H. THOMSON, M. D.,  
Surgeon Board of Enrollment.

**BUILDING MATERIALS, &C.**  
BUILDERS' HARDWARE.  
F. & L. MANY,  
No. 48 Warren-st., New-York.

Offer to owners, architects and builders the following goods at low prices:

**RIM LOCKS, MORTICE LOCKS,  
SLIDING DOOR SHEAVES AND WAY,  
FASTENINGS FOR SASHES AND SHUTTERS,  
FRONT DOOR LOCKS, SAFE NIGHT LATCHES,  
AND ASSORTED ENDS**

and everything necessary for the completion of first-class  
houses.

**TO SKATE STRAP MANUFACTURERS  
AND DEALERS.—SPECIALS' PATENT LEVER  
HOOKS**, warranted to be in all respects the best and

cheapest ever buckled in use. Samples  
well to examine these buckles before using any other.  
Samples sent by mail to any part of the country.  
For sale by F. M. SHEPARD,  
86. 87 BROADWAY.



## AMUSEMENTS

**NIBLO'S GARDEN**

second Manager, **WHEATLEY**, who will be assisted by **Wm. Wheatley**. **WHEATLEY** begs leave to inform the public that he has made arrangements with the **GREAT AMERICAN ARTISTE, MATILDA HERBIN**, who will commence a **BRIEF ENGAGEMENT** at this Theatre on **MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 26**, in a new and original, and very emotional and interesting drama of **THE CAVALIER**, **OR, THE FAITHFUL COYOTTE**, in which she will be supported by a **FINE LOWERED CAST**.

MR. J. NUNAN, MR. L. R. SHEWELL,  
 MR. J. NUNAN, MR. J. W. COLLIER,  
 MR. B. I. RAGGOLD, MR. J. S. HALL,  
 MISS MARY WELLS,  
 S. SKERRETT AND MRS. RKEVES  
 TUESDAY EVENING, 27, 1963  
 MATILDA HEGON.  
 Her second appearance.  
 The Manager respectfully announces that the engage-  
 ment of EDWIN FORREST,  
 which was unfortunately interrupted by a domestic afflic-  
 tion, will be renewed upon

WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT,  
he will appear in his great part of "Ishra, the  
scr," lu  
THE BROKER OF BOGOTA.  
which be produced for  
THE FIRST TIME THIS SEASON.  
seats may be secured at the box-office  
THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE.

---

WINTER GARDEN.

In consequence of engagements previously contracted,  
management has to announce, with regret, that the  
ent must be

THE LAST WEEK

THE REIGN OF MERRIMENT  
of the appearance for the present of the popular  
Big American Comedian  
JOHN S. CLARKE  
A NEW COMIC PROGRAMME.  
FUN  
FUN!  
JOHN S. CLARKE,  
is nightly regaled by crowded houses, with  
OUTS OF LAUGHTER  
and  
DELIGHT,  
appear on  
STANDARD BURNING

THREE GLORIOUS COMIC CHARACTERS :  
JEREMIAH BEETLES,  
from Taylor's Comedy of  
BABES IN THE WOOD,  
(for the first time.)  
THE LION,  
the highly successful and peculiar piece of nonsense,  
THE RUSSIAN ADMIRAL :  
OR,  
THE LION OF THE HOUR.  
(for the first time) in his wondrously comic im-

tion of  
TIMOTHY BROWN.  
the screaming face of  
MY NEIGHBOR'S WIFE.  
doors open at 7. Performance commences 7 1/2; close  
8 1/2.

---

**WALLACK'S.**  
The Overture to commence at 7 1/2 o'clock.  
NOTICE.  
The extraordinary and unprecedented success of  
THE NEW OPERA  
has, owing to the increased demand for seats, won't  
be as yet to be only in the

COMMENCEMENT OF ITS SPLENDID REN,  
 COES Mr. Willack to recommend an early application  
 be box office, where places can be secured a week in  
 adance.

ROSEDALE.  
 OR  
 THE  
 RIFLE BALL,  
 which will appear every night.

LESTER W. JACK, Mrs. HOEY,  
 JOHN GILBERT, Miss MARY GANNON,  
 CHARLES FISHER, Mrs. VERNON,  
 GEORGE HOLLAND, Miss FANNY MORANT,  
 H. DALY, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON,  
 H. SEFTON, Mrs. J. T. TAYLOR.

**BROWNIE, MISS CARMAN,**  
**PARKES, Miss I.E. BRUN.**

---

**ACADEMY OF MUSIC-BROOKLYN.**  
MONDAY, Oct. 26, 1893.

|                   |                   |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| <b>LAST NIGHT</b> | <b>LAST NIGHT</b> |
| <b>LAST NIGHT</b> | <b>LAST NIGHT</b> |

**OF MR. JOHN WILKES**  
BOOTH.  
BOOTH.  
BOOTH.

as appears as  
PHIDIAS  
and  
the French play, entitled  
RAPHEL.

THE MARBLE HEART.  
MISS JULIA BENNETT BARROW

|                                         |     |                          |
|-----------------------------------------|-----|--------------------------|
| ASPAZIA                                 | and | MLLE. MARCO              |
| as Fanny Brown                          | as  | Flea and Maria           |
| W. H. Norton                            | as  | Dilgoes and Volage       |
| With the assistance of                  |     | W. A. Wallace, Esq.      |
| Admission 50 cents.                     |     | Family Circle, 25 cents. |
| Reserved Seats 25 cents extra           |     |                          |
| To be procured at the Academy of Music. |     |                          |
| Doors open at 7; commence at 8 o'clock. |     |                          |
| W. A. MOORE, Business Manager.          |     |                          |

**THEATRE FRANCAIS.**

NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.  
OPENING OF THE SEASON.  
FIRST APPEARANCE OF THE NEW COMPANY,  
TUESDAY EVENING, OCT. 27, 1863.  
First representation of  
BATAILLE DE DAMES.  
OR,  
UN DESEEN AMOR.  
Comedie in three acts, by MM. Scribe and Legouvé.  
Re-open at 8, curtain rises at 8 o'clock precisely.  
Office for subscription and reserved seats at  
H. BARON VILLE'S, No. 623 BROADWAY.

with its opposite the N. Y. Academy of Music.  
GRAND RE-OPENING.  
MONDAY, OCTOBER 30.  
AFTERNOON AT 2. EVENING AT 8.  
CARD.  
The Director has the pleasure of announcing that at  
urgent request of a committee of influential citizens,  
Alhambra Pavilion was removed to Brooklyn for one  
card, where the career of this  
NEWLY RE-OPENED LUTHER COMPANY  
HAS BEEN TRIUMPHANT AND COMPLETE.  
That in compliance with previous announcements,  
THE ALHAMBRA PAVILION  
Is  
RESTORED TO ITS OLD LOCATION

WILL BE OPENED AT THE NEW-YORK ACADEMY,  
 AND REOPEN ON MONDAY  
 AFTERNOON AT 3—EVENING AT 8,  
 AND EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING,  
 UNTIL JULY 10.  
 BRILLIANTLY ATTRACTIVE FEATURES,  
 AND MAMMOTH COMPANY OF  
 RENOWNED ARTISTS.  
 EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASIAC, ACROBATIC,  
 INCLUDING THE WONDERFUL TROUPE OF  
 NATIVE BEDOUIN ARABS.  
 THE CHILDREN OF THE DESERT,  
 WHOSE UNPARALLELED FEATS  
 HAVE ELECTRIFIED THE WORLD.

EATON STONE. MR. JAMES COOK,  
 AND ALL THE GREAT ARTISTS.  
 The Director, determined to present the profuse painted  
 wings, has been awarded him.  
 S ENGAGED. HAS ENGAGED  
 A NEW AND ADDITIONAL TROUPE  
 OF WORLD-FAMED ARTISTS.  
 WHO WILL APPEAR. WHO WILL APPEAR,  
 In conjunction with his  
 PRESENT GALAXY OF STARS.  
 A whole fortune.  
 AN UNPRECEDENTED COMBINATION.  
 has no equal to  
 SWITCH THE WORLD WITH WONDER.  
 THE WORLD WITH WONDER.

**DANCING.**

**DODWORTH'S DANCING CLASSES.**  
NO. 206 5TH-AV., NEW-YORK.  
Additional classes for children to meet on Mondays and  
Wednesdays, will commence on MONDAY, Oct. 19, at 4  
P. M.

---

**CLASSES FORMING AT J. H. SEARING'S**  
**PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY,**  
No. 262 4th-av., near 23d-st. Private lessons daily.

---

**FAIRS.**

**BE FAIR—IN AID OF THE UNION HOME**  
School for the education and maintenance of  
children of our volunteers will open MONDAY, Oct. 28,  
at 9 o'clock in the Assembly Rooms, No. 446 Broad-  
way. All school and officers working on this charity  
please send all articles, not already sent for, to the  
box by 8 o'clock Monday morning. In order to have the  
articles arranged. The packages should be securely pack-  
ed and directed to "Fair for Union Home School."  
giving the number and name of school. Your  
contributions and advice please bring them as early  
in the morning as possible.

**THE TURF.**  
**TROTTING-GRAND OPENING.**  
The Essex County Driving Park Association hold their annual Fair at Orange, N. J., (12 miles from New York) on MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Oct. 26, 27, 28 and 29. Orange is celebrated for its beautiful scenery, and the drive one of the finest of the City. Special premium of \$500 is offered for best trotting horse. For full list of premiums see *World and Waukegan Sun*. Passengers take Morris and Essex Railroad, foot of Barclay-st., or by New Jersey

**MEETINGS.**

**WELFTH WARD WEST END IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION** will hold a public meeting at Bright's Hotel, Newcastle, on **TUESDAY** at 8 o'clock P. M., in furtherance of building the N. & V. Railroad through to Harbison River.

By order of  
H. LEWIS, Secretary,  
T. MANSON, President.























# NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the corner of the publication office to subscribers ready for mailing. Price Five CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements, the different departments from the press of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad. In addition to the editorial on all the current topics of the day, the Semi-Weekly Times has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports: items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriage and deaths of the week.

The "Semi-Weekly Times" is a newspaper—being a certain synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and convenient classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, \$3; two copies one year, \$5; five copies one year, \$12. Fresh numbers may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

Morton's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-Trade-Advance System, for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and strictly *cash Trade*.

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, Wholesale or Retail. Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past year, not less than a thousand have been sent to the destination in safety, showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

Reader, you can have an ordering, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which, do you writing, is cheaper than Claret Pens, and at the present almost universal High-Premium Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it material used, than any other Gold Pen in the world. If you want one call on A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, or enclose stamp for circular.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief. Extract of the Night Blooming Cerise, Night Blooming Cerise, Night Blooming Cerise, Night Blooming Cerise, Night Blooming Cerise, Night Blooming Cerise.

A Most Excellent Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, which it takes its name. Manufactured only by J. H. KENDALL & CO., 505 Broadway, New York. ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKES NO OTHER.

Kendall's Ameliorate No. 505 Broadway. Sold by all Druggists.

New Sewing-Machine To Rent, by Hicks & Company, No. 40 Broadway, Three doors below "Broome-st."

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST. AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

Dr. B. C. Perry, DERMATOLOGIST, No. 40 Broadway, New-York, formerly No. 23 Winter-st., Boston.

Treats successfully all diseases of the Scalp, loss of Hair and Premature Baldness, beautiful treatment of Head-diseases, and all other diseases of the Scalp, loss of Hair and Premature Baldness.

French China Dinner Sets, richly decorated or plain. FINEST ARTICLES, &c. &c. &c. HAVILLAND, 100 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Get the Best—At WHITES Great Emporium of Fashionable Hats, every style of dress, coat and cloth hats, caps, etc., all military goods, in great variety. A. H. WHITE, corner of Broadway and 11th St., New York.

Madame Natalie Tilmann, No. 145 East 9th, opposite A. T. Stewart & Co. has opened at her new establishment, beautiful assortment of Head-dresses, received by the Steamer, also Fall and Winter Luncheon.

Bathelien's Hair Dress, The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known, instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is sold by WILLIAM M. BATHELIEN, 51 Broadway, New York, and all other druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 51 Barclay-st.

Gold Pens, FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS. Store and Factory No. 109 Broadway.

Shoes—The approaching season admonishes the dealer that they will be in great demand. We have selected in every style of make, for ladies, misses and children, at S. CANTRELL'S, 61 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only No. 2, West 4th, Astor City, N.Y. Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only No. 2, West 4th, Astor City, N.Y.

The Palmer Arm and Leg—E. FRANK PALMER, Inventor and Patentee, Astor-place, (opposite N.Y. &c. Hall), Philadelphia and Boston. Only house of Palmer &c. Avoid imitations by calling on the inventor.

Graver and Baker's FIRST PRIZE FAMILY SEWING MACHINES. For sale by J. H. KENDALL & CO., 505 Broadway, New York.

Wilder's Patent Sander-Snuff-Snuff—THE best fire-proof safe in the world. Depot, 10 Maiden-lane.

For the Hair, BERRY'S Trichophanes—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all Druggists.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDY & CO'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES. Kentucky, Extra Class 566—Oct. 26, 1863. 25, 31, 40, 65, 14, 35, 51, 2, 78, 53, 19, 12. Kentucky, Class 356—Oct. 26, 1863. 19, 48, 2, 39, 31, 10, 7, 44, 40, 46, 25, 10, 21, 72, 51, 45.

## DEAFNESS, IMPAIRED SIGHT, NOISES IN THE HEAD, CATARRH, AFFECTIONS IN THE THROAT, CHRONIC CATARRH, CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED.

CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

DR. VON EISENBERG.

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office, NO. 816 BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

READ.

HARLEM, July 30, 1863.

I have been deaf for over twenty-five years, and Dr. Von Eisenberg operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now hear well, and feel as I never felt of my throat. The deafness and the dizziness and all with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I hear perfectly. It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDELL, Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

CATARRH CURED.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1863.

I have been suffering for the last three years from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery and very painful. My nostrils were continually obstructed with a pouring of fluid. I have had frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, generally attended with spitting, often with a fullness of my throat, together with a soreness and a dropping. Dr. Von Eisenberg has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I now feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg is as skillful as it is successful: it is impossible to overstate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's care, with a certainty of being speedily cured. I give this with great pleasure. I cannot forbear again saying that my voice, which was hoarse and thick when I applied to Dr. Von Eisenberg, is now clear and good; indeed, I feel abundantly satisfied.

JAMES LITTLE, No. 245 7th-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 8, 1863.

I have been suffering for years past from a severe Catarrh, with a great heaviness over my eyes, with a severe depression, great uneasiness, and pain in my head, great difficulty in breathing, and a continual accumulation in my nostrils, which gave me restless nights for several years. I have consulted several physicians, who pronounced me to be consumptive. What I suffered for so long a time is indescribable. My system was entirely disarranged and greatly debilitated. I not only felt weak, but I had a cold continually before my eyes, and my ears were so affected that I was threatened with a total loss of hearing. I must say, I think, I was guided by Providence to come to Dr. Von Eisenberg, who not only cured me of Catarrh by removing an astonishing quantity of disagreeable matter from my head, but he restored me to perfect health, a blessing I have not enjoyed for many years. Now I enjoy a good night's rest, and pursue my business with comfort. I must acknowledge that Dr. Von Eisenberg's mild and scientific treatment for Catarrh deserves the highest commendation, as the principle which directs his system of curing Catarrh is such as to render success certain.

JAMES FURLONG, No. 566 3d-av.

NO. 134 ALLEY-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf to one ear, and partially so to the other for seven years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured, and that he has displayed that skill and knowledge which have secured for him such an unrivaled reputation. Also, I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing ear, in my opinion, certain.

JOHN TAYLOR, Office Erie Railroad, foot of Duane-st.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1863.

This certifies that my mother has been some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a total loss of hearing. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with the complaint, relieving her instantly, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

SIGHT RESTORED. JULY 25, 1863.

My daughter brought me to Dr. Von Eisenberg almost completely blind in both eyes. I could not bear the pain nor the light. I am completely cured by Dr. Von Eisenberg, and called out to express my gratitude to the Doctor for his skill and unremitting attention, by which I recovered one of the most precious senses to me after being deprived of it for four years. It is only due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to state that I have tried several physicians in vain. I shall be happy to bear personal testimony to Dr. Von Eisenberg's unrivaled success to any lady or gentleman who will call on me.

MRS. GILLON, No. 7 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.

READ.

NEW-YORK, March 29, 1863.

## CATARRH, DEAFNESS, EAR AND THROAT.

Dr. LIGTHILL, author of "A Popular Treatise on Deafness," "Letters on Catarrh," can be consulted on Catarrh, Deafness, Noises in the Head, Discharges from the Ear, and all the various diseases of the Ear and Throat, at his office, No. 34 St. Mark's-place. Reception hours from 9 A. M. till 3 P. M.

See eighth page for testimonials for the cure of Deafness.

SYMPTOMS OF CATARRH.

The first sensation is usually a feeling of dryness and heat in the nose, and a frequent itching in the nostrils. There is an inability to breathe freely, as the nose becomes stopped up, sometimes on one side, sometimes on the other.

Soon a clear, watery, acrid discharge makes its appearance, exuding from the nostrils and edges of the lips, which become red and somewhat swollen. After a few days the discharge becomes thick, yellowish, and offensive, and continues to be a marked feature of the disease, and a source of much danger and the greatest annoyance.

After more or less time it becomes purulent, highly offensive, and assumes an extremely foul odor. It is usually so profuse as to require, when confined to the nose, the frequent application of the handkerchief, or, if it drops into the throat, which is most commonly the case, the body is in a horizontal position, constant expectoration, and sometimes both.

Sleep is frequently disturbed by a sensation of choking, caused by the presence of the discharge in the throat. Owing to the heat in the head, the watery portion of the discharge often evaporates, and assuming a condition of solidity, is deposited upon the membrane of the nose and upper part of the throat in the shape of crusts, hardened lumps. The accumulation of these incrustations produces a feeling of discomfort, and narrows the nasal passages so as to embarrass respiration. Therefore, frequent efforts have to be made to remove them, either by forcibly blowing the nose, or by persistent hawking—a practice as disagreeable to the one affected as it is to the other.

As the disease progresses, the membrane of the nose and of the throat which adhered to the crusts, and which sometimes is found bloody—a fact which explains the force required for its dislodgment. During these incrustations accumulate more rapidly, and the feeling is, therefore, most uncomfortable in the morning. Sometimes all efforts to clear the throat are fruitless, and after breakfast, something warm is swallowed. Some patients state that they are successful until they have swallowed some whisky or brandy. The discharge, which is at first without smell, assumes in the progress of the complaint an exceedingly fetid odor, the breath participates in this, and becomes occasionally so revoltingly offensive as to render the patient an object of disgust to himself as well as to others.

Obstruction of the nostrils, and the accumulation of mucus takes place frequently, sometimes even attacking the bones, when small particles of that substance will occasionally be found mixed with the discharge. The accumulation of the discharge, together with the thickened condition of the mucous membrane, and the resulting inflammation of the sinuses, very difficult, and sometimes impossible, to remove by expectoration principally through the mouth—a method very deleterious to the general health; but, more particularly so to the lungs, as will be shown hereafter. The unpleasant noise produced during sleep, known as snoring, originates from the same cause. The voice loses its musical quality, and assumes a discordant, harsh and nasal sound, and the voice becomes much impaired or entirely lost, or a disagreeable effect, which is produced on the sense of taste. Occasionally, while blowing the nose, a crackling or hissing sound will be heard in the ear, and hearing will be found quite thick and stopped up, but returns suddenly with something like a snapping sound. This phenomenon is usually repeated until, at one time, hearing does not return, and remains permanently injured. Noises in the head of every conceivable description will make their appearance, and edit to the distress of the sufferer, and hearing may be lost so gradually that a considerable degree of deafness may exist before the person is really aware of the fact. The eyes are apt to become weak, irritable and disposed to water on exposure to cold and wind, or after the slightest exertion. A pain, more or less acute, or a disagreeable feeling of pressure, is experienced over the eyes, and sometimes on the top or back of the head, and also pain in the face, closely resembling neuralgia, for which it is very often mistaken. The distress in the head weakens the memory and produces irritability and moroseness of temper. The stomach generally suffers more or less, and the bowels are either constipated or relaxed, and nearly always bad in the morning. In severe cases the system becomes feeble and prostrated, and there is an aversion or inability to either physical or mental exertion. Not unfrequently catarrh proves fatal, either by debilitating the system and wearing out the patient, or by traveling downward and producing throat affections, bronchitis, and finally consumption. It may be safely asserted that after having been afflicted with Catarrh is the most frequent and important cause of this fatal complaint.

TESTIMONIALS.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 2, 1863.

This is to certify that I have been afflicted with Catarrh for some years, which produced the usual disagreeable effects. I consulted Dr. Lighthill about one or two months since, and at once placed myself under his care. I am now entirely free from Catarrh, my throat is perfectly healthy, and my health is very improved.

P. E. NOLAN, Office Erie Railroad, foot of Duane-st.

From Hon. Ira Fish, Patten, Mass.

My case, I think you may use as you think proper. I have acquaintances in different parts of the State, have served three years as Senator of Penobscot County, and three years as Representative, in all six years, in our State Legislature. My statement may benefit some of those afflicted with this disease.

For several years I have been afflicted with Catarrh, I have tried many prescriptions for it without result, any benefit therefrom. I have taken your medicine about ten months, and it has cured me. I would recommend to those afflicted with this disorder to apply to you. I am confident if they will strictly follow your directions that a cure will be effected, however inveterate the case may be. Respectfully yours, IRA FISH.

From the Rev. P. R. Russell, Lynn, Mass.

I have been much troubled with Catarrh of the worst type for some twenty years. It gradually grew worse, producing cough and hoarseness, destroying the sense of smell, and breaking down my general health to such a degree as to compel me to resign my pastoral and suspend public speaking.

I made diligent use of the usual remedies, such as snuffs of different kinds, nitrate of silver, turpentine, oil and turpentine, but without any very salutary effects. Last Summer I heard of Dr. Lighthill's successful mode of treating Catarrh, visited him, and put myself under his treatment. I began immediately to improve, and this improvement has gone on steadily. My Catarrh has gradually melted away, my cough has disappeared, my voice has become natural, and I am once more able to preach the blessed Gospel. Let me advise all troubled with Catarrh to apply to Dr. Lighthill.

P. R. RUSSELL, Lynn, Mass., Feb. 1, 1862.

For eight or nine years I have been afflicted with the most offensive of diseases, Catarrh. For the last two years I have suffered much with a dull, heavy pain over my eyes and on the top of my head; and the sense of smell entirely gone. I have used many different remedies, and consulted many physicians in order to obtain relief, but without any beneficial results until I applied to Dr. Lighthill. My Catarrh is entirely free and clear, my sense of smell has returned, and my health is better generally—in fact, I feel like a new man. For it great benefit I have received of Dr. Lighthill, I gratefully sign myself, ISAAC H. WHITING, Foreman of the General Assembly.

PAOTIVE, March 22, 1861.

BOSTON, May 29, 1862.

Dr. Lighthill—Sir: I take great pleasure in saying that the course of treatment prescribed by you for Catarrh in my head and throat has had the happiest effect.

I had been troubled for several years, assuming of late a dangerous form, and threatened serious consequences, but thanks to your skill I am now quite recovered.

Yours &c., Benj. and Susan Rogers.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE, NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

## GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING-MACHINES.

WERE AWARDED THE HIGHEST PREMIUMS OVER ALL COMPETITORS AT THE FOLLOWING STATE FAIRS OF 1863.

FOR THE BEST PATENT SEWING-MACHINES, THE NEW IMPROVED SEWING-MACHINES, AND THE BEST MACHINE-WORK.

NEW-YORK STATE FAIR. First Premium for Family Machine. First Premium for Double-threaded Machine. First Premium for Machine Work.

ILLINOIS STATE FAIR. First Premium for Machine for all purposes. First Premium for Machine Work.

VERMONT STATE FAIR. First Premium for Family Machine. First Premium for Manufacturing Machine. First Premium for Machine Work.

INDIANA STATE FAIR. First Premium for Machine for all purposes. First Premium for Machine Work.

IOWA STATE FAIR. First Premium for Family Machine. First Premium for Manufacturing Machine. First Premium for Machine Work.

MICHIGAN STATE FAIR. First Premium for Family Machine. First Premium for Manufacturing Machine. First Premium for Machine Work.

KENTUCKY STATE FAIR. First Premium for Machine for all purposes. First Premium for Machine Work.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE FAIR. First Premium for Manufacturing Machine. First Premium for beautiful Machine Work.

OHIO STATE FAIR. First Premium for Machine Work.

CITIZENS FAIR (N.Y.) AGO'S. Soc. First Premium for Family Machine. First Premium for Manufacturing Machine. First Premium for Machine Work.

HAMPDEN CO. (MASS.) AGO'S. Soc. Diplomas for Family Machine. Diplomas for Machine Work.

CHARLES VALLEY (Va.) AGO'S. Soc. First Premium for Family Machine. First Premium for Manufacturing Machine. First Premium for Machine Work.

YARSHAM CO. (N.Y.) FAIR. First Premium for Family Machine. First Premium for Manufacturing Machine.

QUEEN'S CO. (N.Y.) AGO'S. Soc. First Premium for Family Machine. First Premium for Manufacturing Machine.

WASHINGTON CO. (N.Y.) FAIR. First Premium for Family Machine. First Premium for Manufacturing Machine.

SARATOGA CO. (N.Y.) FAIR. First Premium for Family Machine. First Premium for Manufacturing Machine.

MECHANICAL INSTITUTE (PENN.) FAIR. First Premium for Machine for all purposes. First Premium for Machine Work.

The above comprises all the Fairs at which the GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING-MACHINES, under the name of SALESROOMS, No. 426 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

ROGERS & RAYMOND'S NEW FEATURE IN BOYS' CLOTHING, THE GARIBOLDI SUIT.

Beside a superb Fall and Winter stock in this department, including School Suits, Dress Suits, Fancy Suits, &c., in all the new Paris and London Styles, and many SPECIAL FASHIONS OF THE HOUSE, for the present and approaching seasons.

NOW READY, at the Old and New Establishments, 121, 123, and 125 Fulton-street, and 214 Broadway, under the Museum. PRICES MODERATE AS USUAL. No deviation from the marked figures.

DEVIL & CO. CUSTOM DEPARTMENT. A FINE ASSORTMENT OF NEW AND ELEGANT GOODS FOR THE FALL & WINTER, NOW READY. BROADWAY, COR. GRAND-ST. BROADWAY, COR. WARREN-ST.

FALL AND WINTER. I am now ready to offer my extensive stock of FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING, all new and not surpassed as to assortment, style or price, in this City. The Custom-made Suits, Tails, and Furnishings, are of the most reliable and stylish quality. Please call.

F. B. HALDWIN, No. 10 and 12 Bowery. The Largest Store in the City.

PREPARE FOR WINTER'S STORMS. INDIA-RUBBER CLOTHING of every description, RUBBER SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, A VERY SUPERIOR ARTICLE. TO BE HAD ONLY OF DEVIL & CO., BROADWAY, CORNER GRAND-ST. BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN-ST.

DR. SWANEY'S WILD CHERRY. I am now ready to offer my extensive stock of FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING, all new and not surpassed as to assortment, style or price, in this City. The Custom-made Suits, Tails, and Furnishings, are of the most reliable and stylish quality. Please call.

F. B. HALDWIN, No. 10 and 12 Bowery. The Largest Store in the City.

## POLITICAL. UNION STATE AND COUNTY MASS RATIFICATION MEETING, AT COOPER INSTITUTE. THURSDAY EVENING, OCT. 29.

Gov. ANDREW G. CURTIN, of Pennsylvania. Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX, of Indiana. Hon. GALUSHA A. GROW, of Pennsylvania. Hon. G. D. NOBLE, of Tennessee. Judge JOSEPH J. LEWIS, of Pennsylvania. Hon. LEWIS BARKER, of Maine. Hon. T. H. GIBBS, of Tennessee. Hon. THOS. JONES, Jr., and many other distinguished gentlemen will address the assembly.

By order of the Union Central Committee. THE UNION LEAGUE, THE UNION LEAGUE, THE UNION LEAGUE, THE UNION LEAGUE.

No. 4 now ready, and for sale by all news-dealers. THE UNION LEAGUE, is a large, first-class weekly paper, devoted, as its name implies, to the cause of the Government, and should be bought and read by EVERY LOVER OF THE UNION. Price 5 cents per copy. Dealers supplied by SINOLAR TOLNEY, No. 131 Nassau-st. Agent for the Publisher.

UNANIMOUS UNION NOMINATION FOR SENATOR. SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT. (Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, and Twelfth Wards.) WM. LAMBEER, Jr. Headquarters No. 144 Broadway, corner Astor-place.

FOR JUDGES OF THE SUPERIOR COURT. SAMUEL B. GARVIN AND JOHN H. MCCUNN.

UNION STATE NOMINATIONS. CHAUNCEY C. DEWEY, For Congress, 12th Ward, New York. For Attorney-General, JOHN COCHRAN, 12th Ward, New York. For Judge of the Court of Appeals, JAMES K. BATES, 12th Ward, New York. For Justice of the Peace, HENRY R. SELDEN, 12th Ward, New York. UNION STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, No. 73 Trinity Buildings.

REGULAR REPRESENTATIVE DEMOCRACY AGAINST CLOSE CORPORATIONS. MASS MEETING AT COOPER INSTITUTE. THURSDAY EVENING, OCT. 27, at 7 o'clock. Speakers: Hon. James T. Brady, Hon. John Van Buren and others. At a meeting of the Regular Representative Democracy on Friday evening last, the following gentlemen were nominated: Regular, J. H. Ferris, Supervisor; Smith, Burroughs, Isaac Deane, Supervisor; Court, Josiah Sutherland; Superior Court, Joseph S. Burroughs and Samuel B. Garvin; Common Pleas, Henry Fulton; Finance, Henry Fulton; Recorder, John T. Hoffman.

W. B. RANKEN, Chairman. T. C. VAN BUREN, Secretary. A. S. WOODS, Secretaries.

A GRAND UNION MASS MEETING. THE BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, ON TUESDAY EVENING, 27th inst.

On which occasion, Rev. PIERPONT, of Virginia. Ex-Gov. NORFOLK, of Wisconsin. Hon. JOHN F. FORBES, of Pennsylvania. Hon. LEWIS BARKER, of Maine. And other speakers of known celebrity will address the meeting.

BARTLEY J. HATHAWAY, President of Union General Committee. Chairman Executive Committee.

UNION NOMINATION. FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT. Comprising portions of the 11th, 12th and 13th Wards. For member of Assembly, ARTHUR BRADSHAW, of the 11th Ward.

UNANIMOUS UNION NOMINATION FOR MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY. NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT, SEVENTH WARD. SAMUEL C. REED, UNION CANDIDATE.

For Member of Assembly—Fifth District of Kings County, (11th, 12th and 13th Wards of Brooklyn.) JOHN H. HALL, HALL'S ASSOCIATES.

UNION NOMINATION FOR ASSEMBLY. SEVENTH DISTRICT, from 4th and Christopher sts. to 14th-st., between Broadway and North River. ERASTUS C. BENDIS.

UNANIMOUS NOMINATION OF THE UNION ASSEMBLY, from the 11th, 12th and 13th Wards. JOHN H. FORMAN, Chairman. ROBERT A. DICKINSON, Secretary.

REGULAR (MCKENNY) DEMOCRATIC. For Justice of the Superior Court. Mr. J. T. SMITH, of the 11th Ward, in conjunction with Judge Burroughs.

ON THE 23D DAY OF OCTOBER, 1863. ISAAC B. BATHFIELD was nominated for Assembly by the Seventh Union Assembly Convention. CORNELIUS MOORE, Chairman. M. E. RANDALL, Secretary.

UNION CANDIDATE FOR SENATOR. SEVENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT—NINTH, TENTH, ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH WARDS. CORNELIUS A. RUNKLE.

POLITICIANS. I PROPOSE TO DO YOUR BUSINESS. I propose to do your business, to make or make no charge whatever. Call and see me. Small cards in large quantities. Cards 100. Everything else, no matter what quantity, 100. T. R. DAWLEY, No. 13 Park-row, opposite Astor House.

IN HOC VINCE. It is not alone from our own personal knowledge of the great medicinal virtues of HERRING'S CHINESE BITTERS, that we offer it with such confidence to the cure of Dyspepsia, and the long train of diseases arising therefrom, such as loss of appetite, nausea, flatulency, general debility, &c., &c., but it has the approval of the highest medical authority, as well as the unqualified testimony of scores upon scores who have been benefited by its use.

NEW-YORK, April 29, 1863.

Since the one at the Crimean Bitters, my digestive functions are much invigorated, appetite good, and altogether in better general health than I have been several years. I very cordially grant you permission to publish this for the benefit of others who are similarly afflicted.

Prepared by W. CHILTON & CO., Marble Store, No. 22 Water-st. Sold by Druggists.

IT IS A DYE. IT IS A DYE. IT IS A DYE. IT IS A DYE.

In



## AUCTION SALES.

**E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.**  
**ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,**  
**HANDMILERS, PIER AND MANTEL MIRRORS,**  
**CARPETS, &c., &c.**  
 E. H. LUDLOW will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, Oct. 30, 1893, at 11 o'clock, at the above residence, No. 40 East 36th-st., between 4th and Lexington sts., the entire elegant furniture, &c., contained in said house, consisting in part of:  
**DRAWING-ROOM.**  
 Elegantly carved rosewood drawing-room suite, in rich  
 lowered satin; reception chairs, in lemon colored and

**DINING-ROOM.** Marble top, with elegant carved mahogany buffet, large mahogany extension-table, armchairs, and chairs. In rose: fine French plate pier and mantel glasses. In rich rose and gilt frames: elegant mahogany satin chairs, upholstered with silk; rich green curtains, several pieces of brocade, bronze and gilt chandeliers, elegant velvet carpet.

**BED-CHAMBERS.** Elaborately carved rosewood, walnut and mahogany French bedsteads, dressing-tables, washstands, richly upholstered chairs, and sofas. In dark mahogany: French chairs, couches. In French plate pier and mantel mirrors.

beds, brocated repps and lace curtains, rose wood centre and side tables, marble tops; enameled bedroom suite, patent spring beds, curled hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, gas chandeliers and brackets. English and tapestry Brussels carpets, &c.

**HALLS AND STAIRWAYS.**  
Fine rosewood hallstand, with mirror; hall table, Perrin bronze figure, "Guanania"; gas chandeliers and brackets, Brussels carpets, oil-cloths, window shades, &c., together with an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

The furniture, &c., will be on exhibition on Thursday, 9th inst., by permit, which with catalogue may be obtained on application.

**ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.**  
CHAIRS, SUPERIOR ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE,  
CHANDLERS, &c.  
E. H. LUDLOW & Co. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, OCT. 23, 1863, at 1 o'clock, at West 160-st., No. 7, between 159th and 161st Sts., (the residence of Peter Christy), Esq., the entire elegant furniture, &c., contained in said house, the most of which was made to order by Koux & Scherwin, consisting, in part, of elegantly carved mahogany chairs, sofas, tables, and fancy rockers—very richly carved rosewood stagers, marble-top with brass castors; superior rosewood square grand piano-forte; and other articles of fine furniture.

bedsteads, to activate, looking round the house, and  
 brassbury, makers. Fine French place mirrors, richly  
 carved rosewood tables, rich lace curtains, mahoe  
 French bedsteads, dressing bureaux, pillam  
 French bedsteads, brass and pillows, blankets  
 and quilts, sheets, &c. Fine carved oak buffet, marble-top  
 extension-table, dining chairs, several lounge, elegant  
 velvet and gilt chandeliers, with brackets to match, rich  
 velvet and Brussels carpets, oil-cloths, china and glass  
 ware, together with the kitchen furniture, with which  
 the sale will commence. Catalogues at the office of the  
 Auctioneers, No 3 Pine-st.

D. D. CAGLINS, Auctioneer.  
**AUCTION SALE**  
 OF HANDSOME PARLOR FURNITURE, BRUSSELS  
 AND THREE-PLY CARPETS, CARVED ROSE  
 WOOD BED, CROCKERY.  
 AT PUBLIC AUCTION, THIS DAY,  
 at 10½ o'clock A. M., precisely, at the private residence  
 No. 218 West 14th-st., near 8th-av., consisting of elegant  
 parlor suite, crockery, including a top table, a  
 washbasin, clocks, carpets, rosewood and mahogany bed-  
 room suits, hair mattresses, sofa beds, tea tables, mir-  
 rors, shades, paintings, rockers, spring-seat chairs, dining  
 chairs, and everything belonging to a first class house-  
 hold, as positive.

Wm. H. Deane, Auctioneer—Office No. 50 Wall-st.

ON FRIDAY, 23<sup>RD</sup> DAY OF OCTOBER, 1863, at 11 o'clock, in the forenoon of that day, I will sell at public auction, on the premises, Nos 62 and 64 Duane-st. in this City, all and singular, the tools, fixtures, machinery and implements belonging to the estate of the late JAMES R. RYAN, deceased, and used in carrying on the bookbinding business at said place.

Terms of sale cash.

E. C. RYAN, Administrator.

Dated New-York, Oct. 17, 1863.

The above sale is postponed until the 29th inst., at same hour.

E. C. RYAN Administrator.

**PUBLIC NOTICES.**

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.  
BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES.  
No. 32 Chambers-st. }

**TO TAX PAYERS.**

Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls or Tax-Books on real or personal estate, for the year 1863 have been delivered to me, and that all taxes are now

**CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE** is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved, situated in the city of New York, and in the counties of New York and Westchester, affected thereby, that the following assessment, to wit:

For setting curb and gutter stones and flagging in  
 Forty-seventh-street, between Eighth-avenue and Broadway.

For building sewers as follows: One in Cannon-street from Delancey to Stanton-street; one in Corlear-street from Grand to South-street; one in Orchard-street, from Broome to Delancey.

The Inhabitants, by such assessment, include all the several lots of ground, vacant lots, meadows and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Thirty-fifth-street, between Second and Third avenues, and upon the easterly side of Third-avenue and the westerly side of Second-avenue to the centre line of the block north and south of Thirty-fifth-street; also all the pieces and parcels of land on both sides of Forty-seventh-street, be-

between Eighth-avenue and Broadway; also all the pieces or parcels of land on both sides of Eighth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues; also all the lots, pieces or parcels of land on both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-five-street, between Third-avenue and Harlem-avenue; also lots known as Ward numbers fifty-seven, fifty-eight and sixty-nine in block numbers one hundred and thirteen of the Twelfth Ward; also all the pieces or parcels of land on both sides of Cannon-street, from Delancey to Stanton-street; also all the lots or parcels of land on both sides of Mont-street, Cherry-street, Pine-street, and Spruce-street, between Third-avenue and Centre-street, and the lots or parcels of land on both sides of Centre-street, between Third-avenue and Broadway.

On both sides of Corlears-street, from Monroe to Front-street; also all the lots, pieces or parcels of land on both sides of Orchard-street, between Delancey and Broadway-streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at his office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement n-w Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. MCNEILL,  
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.

WM. A. DOOLEY, }  
Office Board of Assessors, }  
New Court-house, October 27, 1863. }

**THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS** will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are respectfully invited to attend.

Alderman **TERENCE FARLEY,**  
Alderman **PETER MITCHELL,**  
Alderman **JOHN T. HENRY,**  
Alderman **JOHN F. A. BOOLEY,**  
Alderman **JOHN D. OTTENEWILL**

Councilman W. M. JOYCE.  
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER.  
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL.  
Councilman ALEX. BRADON.  
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

**THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS**, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every **TUESDAY**, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 10 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

**PETER MASTERSON**, Chairman.

**JOHN FOX,**                      Committee on  
**LEWIS R. RYERS,**          Public Buildings.

**THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT** of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.  
**JOHN MCCOY,**  
**PETER MITCHELL,**  
**LEWIS R. RYERS,**  
Committee on Fire Department.

**THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH** of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number

City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at twelve o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,  
JACOB M. LONG,  
JOHN D. OTTIVELL,  
Committee.

**THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE**  
Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at twelve o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear.

before the Committee without further notice.  
 PETER MASTERSON,  
 GEO. A. JEREMIAH, } Committee on Police.  
 CHAS. H. HALL.

**THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS**  
 of the Board of Councilmen will meet **EVERY**  
**WEDNESDAY**, at 1 o'clock P. M., until further notice,  
 in Room No. 5, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating  
 all papers referred to them. All persons interested are  
 respectfully requested to appear before the Committee  
 without further notice.  
 ALEX. BRANDON, } Committee on

**JAMES MURRAY,**  
**RICHARD O'BRIEN,** Lamps and Gas.

**THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE**  
Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY  
at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall.  
Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will  
have an opportunity of being heard.

**GEORGE A. JEREMIAH,**  
**TERENCE FARLEY,**  
**CHARLES H. HALL,**  
Committee on Sewers.

**THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE**

Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee, are invited to attend.

**TERENCE FARLEY,  
JACOB M. LONG,  
PETER MASTERSON,**  
Committee.



## AMUSEMENTS

**OLYMPIC THEATRE.**  
 Manager and Proprietor: Mrs. John W.

And Marriage. Mr. W.

TRIUMPHANT CAREER.  
 LORRAINE. Mrs. W.

MUSIC, MIRTH AND LAUGHTER.  
 BROUGHAM'S EXT-AN-AGANZA.  
 ALL THE R. C.  
 MRS. JOHN WOOD.  
 As  
 YE GENTLE SAVAGE.  
 A GENTLE HIF.  
 BOGS CROWDED NIGHTLY.  
 TUESDAY EVENING, 7:30 P. M.  
 And every evening until further notice, the renowned  
 Extravaganza of  
 PO-CA-HON-TAS;  
 In  
 YE GENTLE SAVAGE.  
 New Society. James E. H.

New Costumes. Miss Cornelia F.

New Properties. Wm. H.

NEW MEDLEY OVERTURE BY THEOS. BAK.  
 MRS. JOHN WOOD  
 POCAHONTAS.

...own, and for the occasion, Mr. Darr  
 ...to commence with the highly successful new comedy  
 entitled  
**MY PRESERVEE**  
 Walter Walker ..... Mr. Sedley Br  
 Silberry, a ploughboy ..... Mr. Geo. Jam  
 ALL THE COMPANY IN THE CAST  
 Box open from 8 to 4 o'clock. Seals may be  
 secured  
**THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE.**  
**WINTER GARDEN.**  
 In consequence of engagements previously contracted  
 he management has to announce, with regret, that  
 no present must be  
**THE LAST WEEK**  
**OF THE REIGN OF MERMONT!**  
 and of the appearance for the present, of the popular  
 Young America's Comedian  
**JOHN S. CLARKE.**  
**A NEW COMEDY PROGRAMME.**  
**FUN.**  
**FUN.**  
**JOHN S. CLARKE.**  
 who is nightly received by crowded houses, with

SHOUTS OF LAUGHTER and DELIGHT  
will appear on **TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 27,**  
**THREE GLORIOUS COMIC CHARACTERS:**  
**JEREMIAH BEETLES,**  
In Tom Taylor's **GARDEN OF**  
**BABES IN THE WOOD,**  
(for the first time.)  
**THE LION,**  
In the highly successful and peculiar piece of nonsense  
**THE RUSSIAN ADMIRAL,**  
On  
**THE LION OF THE HOUR,**  
and (for the first time) in his wondrously comic im-  
itation of  
**TIMOTHY BROWN,**  
In the screaming farce of  
**MY NEIGHBOR'S WIFE.**  
Doors open at 7, performance commences 7½; c  
at 10½.

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Doors open at 7, performance commences 7½; c  
at 10½.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager **Wm. Wheatley** of the **MUSIC** **Wm. Wheatley**  
MUSIC THROUGHOUT THE EVENING.  
UPPER  
INTENSE AND EMOTIONAL DRAMA OF  
CAMILLE OR THE TRAGEDY OF CASSIETTE  
THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, Oct. 7, 1893,  
the great American actress **AIDA HERON**,  
will appear for the  
second and last time this season  
in her exciting and thrilling character  
of **CAMILLE**.  
to which will be supported by  
MUST **POWERFUL CAST**.  
Conductor, **Harvey B. Dodd**.  
The Manager respectfully announces that the engagem-  
ment of  
**EDWIN FORREST**  
will be resumed upon  
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 26, 1893,  
when he will appear in his great part of "Febron-  
Broker," in  
**THE BROKER OF BOGOTA**,  
which will be produced for  
**THE FIRST TIME THIS SEASON.**  
**MR. W. WHEATLEY**  
will have the honor of making his first appearance in

ANTONIO DE CABEDERO.  
Seats may be secured at the box-office  
THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE.

**ACADEMY OF MUSIC, BROOKLYN.**  
MISS C. CUSHMAN.

**JADY NACHTS.**  
For the benefit of the German-Swiss Home Fund.  
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 13, 1893.  
The Tracery will be cast with the following available talent  
the City of New York, and the City of Brooklyn, of  
Wallack, Bros., Jas. Linger, Edg. Wm. Wheatly,  
A. W. Jackson, Jas. John Wood, &c., &c.  
Box office at 45 West 42nd street, open at 8  
Tuesday, Tickets \$1, reserved seats 50 cents  
Family Circle 50 cents. Amphitheatre 25 cents.

**PAIK THEATRE, BROOKLYN.**  
Manager and Lessee..... Mr. Gabriel Harr  
TUESDAY, EVENING, OCT. 3.  
KATE KERNY.  
With new scenery and beautiful music. Mr. Wh

Ned Rynas Mr Walter Lee  
Mr Corneils Lynch Mr Gou  
Mrs Kearney with songs Miss E. Co  
Rose Kearney Miss E. Co  
TWO BONNYCASTLES  
Mr Bonnycastle Mrs. T  
Mrs Bonnycastle  
Rece on nat 7 comm-ice at 6  
THEATRE FRANCAIS.  
IN LOS ANGELES SEASON.  
OPENING OF THE SEASON.  
FIRST APPEARANCE OF THE NEW COMPA  
TUESDAY EVENING, OCT. 2, 1864.  
First representation of  
BATAILLE DE DAMES;  
or  
IN DUEL EN AMOUR.  
Guedes in the role of the Sergeant and Leonor  
in the role of nation. The first and best piece  
Offered for distraction and amusement.  
L. BARTON, Ticket, No. 102 Broadway.

**DRAMATIC FUND ASSOCIATION,**  
At the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, BROOKLYN,  
Special Notice.—Miss C. USHMAN as I  
Macbeth.

**WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 25, 1883.**  
Choice seats in the Parquet will be disposed of  
by HENRY H. LEWIS & CO., at the Merchants'  
Exchange, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, at 4 o'clock  
by order of the Committee of Managers.  
W. J. DAVISON, Chairman.

**LECTURES.**

**OSCARSON'S LIVING LECTURES.**  
In consequence of the great success of Mr. Oscarson's  
Lecture on "THE WOMEN OF TURKEY,"  
it will be repeated.  
On THURSDAY, Oct. 26,  
at Niblo's Saloon, with living illustrations, tableaux

**MILITARY.**

**COUNTY SUBSTITUTE AND RELIEF COMMITTEE.**

Room No. 26 Broadway.

**FINAL NOTICE TO CONSCRIPTS.**

Notice is hereby given to all persons, citizens, police, firemen, firemen's wives, firemen's children, and members of the County Substitute and Relief Committee, adopted by the Legislature of the State of New York, in 1864, that the business of this office will be finally closed on the 31st of October next, and that all conscripts, claimants, relief, and other persons, who are entitled to the benefits of the act, must apply to the County Substitute and Relief Committee, at the County Clerk's Office, in the City of New York, on or before the 31st of October next.

GEORGE D. BROWN, Chairman.  
ELIJAH B. FLETCHER, Secretary.  
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor.  
JOHN J. BROWN, Clerk.

FORNEDIC C. BROWN, Clerk.

PROVOST-MARSHAL OFFICE, NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, STATE OF NEW YORK.  
(SEVENTH-CENTURY NEW YORK WATER-GATE BUILDING, 100 WALL STREET, NEW YORK, OCT. 15, 1904.)

ALL DIAFIED NEW YORKERS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, (being First Sub-District of the Ninth Congressional District of New York) have met, as provided in these local regulations, and have agreed to the following resolutions, which shall remain in full force and effect until the 27th day of October instant.

Resolved, That any member of the organization who fails to attend any meeting shall be treated as deserters and dealt with accordingly.

CHARLES L. JENNINGS,  
Protestant and Provost-Marshal, New York City.

JOHN M. SANDS,  
Commissioner of Board of Education,  
W. H. R. HARRIS,  
Surgcon Board of Enrolment.

**THE TURF.**

**TROTTING-GRAND OPENING.**  
The Essex County Driving Park Association hold a

**MEETINGS.**

**TWELFTH WARD WEST END I**  
PROVEMENT ASSOCIATION will hold a public meeting at the residence of Mrs. J. M. HARRIS, 706 E. 12th st., at 7 o'clock P. M., in furtherance of its campaign for a Railroad through to Harrison River. The following are members:—  
**A. Lewis,** Secretary.  
**D. E. KRAFT,** President.  
**M. GUNSON,** President.



\_\_\_\_\_

**DEAFNESS**  
NOISES IN THE HEAD,  
**CATARRH**  
DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR,  
—AND—  
**ALL DISEASES**  
—OF THE—  
**EYE, EAR,**  
—AND—  
**THROAT,**  
**CURED BY**  
**DR. VON EISENBERG,**  
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on  
the Diseases of the Ear, with the new Mode of Treat-  
ment." &c. &c.

# BROADWAY.

No. 23 Forsyth-st., New-York, Oct. 1, 1862.  
*Von Esenbarger :*  
 DEAR Sir: Without recapitulating the numerous benefits I have received through your wonderful cure of the Deafness I have labored under many years, the blessing of which will convince the most sceptical.  
 I have had the pleasure to visit Europe and America, and have been everywhere hailed as a poet.  
 Three years ago I entered your office, underwent one operation, hoping, yet doubting, I should receive any benefit, but was agreeably disappointed in finding the genius your profession.  
 The Innate skill you possess cured my deafness in one most painless operation.  
 The joy I experienced was indescribable; 'twas a new life to me.  
 My hearing is perfect to this day.  
 I strongly advise all who are suffering under a difficulty hearing or total deafness, to consult you immediately. I also personally recommend all who apply to me. The numerous well trepan on my title and palm-leaf, remembering my own long, weary affliction, causes me pity them.  
 This is not written to advertise your well-known, no-valued reputation—that would be puerile; but as a measure of precaution to induce all to call on you at once, without troubling me; yet I do not refuse to see any one who come to me. This is the only way I can show my

so call the attention of laborers and suffering men to this catarrh, which disease is tabored under one year of cure.

I experienced difficulty to breathing, languor, heaviness over the eyes, a sense of tightness on the brain, and anxious expectorations of a hard and viscid nature. Accompanying this is a "polypus," quite filling the right nostril. On the 25th ult. you operated on both, killing the polypus, which is gradually passing away, and giving great relief from the Catarrh. One more operation is effectually cured.

This testimonial brings with it my unalloyed and grateful thanks, with but a poor dedication of your wondrous skill as an Anniat.

I am, Sir, yours very gratefully,  
EDWARD TEMPLE HARRISON.

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No. 497 BROADWAY.  
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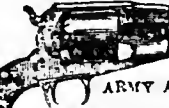
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character of the instruction imparts: Prof. A.

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STEWARDS PLACE,  
STUCKBRIDGE, MASS.  
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HENRY THOMAS HENDER, PERKINS HORTON,  
and HENRY H. HENDER, are the teachers.  
Mr. HENDER can be seen at No. 54 W. 17th St., N. Y.  
until the 1st inst.

**BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS**  
NORWALK, CONN.  
C. M. SALKER, Principal.  
The Winter Term of this School will commence  
Wednesday, 4th of October, 1897.  
JES. S. WILLIAMS

French and English Boarding and Day School for Ladies and Children, will reopen Sept. 22, 1916.

**MISS ALICE KENNEDY'S SEMINARY,**  
STAMFORD, CONN.  
The Fall term commences Sept. 9. For Circulars, apply to

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CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC AND ENGLISH SCHOOL  
No. 224 Third St., Rochester, N. Y. Opens Sept. 15.

**MRS. JOHN W. BLIGH'S**  
Boarding and Day School, for twenty young ladies  
52 West 140th St.

**THE SCHOOL OF CHEMISTRY, COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,** will open on the November, 1916, and continue until the last of January, 1917, at a charge of \$100 a year, payable in advance.

The plan of study depends upon the object of the student, but the course of instruction is of a high grade. It is designed, however, to give a complete practical education in Chemistry to such as may desire. For further particulars, apply to the Director at the College, P. O. Box 250, New York City.

For the Department of Columbia College, New York City.

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Seeks twenty young ladies to educate, assist German and French resident governesses and teachers in the household of a noble family. Address John Williams, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Connecticut, Middletown, Conn., and Rev. Dr. J. H. Burdett, Hartford, Conn. For particulars, apply to the Principal, 100 Broadway, New York.

**DR. F. BERTHET AND D. G. FANNI**  
School, No. 591 Broadway, cor. 21st-st., late Dr. Berthet, who has been in the United States for 15 years, and is a native of France. For circulars inquire of L. G. Fanni, No. 41 Broadway, Christian No. 788, and at the Institute of Medicine, No. 100 Broadway, New York.

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rangement taken with schools for courses of lectures  
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**JOHN HENRULLEN'S SCHOOL.**  
Dr. Henry's course of 24th-st. was resumed  
Monday, Sept. 1. For circulars lecture on LACRIMAE  
of Dr. Crozer's "No. 32, and "Pines" & "No. 34" way.

**IRVING INSTITUTE, TAERNTOWN.**  
The fifty-second Semi-Annual Session will open  
Nov. 3. For particulars apply to  
**D. S. ROWE, A. M., Principal.**

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Fruit in its edible condition contains a variety of the most choice and valuable aromatics known in medicine, and it is from these fruits that the ingredients of Bowen's Cordial are derived. It is of excellent use to children that are of a nervous and fretful habit; and to those who are greatly troubled with colic or griping pains, it will give immediate relief. CHILDREN CUTTING their teeth, and who are afflicted with teething troubles, may be immediately relieved by applying a little of the cordial to the finger, and rubbing the same upon the gums.

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PARENTS AND GUARDIANS having the care of children are requested to make trial of this remedy, as it is so perfectly adapted to the wants of the infant system.

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A three miles north of Slaters Station, near Appleton, N. C. 100 acres, 10000 feet of water frontage, with about 300 acres of land. For terms and particulars, apply to Mr. C. B. & G. G. GALE, No. 19 Pine St., N. C. 7-14

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**New Court-house, Octo**

**THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS** will meet at 8 o'clock in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 12 o'clock in the Martine hall business with the Committee are respectfully invited.

Alderman **TERENCE FARLEY**,  
Alderman **PETER B. HENRY**,  
Alderman **JOHN T. HENRY**,  
Alderman **P. J. CONNELLY**,  
Alderman **JOHN D. OTTEWILL**,  
Councilman **W. J. JOYCE**,  
Councilman **SAUNDERS B. CONNER**,  
Councilman **JOHN M. O'NEILL**,  
Councilman **ALEX. W. A. WEAVER**,  
Councilman **JOHN G. HAYLAND**.

**THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS** of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every Tuesday at 8 o'clock in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. It is respectfully requested that all persons connected with our further notice.

**JOHN FOX**, Chairman  
**LEWIS B. RYERS**, Public Buildings.

**THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT** of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every Saturday, at nine o'clock, in the City Hall, every second, City Hall.

**PETER MITCHELL**, Chairman  
**JOHN MITCHELL**, Fire Department.

**THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH**

A of the Board of Aldermen  
twelve, City Hall, on TUE  
eleven P. M. until further

in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,  
JAMES MURRAY,  
JOHN S. OTTLEWELL,  
JOHN S. OTTLEWELL, Jr.,  
Committee on Police.

**THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE**  
Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY,  
at a clock P. M., in Room No. 8 City Hall, for the purpose of considering all matters relating to the Police. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee when their notice.

PETER MASTERSON,  
CHAS. A. JEREMIAH, Committee on Police.

**THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS**  
of the Board of Commissioners will meet EVERY  
WEDNESDAY, at a clock P. M., in Room No. 8 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

BRANDON, Committee on  
JAMES MURRAY, Lamps and Gas.  
RICHARD O'BRIEN, Committee on Lamps and Gas.

**THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERAGE**  
of the Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY,  
at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall, for the purpose of considering all matters relating to the Sewerage. All persons interested will have an opportunity to be heard.

CHAS. A. JEREMIAH,  
TERENCE FARLEY, Committee on Sewerage.

---

**THE COMMITTEE ON RAILROADS**  
The Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in the City Hall, to receive the reports of the persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee, are invited to attend.  
**TERENCE FARLEY,**  
JACOB W. LORAN,  
PETER MASTERSON,  
Committee.

**CHORON AGENCY DEPARTING, OCT. 20, 1883.**  
**UNPAID WATER RENTS, -2000-18.**  
I hereby give notice that further penalty of Two-hundred dollars will be added to all unpaid water rents on or before the 1st of November next.  
**THOMAS B. TAPPAN,**  
Wa. or Registrar.

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**A GREAT DISCOVERY.**  
**AN ALGEBRIC NERVOUS OXIDE.**  
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No. 307 Broadway, near 20th-st.

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DENTAL A

Extract teeth absolutely without pain, by the microton  
oxide gas. As demonstrated by Dr. Catton, the original  
discoverer. Office No. 21 Bond St.  
G. G. DOLTON, JOHN ALLEN & CO.

**Drs. GRIFFIN, NO. 336 GRAND ST., N. E.**  
Deposited Lord & Taylor's and Dr. Fisher's. They  
are non-extracting teeth positively without pain. They  
use the microton oxide gas, commonly called laughing  
gas. They are also prepared to furnish to dentists the  
apparatus for manufacturing the gas and to give full in-  
structions for administering the same. N. B.—No charge  
for extracting when artificial teeth are to be inserted.

**ATM. S. L. VAILES, NO. 38 FORTHE-  
MAN, opposite 11th St.** Teeth examined, inserted,  
cleaned, filled, and plated. Artificial plates, gum, teeth  
filled, silver or denture, etc. Gold, St. Teeth extracted,  
post and wire without pain. See notices of the highest  
character.



# AMUSEMENT

**SLOTHOUS SOOZERS.**  
**TROUBLE IN THE TOWN OF TARRA.**  
**THE HOUSE OF THE HAWK.**  
**ALL OVER BLISS**  
**MRS. JOHN WOODS**  
**AS**  
**YE GENTLE SAVAN.**  
**A GENUINE HIT.**  
**HOUSE CROWDED NIGHTLY.**  
**WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 9, 1883.**  
 And every evening until the end of the season.  
**PO-CA-HON-TAS.**  
**OR,**  
**YE GENTLE SAVAN.**  
 New Scenario..... by Miss Florence F. ...  
 New Continuation..... by Miss Florence F. ...  
 New Choruses..... by Miss Florence F. ...  
 A NEW MEDLEY OVERTURE BY THOS. A.  
**MRS. JOHN WOOD**  
**POCAHONTAS.**  
 Pocahontas, King of the Indians.

ALL THE NEWS OF THE EAST.  
To commence with the highly sensational new con-  
cocted  
entitled  
MY PRESERVER.  
Milly Walker..... Mr. Denby  
Silverback, a plebeian..... Mr. Denby  
Doors open at 7, commence at 7 1/2 a clock.  
Don Book open from 9 to 11 o'clock.  
THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE.  
NIBLO'S GARDEN.  
Luncheon Manager..... Wm. W.  
Escapement of  
EDWIN FORREST,  
who will  
This (Wednesday) EVENING, Oct. 28, 18  
appear in his  
admirable impersona-  
tion of  
FERRO, THE BROKER,  
powerful American  
THE BROKER OF BAGUETA,  
M. W. WHELAN, who  
will have the honor of making his first appearance

**ANTONIO DE CABRERO.**

|                   |    |        |
|-------------------|----|--------|
| Mr. J. McCaskey   | .. | ..     |
| Mr. R. B. Shewell | .. | .. The |
| Mr. J. O. Burness | .. | ..     |
| Mr. J. C. Collins | .. | ..     |
| Mme. Popple       | .. | ..     |
| Mrs. J. R. Allen  | .. | ..     |

**THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 25, 1883.**

**EDWIN FORREST,**  
his second appearance at the opera.

**SAURDAY EVENING, Oct. 31, 1883.**

**MATILDA HERON,**  
her only appearance at the opera.

In active preparation, Shakespeare's great trag-  
edy which will speedily be produced.

**COBOLIANUS,**  
Columbia's new production.

Seats may be secured at the box-office  
**THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE.**

**WINTER GARDEN.**

In consequence of engagements previously contracted  
the management has the pleasure to announce with regret,  
present times be

ol  
 and of the appearance, for the present, of the  
 young American Comedian  
**JOHN S. CLARKE.**  
**A NEW COMIC PROGRAMME.**  
**FUN!**  
**FUN!**  
**JOHN S. CLARKE.**  
 who is nightly regaled by crowded houses, with  
 SHOUTS OF LAUGHTER and  
 DEL  
 ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCT. 26,  
 IN THREE GLORIOUS COMIC CHARACTERS  
 and  
 PAUL PRY;  
 also, as  
 THE LION.  
 in the highly successful and peculiar piece of now  
 THE RUSSIAN ADMIRAL;

and for the last time  
TIMOTHY BROWN,  
in the screaming face of  
THE HORROR'S WIFE.  
By request, TOODLES will be given one extra  
week.  
Doors open at 7: performance commences 7½  
at 10½.

**WALLACK'S.**  
The Overture to unopened at 7½ o'clock.  
The extraordinary and unprecedented success  
of  
THE NEW DRAMA,  
which, owing to the increased demand for seats  
will be

induces Mr. Wallack to recommend an early night box office, where places can be secured in advance.

ROSEDALE.  
On  
TUESDAY  
RIFLE BALL.  
EVERY NIGHT

in which will appear

|                     |                   |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| Mr. LESTER WALLACK. | Mrs. HOLY.        |
| Mr. JOHN GILBERT.   | Mrs. MARY GANN.   |
| Mr. CHARLES STEAR.  | Mrs. VERNON.      |
| Mr. GEORGE HOLLAND. | Mrs. FANNY MORSE. |
| Mr. H. DALY.        | Mrs. JOHN SEFTON. |

Mr. BROWN, Miss CARMAN,  
Mr. PARKES, Miss LE BRUN.

**THEATRE FRANCAIS.**  
NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.  
EVERY TUESDAY AND SATURDAY.  
SATURDAY, OCT. 31, 1893.  
Second performance of the season and first rep-  
resentation of

**LA CHAMOINESSE.**  
Comedie Vanderville, in one act, by M. E. Scribe.  
MONSIEUR MONSIEUR,  
Comedie in one act, with music, by MM. Lablache

Doors open at 7½. Curtain will be raised at 8.  
Carriages can be ordered at 10½ P. M.  
Office for subscription and reserved seats at  
H. DARDONVILLE'S, NO. 633 BROADW.

---

**PARK THEATRE, BROOKLYN**  
Manager and Lessee.....Mr. Gabriel R.  
**WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 28,**  
**KATE KEARNEY,**  
with new scenery and beautiful music.  
Lutie O'Leighlin.....  
Ned Ryan.....Mr. Walter  
Ned Ryan.....  
Ned Ryan.....

Kate Kearney (with songs)..... Miss A  
 Rose Kearney..... Miss E  
 TWO BONNYCASTLES  
 Mr. Bonnycastle..... Mr. Walter  
 Mrs. Bonnycastle..... Mr.  
 Doors open at 7, commence at 8.

---

**BANJO TAUGHT PERFECT**  
 IN 19 LESSONS.  
 WHETHER THE PUPIL HAS THE SLIGHT  
 EAR FOR MUSIC OR NOT.

EDGE OF THE RANJO IN 13 LESSON  
Address GEO. C. DOBBS  
Box No. 204 Times

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**AMERICAN DRAMATIC FUND**  
ASSOCIATION—TICKETS AT AUCTION.—H. H. HARRIS  
& Co., Na. 311 Broadway. Spirited sale of tickets  
premium: Mr. Lewis, of Brooklyn, yesterday paid  
three tickets for \$48. Sale closed on a bid for

**MILITARY.**

**COMMITTEE,**  
Rooms No. 253 Broadway.  
**FINAL NOTICE TO CONSCRIPTS.**  
Notice is hereby given to all persons, farmers,  
men, millitiamen and indigents, claiming relief  
provisions of the County Substitute and Reli-  
fance, adopted by the Board of Supervisors

Un-  
CK  
little  
y at

able office will be finally closed on the 31st of Oc-  
stant, and no relief will be granted after that date.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.  
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.  
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor.  
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor.  
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor.

CORNELIUS CORSON,  
GEORGE F. THOMPSON, } Clerks.

---

**ARMY AND NAVY INSURANCE.**  
\$500,000.

way, injures officers and soldiers in the army to  
against being wounded or killed in the service  
the war for a premium of only 19 per cent. Some  
colours, giving full particulars. Agents wanted  
regiment. Ten per cent. commission allowed.

place, 4 doors above Taylor's Hotel, Jersey City, N. J. get \$200. Bounty no humbug; no substitution; cash, and the balance in \$50 installments every 30 days.

Capt. E. COLE

---

## THE TURF.

**TROTTING-GRAND OPENING**  
The Essex County Driving Park Association has first annual Fair at Orange, N. J. (13 miles from York) on MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Oct. 26, 27, 28 and 29. Orange is famous for its beautiful scenery, and the drive one of the best out of the City. A special premium of \$2000 is offered for the best harness race.

**PERSONAL.**

**HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU**  
great remedy for Gravel, Dropsy, &c. No. 294 Broadway.

**EXTRACT BUCHU, HELMBOLD'S**  
great remedy for Debility, Nervous Diseases, &c.  
No. 294 Broadway.

**DEBILITY AND NERVOUS DISEASE**

**Dr. D. D. N. D., &c. DO NOT FAIL IN G**  
a bottle of **Holmes's Balm**, No. 304 Broad  
cures **Gravel, Dropsy, Piles, Nerve Disor**



[illegible][illegible][illegible]

**CATARRH,**  
**Discharges from the Ear,**  
**Obstruction to the Eustachian,**  
**and all Diseases of the**  
**EAR AND THROAT,**  
Exclusively Treated by  
**DR. LIGHTHILL,**  
Author of "A Popular Treatise on Deafness," "Lectures on Catarrh," &c., &c., at his office  
**34 ST. MARK'S PLACE.**  
Office hours from 9 A. M. till 5 P. M.  
See Advertisement of Catarrh on Fifth Page.

**FROM F. L. CAGWIN, ESQ.,**  
**PRESIDENT CITY BANK, JOLIET, ILL.**  
*Dr. Lighthill:*  
Dear Sir: It affords me the greatest satisfaction to be able to inform you that I am still improving, and have the highest hopes that my ear will be entirely well by the time you at first mentioned it would take to effect a cure. I can say that I am truly thankful to the kind Providence which directed me to you. Since the first few days' use of your prescription, my ear has improved, and almost at once. I was relieved from a very depressed state of feeling and an almost insupportable pain, to an elastic and hopeful state of mind. What Dr. John Nott replied to me as his experience, has been mine so far. My catarrhal trouble seems very much better also, and indeed, altogether my health never was so good. I am weighing some five pounds more than it usual for me, (and more than I ever weighed before).  
I can but hope that it may be the good fortune of many with like troubles, to fall in the way of the benefit of your skill, and knowing how great the fear of imposture is with those who to find pain may like misery, and indeed, to aid by it, and feeling a true sincerity at this time, to send and commend you in establishing a high and deserved position amongst us in your profession, I beg, therefore, that you will not hesitate to refer to me, as it may be of use. I also inclose herewith, Professor Nott's reply to my letter of inquiries, which I deem highly creditable to you, and of great importance to others, as it has been to me. I will visit you again soon. In the meantime, believe me, Sir, Yours, very sincerely,  
JOLIET, ILL., July 17, 1883. F. L. CAGWIN.

**FROM REV. JOHN NOTT, D. D.,**  
**PROFESSOR IN UNION COLLEGE, SCHENECTADY, NEW-YORK.**  
FORDA, N. Y., April 29, 1883.  
*F. L. Cagwin, Esq.:*  
Dear Sir: I received your letter of April 29 today. I have been free from indolence ever since, and always discharged my duties with more offensive matter. This year both ears became diseased, running very much, very offensive, producing the greatest debility of body and depression of spirits, and my hearing impaired in the highest degree. In such a condition, I placed myself under the care of Dr. Lighthill. He has fully restored me. I hear well; the dizziness and the discharge have been removed, and have not returned. The stopping of the running has given me the highest elasticity and vigor of body, and a flow of spirits, while my fears were that stopping the discharge would prove detrimental or dangerous.  
I esteem, or rather have learned to esteem, Dr. Lighthill—for he was a stranger to me until I was his patient—as a gentleman and a man of science, in whom the highest confidence may be placed. Yours, very sincerely,  
JOHN NOTT.

A boy of mine, four years old, who had been quite hard of hearing for over a year, has been completely restored by Dr. Lighthill, after a short course of treatment.  
A. O. HEWLETT, No. 96 1/2-av.  
New-York, Sept. 1, 1883.

This is to certify that I have been troubled for some time with partial deafness, and a very unpleasant ringing sound in the head, which rendered conversation difficult, except in a loud tone of voice. I take great pleasure in stating that under the skillful and painless treatment of Dr. Lighthill, my hearing has been restored, and the ringing sound in the head has ceased.  
H. P. WYANT, with J. W. MURCELANE.  
New-York, Sept. 4, 1883. No. 3 Warren-st.

I do hereby certify that for the past fifteen months my hearing has been affected to a considerable extent, and by an operation of mine has been completely restored to my full hearing. As I reside in Detroit and intend leaving for home soon, these desires of knowing the veracity of this may inquirers of Mr. T. J. McArthur, No. 481 Broadway, New-York, N. Y.  
F. McTENERY.  
New-York, Sept. 2, 1883.

New-York, June 17, 1883.  
Dr. Lighthill has succeeded in restoring to perfect hearing, my right ear, which has been deaf for some time, caused by a cold. As I am obliged to leave for New-Orleans in a few days, those who may wish to make further inquiries may call on my brother, Mr. H. C. Potter, No. 75 Beade-st., firm of Streeter, Faxon & Potter, who will be happy to give any information desired.  
O. O. POTTER,  
Captain and A. Q. M., Department of the Gulf.  
New-York, April 18, 1883.

A little daughter of mine has been afflicted with a troublesome discharge from both ears, the result of scarlet fever. Dr. Lighthill, under whose care I placed her, has removed the discharge completely, and improved her hearing.  
W. H. RAYNOR, No. 8 Pine-st.

No. 12 CENTRAL-av., New-York, Jan. 2, 1883.  
Dr. E. B. LIGHTHILL—Dear Sir: It was with the kindest feelings toward you, and hoping to be service to some one who is afflicted, that I forward the inclosed document to you.  
To whom it may concern: I am personally acquainted with the success which attended Dr. Lighthill's treatment in a case of discharge from the ear and chronic inflammation of the throat, and would be pleased to give further information on application.  
W. L. D. W. WEEKS.

I have been suffering for some time with noise in my head and deafness. Having applied to Dr. Lighthill, I have great pleasure in saying that he has completely relieved me, so that now I can hear as well as ever, and am not troubled with the noise in my head.  
I may also mention that a young man named Harry Laws, staying with me, was also afflicted in a similar manner, and Dr. Lighthill was equally successful in his case.  
JOHN MURDOCK, No. 191 Fulton-st.  
Brooklyn, Jan. 2, 1883.

No. 76 WATER-ST., New-York, June 5, 1883.  
Dr. Lighthill has succeeded in restoring to me my hearing, which was seriously impaired, although, previous to applying to him I was treated by several physicians without the least benefit. Any further information I should be pleased to render on application to me at my residence, No. 173 M-st., Brooklyn, K. D., or at my place of business, No. 76 Water-st.  
WM. H. WATERBURY.

No. 45 FIFTH ST., New-York, June 26, 1883.  
Dr. Lighthill—Dear Sir: I take pleasure in testifying the remarkable skill and judgment you displayed in the case of my daughter, who had been partially deaf, accompanied by discharge from the ear, since early infancy, and is now, thanks to your treatment, able to hear as well as any child, while her ears are free from the discharge. Although it is nearly two years since she had been under your care, her hearing remains so good, and her ears as sound, as the day she left you.  
O. S. HOLLY.

No. 75 GRANT-ST., NEWBURGH, N. Y., Dec. 26, 1882.  
I placed my wife under the care of Dr. Lighthill for deafness in one ear of nearly three years' standing, accompanied by constant noise. I am happy to state that her hearing is now entirely restored, and the noise removed. These residing in New-York, who are desirous of further information may apply to my brother-in-law, Capt. William Edwards, at No. 65 Nassau-st., who is connected with the management of the case.  
FRANCIS SCHLEY.

[illegible]

**DEAFNESS**  
POINES IN THE HEAD,  
**CATARH**  
DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR,  
—AND—  
**ALL DISEASES**  
—OF THE—  
**EYE, EAR,**  
—AND—  
**THROAT,**  
**CURED BY**  
**DR. VON EISENBERG.**  
"Author of 'Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment.' At his Office,  
**816**  
**BROADWAY.**

**DEAFNESS AND CATARRH.**  
No. 23 Ferry-st., New-York, Oct. 1, 1888.  
Dr. Von Eisenberg:  
DEAR SIR: Without recapitulating the numerous benefits that have resulted from your wonderful cure of the deafness I have labored under many years, the blessing I enjoy will convince the most sceptical.  
I have tried many curatives, in Europe and America, without success. I was still deaf as a post.  
Three years ago I entered your office, underwent one operation, hoping, yet doubting, I should receive any relief, but was agreeably disappointed in finding the genesis of your profession.  
The innate skill you possess cured my deafness in one almost painless operation.  
The joy I experienced was indescribable: 'twas a new life to me.  
My hearing is perfect to this day.  
I strongly advise all who are suffering under a difficulty of hearing or total deafness, to consult you immediately, as I also personally recommend all who apply to me. The numerous calls trespass on my time and patience, yet, remembering my own long, weary affliction, cannot me to pity them.  
This is not written to advertise your well-known, unrivalled reputation—that would be superfluous; but as a measure of precaution to induce all to call on you at once without troubling me; yet I do not refuse to see any one who comes to me. This is the only way I can show my gratitude.  
I also call the attention of those who are suffering from Catarrh, which disease I have labored under one year or more.  
I experienced difficulty in breathing, languor, heaviness of the eyes, a sense of tightness on the brain, and copious expectorations of a hard and viscid nature. Accompanying this is a "polypos," quite filling the right nostril. On the 26th inst. you operated on both, killing the polypos, which is gradually passing away, and giving me great relief from the Catarrh. One more operation will effectually cure me.  
The numerous favors with which I am surrounded and grateful thanks, with but a poor delineation of your wonderful skill as an Aurist.  
I am, Sir, very gratefully,  
EDWARD TEMPLE HARRISON.

**EAGLE MILLS.**  
**TABER & PLACE,**  
Successors to  
**WILLIAMSON, GRIFFITH & CO.,**  
GRINDERS IN  
**COFFEES, SPICES, MUSTARDS**  
&c., &c., &c.  
ALSO, THE CELEBRATED  
**RUBIA MILLS GOVERNMENT COFFEE.**  
OFFICE, No. 54 FLOYD-ST.  
**REMINGTON'S**  
  
**ARMY AND NAVY REVOLVERS.**  
APPROVED BY THE GOVERNMENT.  
Warranted superior to any other pistol of the kind.  
**Address E. REMINGTON & SONS, Elm. N. Y.**  
**PEREGO'S**  
**ARMY SHIRTS**  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AT LOW PRICES.  
154 PEEBODY & SONS,  
NO. 178 BROADWAY, N. Y.

**ROMAN SCARFS**  
FOR  
**LADIES & GENTS**  
3,000 DOZ. PURE ROMAN SCARFS,  
Made from the Purest and Softest Silk.  
These are the most fashionable, elegant, and economical Scarfs ever imported, as they are irremovable; one will serve a dozen.  
They are much worn in Europe by both ladies and gentlemen. Can be worn with either pin or ring.  
The whole lot will be sold at  
**WHOLESALE PRICES!**  
1,000 doz. at \$1.50 each; 2,000 doz. at \$1 each. A single Scarf sent by mail on receipt of the above amount and six cents for postage.  
S. W. H. WARD,  
No. 38 Broadway, New-York.

**STEEL COLLARS**  
**ENAMELED WHITE.**  
Having the appearance and comfort of linen, have been worn in England for the last two years in preference to any other collar, as they are readily cleaned. In one minute with a sponge.  
To Military Men and Travelers they are invaluable.  
Send for sample, sent by post to any part of the Union on receipt of \$1.15.  
**WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.**  
**AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY TOWN IN THE UNION.**  
S. W. H. WARD, Sole Agent for U. S. 38 Broadway, N. Y.

**FRENCH FLANNEL**  
**OVER SHIRTS.**  
The largest assortment in New-York, \$3.75, \$3.50, \$3.25 each; all sent one yard long.  
A single Shirt sent by mail on receipt of the cost. The cost of postage must be enclosed—63 cents for each Shirt. Send the size of your UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.  
\$2. \$2.50 and \$3.00.  
**SCOTCH LAMB'S WOOL UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.**  
ALSO,  
**FINE WHITE SHIRTS**  
**MADE TO MEASURE AT \$3.00, \$3.50 and \$4.00 PER DOZEN.**  
**SELF-MEASUREMENT FOR SHIRTS.**  
Printed directions for self-measurement, list of prices, and drawings of different styles of shirts and collars, sent free everywhere.  
S. W. H. WARD, from London.  
No. 38 Broadway, New-York.











# Supplement New-York Times

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1863.

## ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

### Important Movement of a Large Portion of Bragg's Force.

### The Purpose to Flank Chattanooga, and Drive Burnside from East Tennessee.

### A Trip from Stevenson to Chattanooga.

### THE NEWS OF GEN. ROSECRANS' REMOVAL.

### Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHATTANOOGA, Saturday, Oct. 24, 10 A.M., Wednesday, Oct. 28.

The enemy's actions seem to indicate that Bragg is moving a large force upon Chattanooga, Tenn., with the evident purpose of breaking through our lines in that direction. It is generally believed here that this movement is cooperated in by a portion of Lee's forces from Virginia, moving down by way of Lynchburg and Bristol, Va., with the intention of driving Burnside from East Tennessee and turning the flank of this army, and thus compelling its retirement from Chattanooga.

### THE POSITION AT CHATTANOOGA.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 28.

Advices from Chattanooga, up to the 21st, represent the situation of affairs as one of perfect quietness. Our position there is perfectly safe, if strong fortifications can make it so. Chattanooga is encircled by a line of works as formidable as those around Washington. The line is short, but well chosen, and very strong. The same can be said of the enemy. If they cannot take Chattanooga from the front, neither can we advance upon them with any success. They hold the mountains overlooking the town, with both their flanks resting upon the Tennessee River. No advance can be made by either party, save by a flank movement.

The greatest embarrassment is the question of supplies. The late rains have made the roads so bad that the teams have to make a circuit of eighty miles, and even then cannot get through. As yet the troops do not suffer, though they have been on half rations. But the animals are greatly in want of forage, and the common animals are dying by scores from hunger. Bodies of troops have in consequence been scattered over a large tract of country for forage. The spirit of the Army of the Cumberland is superb.

### OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Wednesday, Oct. 21, 1863.

If your correspondent had to make a journey, and the choice was left to him, the trip from Stevenson, Alabama, to Chattanooga, Tennessee, on horseback, or by any other conveyance, would certainly be the last he would choose. Stevenson (and Bridgeport for some commands) is the end of railroad communication at present. To reach Chattanooga from that point requires, firstly, a good horse, or better, a first-rate mule, neither of which are obtainable at the starting point, or any other point that I know of. The next requisite is pluck—pluck enough to trudge through a ride of sixty miles over the most infernal roads ever made by the storms of a "wet moon." Having these requisites, carry from two to six days' rations of food for man and beast—there being none obtainable on the route, nor anywhere near it—for there is not a "cove" in all these mountains which the rapacious teamsters have not ransacked. Having all these necessities, start early and ride slow, for the sake of your heart, and you will probably reach your destination sooner or later, according to the route you pursue. The distance is very various. From Bridgeport to Chattanooga by railroad is but twenty-eight miles, but the railroad does not run. Then there is a route known as the "Haley Trace," which runs along the north bank of the Tennessee thirty-five miles; but there is a slight impediment to a nervous man on this route—the rebel sharpshooters, at a point every eight miles below Chattanooga, picking off every stray man or mule that passes a certain exposed point.

There is another route, known as a courier line—about 45 miles—but you will break your horse's neck, and perhaps your own, if you try that. Another still, by way of Jasper and Anderson, up the Etowah Valley, and then across Walden's Ridge—a mountain whose summit is eleven miles wide—and you reach Chattanooga in sixty miles, or a somewhat better ride. If a still better ride be desirable, go up the valley still further to Dunlap, thence across the ridge to Pigeon, in the valley of the Tennessee, and thence down that valley to Chattanooga—distance 80 miles. And, I have no doubt, if you go around by way of Cincinnati, you will find the route yet improved. It depends on your taste whether you are pleased with your journey. If you are an artist, you will be overcome with the number and rare beauty of the landscapes and mountain scenes on the route—if a romantic traveler, you will be enchanted—if a geologist, interested—if a philanthropist, with feelings of pity in your bosom—you will shed tears at the terrible condition of the wretched people of this region; but if you only desire to reach Chattanooga as soon as possible, as I did, then you will be disgusted, famished and exhausted, if not killed, as I am happy to say I wasn't.

Our party left Stevenson on Saturday, Oct. 17, at 10 A.M., and reached Jasper, twenty miles, by mid-day of the afternoon. Then a good long rest, for an early start next morning. By then we hoped to reach Chattanooga the next night. Jasper, be it known, rejoices in a hotel, or did that night, though the landlord said he was on his last legs, and was about to close. We approved of his intention to close, when we paid in the morning two dollars and a half each for supper and breakfast of bare bread and meat, and the privilege of sleeping on the floor. The supper cost twenty dollars out of our party of seven, for an ostler of less than seven-and-a-half pence.

Called at 4 A.M., we were called at 5, and started at 6. Daylight came with high winds and threatening clouds. At 6 1/2 o'clock it began to rain, and for three long hours it came down in torrents. But we made a plucky start, and passed on, and by 10 A.M. we had reached the first stage, and by 11 A.M. we had reached the second stage, and by 12 M. we had reached the third stage, and by 1 P.M. we had reached the fourth stage, and by 2 P.M. we had reached the fifth stage, and by 3 P.M. we had reached the sixth stage, and by 4 P.M. we had reached the seventh stage, and by 5 P.M. we had reached the eighth stage, and by 6 P.M. we had reached the ninth stage, and by 7 P.M. we had reached the tenth stage, and by 8 P.M. we had reached the eleventh stage, and by 9 P.M. we had reached the twelfth stage, and by 10 P.M. we had reached the thirteenth stage, and by 11 P.M. we had reached the fourteenth stage, and by 12 M. we had reached the fifteenth stage, and by 1 P.M. we had reached the sixteenth stage, and by 2 P.M. we had reached the seventeenth stage, and by 3 P.M. we had reached the eighteenth stage, and by 4 P.M. we had reached the nineteenth stage, and by 5 P.M. we had reached the 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Letter to the aged Princess Czartoriski, on the . . .

[illegible]

—The total value of the produce of the vineyards of the city of Yverdon, in the Empire, amounted to about 1,000,000 francs; the receipts to about 50,000, so that the city has only to bear the deficit of 950,000 francs—which it does most cheerfully.

—Dr. Fr. Strauss has written a new life of Jesus, differing in its respects from his former *Leben Jesu*. Renan's *Vie de Jesus* is not popular in Germany, and his is said of the three translations, not one will cover the expense of printing.

—A Judge in India is reported to have thus addressed his prisoners before him, prior to passing sentence: "Prisoner at the bar, Providence has given us good degree of health and strength, instead of which you rob the country stealing ducks."

—The Cardinal Archbishop of Cologne has just decided that women shall not any longer be permitted to sing masses in the cathedrals of that city, but that the service shall in future be celebrated by men.

—The *Maximilien* journals announce that M. Mazucki, the well-known blindfold chess player, as settled in that town, and leased notice of his intention to give lessons in the noble game.

—Ghopin's piano-forte, which had come into possession of his sister, a lady of Warsaw, was among many others which were recently destroyed by fire at the palace of the Zamoyski Palace.

—The annual consumption of grapes in Paris is estimated at 5,000,000 kilogrammes, comprising grapes from the southern departments of France, which are the first to arrive in the market.

—Madame la Grande, the cantatrice, has created a sensation by her performance on two nights of 400 bouquets and 100 doves and Canary birds were thrown to her on the stage.

—The Empress Eugenie left Seville on the 10th

to sail for Cadiz, and embarked in her yacht for a cruise round by Gibraltar to Alicante.

—The personality of the late Lord Normandy, as described in *the Times*, 22d. 9th.

—Lord Lyndhurst's death causes a vacancy in his High Stewardship of Cambridge University.

—Herr Enzel has been busy over a set of short studies for the viola.

—There are in England and Wales 107,463 housemaids.

**Look out New Election Frauds.**

*to the Editor of the New York Times:*

That part of section 6 of the law of 1859, known as the Registry act, which relates to unregistered voters, is as follows:

"No man shall be received at any annual election in this State, unless the name of the person offering to vote on the said Registry made on the Tuesday or Wednesday preceding the election, and the name of the person offering to furnish to the Board of Inspectors his affidavit setting his reasons for not appearing on the day of his registration, and that prove, by the oath of a householder of the District in which he offers his vote, that he is known to be an inhabitant of the said District, and if in any city, giving the residence of such person within said District.

It will be seen by the above how easy it is to commit frauds under the Registry law; for in the case of unregistered voters the law does not require the board to take, and they do not take, any proof of the qualifications of such voters; in other words, the applicant proves by his own oath his reason for omitting to register his name, and any reason is made by a law inefficient, and by the oath of his friends, a householder, (it is not required even that he be a voter, as in the case of a challenger), that he resides within the Election District. No proof is required

The man is twenty-one years of age, or that he is naturalized, or has been ten years a citizen, or has lived twelve months in the State, or four in the county, or that he has not already voted.

Whereas, to get one's name upon the registry, a man has to satisfy the Board of his right to vote for him, therefore, who is an undoubted voter, registers his name in compliance with the law, is met with embarrassments and safeguards, and must prove that he possesses the qualifications of an elector, while the scamp who meditates a fraud and is entitled to vote at all, finds the avenue to the ballot-box wholly unobstructed, and is allowed to vote with the greatest facility and ease. While thus the absurd state of the law, of course frauds upon the election franchise are not deterred from the registered, but the importance of having a Committee attend the polls in each election district in the City is apparent to the feeblest understanding. And yet, so far as I can ascertain, not one Republican or Union organization in the City has appointed or co-opted the appointment of any such Committee, and certain it is that none such existed at the election, and that more than 10,000 fraudulent voters, or SYRROTS, were cast in consequence in this City.

The Ward organizations are generally "close corporations," and many of them, I am sorry to say, such a character as to forbid a respectable man from joining them, and it is next to impossible to effectuate any reform through them; but immediately after the election last Fall, when I had carefully noted the

lemons features of the young system here, "I cannot deny it is a source of great consolation to the newspapers, which walked out several reptiles, by which it appeared that my observations in one article were fully confirmed by those in another."

The Editor of the present an over-estimating majority in this City (see the wrong idea) through the agency of some Committee of "Liberals" who are not only ignorant of the facts, but of the legal voice of each district, but particularly, none of the importance of all, excluding no *keeping on*.

It is now too weak to the election, and no time is to be lost; but enough remain, if vigorous and vigilant men will sense hold of each employ it.

D. C. B.

Gen. Kossuth and the Battle of Chick-  
 amauga.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In late articles on the removal of Gen. Rose-  
 CRANS, it has become common to characterize his ad-  
 ministration from the field of Chattanooga as something  
 mysterious. To explain it with more mystery than  
 with plain illustration to the position in which he found  
 himself placed on the second day of the battle, for it  
 is not claimed that he was absent during the first  
 day's engagement. During the early part of Sunday  
 the rebels' attack of the over-whelming force of  
 the United States is obvious to all that the United States  
 forces would have to fall back to some more secure  
 position. It is not surprising that the army under  
 or having been in Chattanooga (nor nearer than he  
 was on that day) rode forward to that place to select  
 his headquarters. It is not surprising that the army under  
 of his corps commanders. It was after he  
 left that the forces under McCook and Canby were  
 thrown into confusion. These facts give the  
 best of reasons for the presence of the Commanding  
 General in Chattanooga, but do not excuse his flee-  
 ing to the slightest degree. When it becomes

necessary for an army to advance to a position in the rear; it is usual for the commander, unless he has been previously acquainted with the locality, to examine the ground in person. The fact that neither Rostom nor his army, (with the exception of a portion of Cossack's corps,) were ever in Chertanoga until after the battle has not been sufficient to impress upon the public mind.

CITY OF NEW YORK, Monday, Oct. 26.







## The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCT. 29, 1863.

## Amusements this Evening.

EARNED'S MUSIC—GRAND BOY, MOVING PICTURES, &c., at all hours—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES, GUSTO, PATRONAGE AND BALLET, at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

WALLACK'S—ROSEDALE, OR THE RIFLE BALL.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE PROVERB OF BOGOTA.

WINTER GARDEN—PAUL PRY—THE RUSSIAN ADMIRAL—M. NICHOLSON'S WILL.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—MY PRESENTER—POCAHONTAS, OR THE GENTLE SAGA.

PARK THEATRE—BROOKLYN—KATE KRAVETZ—DAY AFTER THE WEDDING.

GRU. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—(No. 385 Broadway.)

ALHAMBRA CIRCUS—BROOKLYN ACADEMY.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MORTALITY.

IRVING HALL—GOTTSCHE'S CONCERT.

CITY ASSEMBLY ROOMS—(No. 446 Broadway) CONCERT.

## THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the New-York Times (Daily) is THREE CENTS, except on the Sunday morning edition, which is FIVE CENTS.

To Mail Subscribers the price is \$3 per annum—Including the Sunday morning edition, it is \$10.

The price of the Semi-Weekly Times is \$1.00.

One copy one year.....\$3 00

Two copies one year.....5 00

Five copies one year.....12 00

Ten copies one year.....25 00

The Semi-Weekly Times is sent to Clergymen at 25 CENTS.

Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the Weekly and Semi-Weekly, at Club Rates.

The price of the Weekly Times is:

One copy one year.....\$2 00

Two copies one year.....3 00

Five copies one year.....12 00

Ten copies one year.....25 00

—and an Extra Copy to any Club of Ten.

Twenty copies one year.....50 00

The Weekly Times is sent to Clergymen at 1 25.

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year.

To any person who will send us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year.

Ad for the Times will be sent gratis for one year.

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

## THE REBELLION.

From the Army of the Potomac there is nothing new. Yesterday passed without the usual sharp skirmishing of the opposing pickets, and the belief is now entertained that the heavy rebel force which last Friday pressed back our advance, has again returned to the south side of the Rappahannock. Military people are of opinion that, should Lee venture an attack in force, MEADE is well posted to effectively repel him.

Information of an important movement on the part of BRAGG's army reaches us by telegraph from our special correspondents at Chattanooga. A large portion of the rebel force is now believed to be moving toward Cleveland, Tenn., for the purpose of getting between Gen. BURNISSE's command and Chattanooga, and reinforcements from Lee's army are supposed to be marching down by way of Lynchburg and Bristol, Va., to cooperate in the movement. The objects which the enemy aim at are to drive BURNISSE out of East Tennessee and turn the flank of the army at Chattanooga, and thus compel the abandonment of the key of the Confederacy.

A dispatch from Leavenworth, Kansas, says that the rebel Gen. COOPER has been reinforced from PRICE's army, and again threatens Fort Blunt and Smith. Gen. BURKE has gone to meet him with a force large enough to offer battle. The notorious QUANTRELL has joined PRICE, and the rebel force in Arkansas is believed to be 30,000 strong, with 15 pieces of artillery. SHELLEY, having been driven out of Missouri, has united the remainder of his force to the command of Brooks, who, with 3,000 men, is on the White River, near Huntsville.

Gen. McPHERSON's command has returned to Vicksburg, after having accomplished the work of scattering the rebel force on the Big Black. The enemy refused a general engagement.

## GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday morning, at 11 o'clock, and finished the appointment of Assessors and Inspectors of Election. They adjourned to meet on Monday next.

There was a rumor in circulation at Nashville on Saturday night, that a loaded train bound for Stevenson and an empty one coming toward that city, on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, were captured by the rebels. The rumor, however, was unfounded. The train, it is stated, was captured by the rebels, and the cars were destroyed, and the locomotives—two of the best on the road—were rendered unserviceable. It was also stated that a portion of the train was torn up. The rumor lacks confirmation. The Friday train from Nashville to Bridgeport was thrown off the track about three miles from Tullahoma, and the cars were damaged and several rails, and as the train ran off the track some thirty or forty shots were fired into it. Two or three of the guards were wounded, and Capt. Sylvester of the First Michigan Engineers, had both his legs broken by the concussion of the cars.

A note from Lieut. Col. SCULLY, of the First Middle Tennessee Infantry, just received in Nashville, states that a body of rebel cavalry under Maj. HAWKINS, about 150 strong, attacked a portion of his command at Kingston Springs, Tenn., on last Thursday. Capt. BAKER and three of his men were severely wounded, and two of them captured by the rebels. The rebels were quickly driven off, and a large force sent in pursuit. HAWKINS's entire force was reported at 500 strong, the bulk of which was sent to Nashville, leaving a detachment to attack the Springs. No damage whatever was done to the stores or property of the Springs.

Maj. Gen. HERRON arrived in St. Louis on Saturday last, en route for New-Orleans to rejoin his command.

The Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance Eastern New-York held their Annual Session yesterday, at No. 187 Bowery, G. W. P. J. G. Paris presiding. There was a large attendance of delegates and the reports of Subordinate Divisions were highly encouraging. The division now counts 3,000 members, with \$12,000 on hand in the Subordinate Treasuries. The sum of \$500 has been disbursed to the sick during the past twelve months. An election for officers for the ensuing year resulted in the choice of Wm. Miragall, of Division No. 1, New-York, for Grand Patriarch.

The Stock market was buoyant through most of the dealings of yesterday. The sales of the Popular Loan were over two million of dollars. The market for Gold was less excited than usual, closing at 147 1/2 cent. The demand for Money active, at 7 1/2 cent.

A fair business was transacted in Breadstuffs yesterday, but at irregular prices. Provisions were in more demand; Pork closed higher. Whisky was quiet. Cotton was selling moderately at a shade firmer rates. Sugars and Tobacco were more freely purchased. Hay, Hops and Fish Oils were in good request. Wool, Leather and Tobacco were less active. Freight rates were quite dull and heavy, with 556 vessels of all classes in port.

LAW AND ORDER IN ENGLAND.—Our British brethren set an excellent example of decency and order at their public meetings. Mr. BUCHANAN's speech at Liverpool was constantly interrupted by hootings and howlings which would have disgraced a congregation of savages. We trust the London Times will re-

## The New-York Times, Thursday, October 29, 1863.

nothing. Let that power, small or great, be faithfully exercised, and we will secure a victory next Tuesday, that shall do more to appeal for us than all the other victories of the past. And his traitorous herd, than any blow they have ever yet reeled under on the field of battle.

## The Removal of Generals.

When the axe of official authority falls and takes off the head of the commander of an army, there is little for the public to do but to fall back on faith, believe that it is wisely and properly done, and rest assured that the future will clear up much that is now mysterious. The removal of a commanding General is strictly an executive act. We can seldom know the reason prompting it, and it would generally be neither wise nor politic that we should know it. At the same time, it is important that the conduct of those in authority should be such as to inspire public confidence that, in changing the command of an army, only the highest sense of duty prompts the action. Aside from the special reasons governing the removal of individual commanders, there is a general policy of the matter, and this should be large, discreet and well considered. It should not be hard to find a just mean between the wild policy of the rulers of revolutionary France, who (literally as well as metaphorically) cut off the head of a General the moment he was unsuccessful, and the Austrian inertia which kept hoary-headed imbecility and proved incapacity, systematically in command.

It is utterly impossible to lay down any single test, by which the fitness or unfitness of a general shall be judged. A commander must be judged by the gross and acrope of his conduct: he must be taken "all in all." Undoubtedly it is desirable that the leader of an army should be a pattern of all Christian gifts and graces, and yet there have been very able generals who were very far from being saints, and who made sad havoc of the Decalogue. As a general rule, it might be considered safe to say that after sixty years of age, a man is incapacitated to command, yet had Austria held this rule, she would have lost in WARREN a hexagenarian, who saved his country when, perhaps, he had not a contemporary that could have done it. It is not even possible to say that success shall be the test of a General's capacity. Suppose, for example, that Gen. GRANT had been removed on the heels of the affair at Belmont, or immediately after the battle of Shiloh, the act would undoubtedly claim justification as the swift retribution for flagrant military blundering and failure; and yet had this been done, where would have been the hero of the grandest campaigns of the war?

A General should be allowed to profit by his own experience, and even by his own failures. Captains of men are far more generally made than born. Skillful soldiers, like adepts in all other professions, are men who having, of course, a certain in-born aptitude for the business of war, have yet been formed and developed by practice, by experience, by the habit of command, and by defeat as well as victories. A wise soldier turns defeats and disasters to account, as the wounded oyster mends its house with pearl. In his own *Memoires*, the great FREDERICK tells how, after his first campaign as a young man—a campaign in which he had committed many errors—he sat down to think over his faults and profit by his failures. The rebels have, as a general thing, been very chary of removing a commander. Lee was badly beaten and outgeneraled by ROSSCORN, in his first campaign in Western Virginia, and yet the man who had failed disgracefully in mountain warfare, and made himself the butt of the Richmond wits and journals, transferred to another theatre, became the victor of the Peninsula, of Fredericksburg, and of Chancellorsville; and those who have critically watched the conduct of that General from the first, cannot have failed to have observed how the handling of a great army for over two years has educated and enlarged his power.

The country has lately been startled by the removal of Gen. ROSSCORN from the command of the Army of the Cumberland, without the assignment of any reason for the action. Gen. ROSSCORN bears a record of such service that one is at a loss to penetrate what cause could have prompted the Administration to unseat a man having so many claims on the gratitude of his country. We have now, from Washington, the premonitory foreshadowings that Gen. MEANS is to be displaced from the command of the Army of the Potomac. And here again the public is completely in the dark. Gen. MEANS is a soldier, who, if not of the highest order, at least commands respect and honor; he is brave, skillful, patriotic, the victor in the bloodiest and one of the most decisive battles on this side the Alleghenies, and has never suffered a defeat. If, in the last campaign, he did not bring the rebel army to the issue of battle, it was certainly not because he did not desire to do so. It is doubtful if a better soldier can be found to fill his place. Why, therefore, should he be removed?

These things are very puzzling indeed; but, as we said before, there is no help for it, and the public must be content to remain in ignorance. And still, while we cannot hope that the President will give his reasons when he removes a General, it would be well that such changes should be as little incomprehensible as possible, and that the public should feel that a wise and just policy governs his action.

GEN. ROSSCORN ON THE WAR.—Gen. ROSSCORN made two brief and most excellent speeches at the public reception given to him in Cincinnati. They breathe the spirit of genuine and thorough loyalty by which all his action has hitherto been marked. He called upon all to remember that it is the right and the duty of the Government to remove, promote and change its Generals in its own discretion, and that it is the duty of the people to assume that there are good

reasons for whatever is done in this way, and the contrary is shown. Acting on this principle he declined to raise any question as to the action of the Government in his own case, and was quite willing to leave the future to decide as to its propriety and necessity. This is manly and loyal, and may well serve as an example for general imitation.

Gen. ROSSCORN reiterates the opinion he has frequently expressed hitherto, that there is no way possible of ending this rebellion but by prosecuting the war with the utmost vigor until the rebel military power is destroyed: then the people of the South will be released from their thralldom, and can again be brought back to their allegiance. His intercourse with and observation of the great body of the Southern people warrant him in saying that they are all sick of the war—that they regard the rebellion as a great and disastrous blunder and are anxious for some way to escape. He urges, therefore, a united and vigorous effort, on the part of all loyal men, to conquer the rebel armies, and thus open the way to peace and the restoration of the Union.

## NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

## OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 29.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

On the 1st of September last the Public Debt amounted to \$1,238,327,711. It is composed as follows:

|                                      |                    |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Foot per cent. Temporary Loan.....   | \$27,672,518 00    |
| Five per cent. Temporary Loan.....   | 77,394,321 00      |
| Old Treasury Notes and Warrants..... | 71,450,000 00      |
| Six and a half per cent. Loan.....   | 139,990,000 00     |
| Seven and a half per cent. Loan..... | 276,200 00         |
| Old Public Debt.....                 | 67,221,581 00      |
| Suspended Loans.....                 | 22,500,000 00      |
| United States Treasury Notes.....    | 305,924,360 00     |
| Fractional Currency.....             | 18,553,856 00      |
| Twenty-year Bonds.....               | 50,000,000 00      |
| Oregon War Debt.....                 | 876,490 00         |
| Certificates of Indebtedness.....    | 158,432,477 49     |
| Five-Twenty Bonds.....               | 250,000,000 00     |
| Total.....                           | \$1,238,327,711 11 |

On the 1st of May, 1863, the public debt amounted to \$954,015,216. The increase in four months, up to Sept. 1, has been \$284,312,555—which is at the rate of \$66,168,758 75 per month, and over \$2,200,000 per day. In connection with this statement, it is proper to say, that a semi-official intimation has been given here that as much as the sales of the fifty-two Government 6 per cent. notes amounted for the twenty days of this October to the enormous sum of \$26,107,406, (requiring a rapidly enhancing popularity), and the demand from Europe for these bonds increases steadily and without solicitation; and the amount of the loan yet unsold is considerably less than \$200,000,000, and at the present rate of sales it will very soon be absorbed.

The Secretary may see fit to withdraw it from the market and obtain what money he needs upon terms more favorable to the Government. The fifty millions borrowed at 5 per cent. interest payable in currency, is referred to, and a contract drawn between that interest and the interest on the five-twenty, payable in gold, is equivalent to nine per cent.

The sales of five-twenty during the past week amounted to \$9,458,950, and were distributed as follows:

|                                       |             |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|
| In New-York and vicinity.....         | \$3,983,000 |
| In Boston and vicinity.....           | 2,621,500   |
| In the State of Rhode Island.....     | 2,450,000   |
| In the State of Pennsylvania.....     | 2,370,000   |
| In the State of New-York.....         | 22,400      |
| In the State of New-Jersey.....       | 18,800      |
| In the State of Delaware.....         | 7,000       |
| In the State of Maryland.....         | 689,500     |
| In the District of Columbia.....      | 491,000     |
| In the State of Western Virginia..... | 17,600      |
| In the State of Ohio.....             | 28,000      |
| In the State of Indiana.....          | 59,000      |
| In the State of Illinois.....         | 163,000     |
| In the State of Wisconsin.....        | 34,300      |
| In the State of Michigan.....         | 45,300      |
| In the State of Iowa.....             | 5,900       |
| In the State of Minnesota.....        | 12,600      |
| In the State of Kentucky.....         | 32,600      |
| In the State of Missouri.....         | 14,200      |
| In the State of Kansas.....           | 10,000      |
| Total.....                            | \$3,458,950 |

The total amount of the first issue of fractional currency was \$20,122,455. The total amount outstanding a few days ago was \$17,462,650.

The total amount of One and Two dollar notes issued was \$33,775,000. Of these there are now outstanding \$23,716,607.

The total amount of Five dollar notes issued has been \$67,055,000.

The total amount of Ten dollar notes issued has been \$93,360,000.

## A STRAW.

An eminent politician, just returned from the recent Pennsylvania canvass, states that in all the rural districts of that State the "Greenbacks" are immensely popular. They are favored by the farmers, mechanics and laborers. He was assured by Collectors of the Internal Revenue Tax that it was the common practice of this year to pay their assessments to the local bank-note currency, and to hang on to the United States notes to pay. To such an extent is this preference the habit of the people that the Collectors, embarrassed with the quantity of local paper they receive, are compelled to lose from one-eighth to one-quarter of one per cent, to get Government notes with which to make their payments into the Treasury.

THE ARREST OF MESSRS. WILLIAMSON AND BLOSS. COL. BAKER, of the detective force, proves to have been wholly innocent of either the arrest or the arrest of Messrs. WILLIAMSON and BLOSS. He simply executed a written military order when he took WILLIAMSON into custody—an order directed to him by Judge-Advocate TENNEY. WILLIAMSON and his authority on which he was arrested exhibited to him, and had abundant opportunity given him to communicate with his friends. With the question of his guilt or innocence, Col. BAKER, of course, had nothing to do. He is not a Judge, but a soldier, and obeys orders. Whatever of hardship there was in the arrest of WILLIAMSON, COL. BAKER was in no degree responsible therefor. Indeed, in every arrest this active officer has made he has entered the public service, he is sustained by written authority, either from the superiors or the parties' confession before a magistrate.

## GOVERNMENT AND ARTIST CONTRACTORS.

Government is determined to squelch fraudulent contractors, by prosecuting such as are caught under the act placing army contractors within full military law. A rogue is now on trial before the Army Court-martial on a charge of furnishing coffee in an adulterated form to Government. The sample analyzed by Dr. WOODWARD was found to contain a large percentage of roasted Indian corn. The turns of the villains who sell chinkery to be drunk in the name of coffee will come next. This poison was one of the most active causes of diarrhea in the Army of the Peninsula.

## MILITARY TRACT TO BE SOLD.

A contract has been entered into by the General Land Office for the survey of the Fort Crawford military tract at Prairie du Chien, Wis. This tract consists of 175 acres, and is to be sold under the direction of the Commissioner of the General Land Office as soon as the survey is completed.

## DISMISSAL OF A CHAPLAIN.

GILBERT POWELL, late Chaplain of the Finley Hospital, has been dismissed the service for disobedience of orders.

## APPOINTMENT.

E. P. FERRY, of Illinois, has been appointed by the President as District Commissioner for Tennessee.

HENRY WINTER DAVIS says that Maryland will elect unconditional Union men to the next Congress.

## THE DAVID'S ISLAND HOSPITAL.

The Acting Surgeon-General has decided not to discontinue the McDougall Hospital on David's Island, New-York.

## GEN. POSTER.

The Quartermaster-General here received instructions last week to provide quarters for Maj. Gen. Foster and his staff.

## THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

Operations have begun in earnest in the Territory

of Colorado, where prospecting has been done by the Surveyor-General. The best land now offered is about 100,000 acres, and is situated under the prospecting and homestead laws, are prospecting the territory with great activity on the entry of public lands.

EXAMINING SURGEON. The following appointments of Examining Surgeons, with names of the Surgeons, are published: Dr. B. C. Curtis, Detroit, Ill.; George C. Thompson, Ecstasy, O.; S. J. Yeager, Louisville, Ky.; Isaac W. Garvin, Syracuse, Ill.; Daniel Clark, Milan, Mich.; Ebenezer Williams, Farwell Valley, N. H.

## RELIEF.

By an order of the Secretary of the Navy, Acting Second Engineer JAMES L. WILSON has been dismissed from the navy for neglect of duty, whereby one of the boilers of the steamer *Port Jackson* was burned and nearly destroyed, on a voyage from New-York to Fortreae Manor.

## DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 29.

## INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The Governor of Colorado, who is also Indian Superintendent in that Territory, has informed the Commissioner of Indian Affairs that, in conjunction with the Commissioner heretofore ordered to be appointed, and with the assistance of Mr. Nicolson, the President's Private Secretary, he has concluded a treaty with the Cheyenne band of the Indians. Although they fall to accept their settlement on a reservation, there is a provision that such a settlement may be negotiated for a gradual emancipation. The lands ceded, the Governor says, are probably the most valuable ever purchased by the Government from a single Indian tribe, including as they do nearly all of the mining lands yet discovered in Colorado, and in addition a large amount of agricultural and grazing lands. The lands lie between the 37th and 41st degree of north latitude, and the 103rd and 105th degree of west longitude. It is proper to say, as soon as the affairs of the Indians become known, the Government at once made provision for the required relief.

Information has been received at the Indian Bureau from the Omaha Superintendent, stating that many of the Ponca and Winnebago have arrived there, begging for food. The Indians from the Northern Superintendency, sent to the upper country, are working their way toward the lower country, and it is feared, unless some action be taken, they will be scattered all along that river, greatly to the injury and annoyance of the whites. It is proper to say, as soon as the affairs of the Indians become known, the Government at once made provision for the required relief.

## EVIDENCE OF MILITARY SERVICE.

The following order has just been issued in relation to military service:

Pension Office, Oct. 28, 1863. No volunteer or drafted man is deemed to have been in the United States service daily and undisturbed therein. When mustered, his service is regarded as having commenced at the date of his enlistment. Evidence of such service is to be sought primarily at the office of the Adjutant-General of the United States Army, and the rolls of that office, when complete, are of the highest value. When a man has been discharged by parole evidence, if there is believed to be an error therein, in any case evidence is tendered to correct such error, and in the case of a soldier, the Adj. Gen. reports that the proper returns of muster are wanting in any case, the evidence will be sought at the Paymaster-General's, and if not there found, at the office of the Adj. Gen. of the State in which the regiment in question was raised. Evidence of muster obtained from the office of the Adj. Gen. of the State, if it is believed to be correct, will be accepted in default of evidence from the Adj. Gen. of the United States. Evidence of muster will be accepted in any case if the date of enlistment is ascertained, if the name of the officer or soldier is found on the pay rolls, and if the man is a soldier, no further evidence of muster will be required. An officer duly mustered in, and afterward promoted, will be regarded as holding the rank at which he is placed on the rolls.

JOSEPH H. BARRETT, Commissioner.

## The Second Senatorial District.

Party lines are pretty well destroyed in Kings County, in some instances, and in others, they are in a measure obliterated; but, in the Second Senatorial District the War Democrats and Republicans have united on a decided Republican, while the Peace Democrats have nominated an undoubted Democrat of their own virulent stripe, a recent Van Buren Freeholder. DEXAS SROOK, the candidate of Union party, is well known to the people of Brooklyn for his integrity of conduct while a member of the Common Council, for his thorough loyalty and consistent Republicanism; while his opponent, SAMUEL E. JENNER, who is the Legislature last Winter, acted in concert with TOM FIELDS, and consistently showed himself willing to sacrifice the highest interests of the State to the success of his faction. There could be no question of the election of Mr. SROOK, if the loyal people of his District would be at the polls, and if the friends of their votes, and if they will not fail to do it, they can but be made acquainted with the importance of defeating his opponent. Mr. JOHNSON has influential family relations which will operate to a certain extent in his favor, but the district is too large to be controlled by a family clique. We understand that the friends of Mr. JOHNSON are attempting to injure Mr. SROOK, by urging against him his action while an Alderman in giving relief to a Catholic orphan, and a Jew, whose helpless inmates had been deprived of their shelter by a conflagration. But, if they can find nothing worse to say of him than this, he must be a very strong candidate indeed.

## AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The performance of "Troisvires" last evening was excellent—equal in all respects to the meritorious performances which have characterized the first evenings of Mr. MAESTRI's first subscription. The cast being essentially the same as last season, the success of the evening on the respective merits of the artists. It is sufficient that the ensemble was satisfactory, and that the evening passed off to the complete enjoyment of a large and appreciative audience.

There will be a performance at the Brooklyn Academy of Music to-night, when Miss KALLON will appear as *Lady Henrietta*, in Florentine's favorite work, "Martha." On Friday "Tosca" will be given at our Academy. It is the last evening of Mr. MAESTRI's first season—the end of his initial subscription experiment. When we remember that he has given nine different operas on the twelve nights of which it was composed, it will be conceded, we think, that he has done his share toward making it acceptable. The new subscription commenced on Monday, and the first performance was on Tuesday, when the company of the principal part by Mr. FOSCARI was simply superb. Mr. WHEATLEY made his *debut* on the occasion, and divided the honors of the evening with the tragedian. The scenery and costumes were new and thoroughly admirable. We lack space to dwell on this revival, but we have no hesitation in recommending it heartily to the public.

## GOTTSCHE'S CONCERTS.—Mr. GOTTSCHE's last concert will take place to-night at Irving Hall.

THE RUSSIAN BALL.—We learn that the arrangements have been completed, and the preparations are such as will insure the most brilliant entertainment ever given in this country. Irving Hall is to be converted into a vast ball-room, and will be a covered passage-way, some sixteen feet wide. DELMONICO has charge of the supper. BERNSTEIN'S Band will perform in Irving Hall, and GRAY and HELMSTEDT are to play alternately in the Academy. The ball is to take place on Thursday, the 6th of November.

A SUCCESSFUL HIT.—MR. NICHOLSON THURNEY has published a second part of the *New Gospel of Peace*. It is longer than the first, and though, as a matter of course, it lacks the charm of novelty, which contributed not a little to the success of its predecessor, it is exceedingly clever and readable. It relates the history of the riots in New-York and of the defeat of the rebels at Gettysburg. This is by far the most successful political pamphlet of the day. Its authorship is a matter of good deal of speculation, and has thus far been very admirably kept.



**Government Finances.**  
Philadelphia, Tuesday, Oct. 27.  
The Bureau of Government Bonds to-day are reported to have sold \$1,000,000 of 5 per cent bonds, the proceeds being to be used for the purchase of the bonds of the Government.

**Sentence of a Deaf and Dumb.**  
Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 28.  
John Law, convicted of participation in the conspiracy in July last, was today sentenced to ten years' hard labor in the State Prison.

**Dr. O'Connor, of this City, associated with Dr. J. C. O'Connor, have opened an Institute at No. 22 Broadway, for the drawing of teeth without pain.** This department, long desired by us, we believe, now attained, and we advise those requiring the service of a Dentist in this way to avail themselves of the services of these gentlemen.—*Journal of Commerce.*

#### NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, or by mail, ready for mailing. Price Five Cents.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments, from the reports of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, news and documents, and the latest and fullest War news from Europe, Asia, Africa, and the Pacific, from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to the latest intelligence, the current number of the WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic manufactures; and a page of general news, which are all of interest and accessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "WEEKLY RECAP" is a new summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, the subscription price is one dollar per annum, in advance, and is sent by mail, free of postage, on receipt of the price. The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country on the following terms: One copy one year, \$1; three copies one year, \$3; ten copies one year, \$10; twenty copies one year, \$20. To any one who will send a Club of Twenty, the NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year.

**Mortons' Gold Pens** are now sold at the same price as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business, and Cash-Trade System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and strictly with the Trade.

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the premium on the Gold, Government Tax, etc.; but Morton has no case changed his price, Wholesale or Retail. Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach the destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Silver Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Premium Price, everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon the material used, than any other Gold Pen in the world. If you want one call on A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, or enclose stamp for circular.

#### A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Extract of the  
Night Blooming Cereus.  
Night Blooming Cereus.  
Night Blooming Cereus.  
Night Blooming Cereus.  
Night Blooming Cereus.  
Night Blooming Cereus.  
Night Blooming Cereus.  
Night Blooming Cereus.  
Night Blooming Cereus.  
Night Blooming Cereus.

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume. Blended with the most delicate and refined essences of the most fragrant flowers, which it takes its name. Manufactured only by H. H. & S. O. N. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, N. Y.

ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAK NO OTHER.

Sold by Druggists generally.

Kendall's Ambaline is No. 306 Broadway.

Kendall's Ambaline.

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**New Paris Fancy Goods.**  
No. 50 BROADWAY.  
J. H. B. & CO. have received a large and beautiful selection of Paris Goods, Jewels, Card Boxes, Flower Boxes, etc., etc., and are now opening them at No. 50 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.

**Bartholomew's Hair Dye.**  
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye for the hair, and the only one that does not injure the scalp. It is sold by WILLIAM A. BACHELOR, 50 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.

**OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.**  
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 500—Oct. 26, 1863.  
36, 50, 25, 20, 49, 69, 58, 21, 12, 18, 32, 5, 37.  
KENTUCKY, CLASS 500—Oct. 26, 1863.  
53, 4, 65, 9, 54, 24, 11, 32, 37, 68, 73, 36, 50, 52, 58.  
Chancellor's free of charge, by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,  
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

**THE GRAEFENBERG VEGETABLE PILLS.**  
No. 139 Broadway, New-York.  
Are the best in the world for family use, and for Indigestion—Constipation—Headache—Nervousness—Biliousness—Haemorrhoids—Acidity—Nausea—Flatulence—Want of Appetite—Dyspepsia—Liver Complaint—Gripes—Feverishness.  
On account of their great mildness, and from the fact that they never injure, and cause the bowels to be in a constant condition, the Graefenberg Pills will be found more pleasant than any others.  
Price 25 cents per box. On the receipt of one dollar, four boxes will be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the country.  
All orders for Graefenberg medicines should be addressed to J. F. BRIDGE, M. D., Resident Physician, Graefenberg Institute, No. 139 Broadway, New-York.  
Dr. Bridge will consult with patients as above from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

**DR. SWANEY'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY.**  
The best in the world for family use, and for Indigestion—Constipation—Headache—Nervousness—Biliousness—Haemorrhoids—Acidity—Nausea—Flatulence—Want of Appetite—Dyspepsia—Liver Complaint—Gripes—Feverishness.  
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**AGENTS THAT CAN FURNISH A PARALLEL.**  
For thirty years the most standard remedy, curing the most obstinate cases. After all other remedies and treatment had failed. Prepared only by  
J. F. BRIDGE, M. D., Resident Physician, Graefenberg Institute, No. 139 Broadway, New-York.  
Sold by D. S. BROWN, No. 30 Broadway, Wells & Co., No. 15 Franklin-st., New-York.

**FOR BAD BREATH.**  
FOR BAD BREATH.  
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**IT IS A DYE.**  
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**THE VENETIAN DYE.**  
The VENETIAN DYE is the cheapest in the world. It is sold by WILLIAM A. BACHELOR, 50 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.

**Also Manufacturer of AGRICULTURAL GLASS.**  
The best in the world for family use, and for Indigestion—Constipation—Headache—Nervousness—Biliousness—Haemorrhoids—Acidity—Nausea—Flatulence—Want of Appetite—Dyspepsia—Liver Complaint—Gripes—Feverishness.  
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**HOWARD'S INFANT CORDIAL.**  
One of the most delightful and efficacious remedies ever discovered for curing the colic, and all other ailments of infants and young children are subject.  
This medicinal cordial is prepared from a variety of the most delicate and valuable aromatic herbs, and is a simple and safe remedy for colic, and all other ailments of infants and young children are subject.  
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**FOR FAMILY AND INDIVIDUAL USE.**  
GUINNESS'S PUBLISHED PORT.  
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GUINNESS'S PUBLISHED PORT.  
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**FOR CHAPPED HANDS AND LIPS.**  
TADMAN'S  
Camphor Ointment with Glycerine.  
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**NOTICE—SACRIFICE—DARDONVILLE.**  
J. H. B. & CO. have received a large and beautiful selection of Paris Goods, Jewels, Card Boxes, Flower Boxes, etc., etc., and are now opening them at No. 50 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.

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**DEAFNESS.**  
**IMPAIRED SIGHT,**  
**NOISES IN THE HEAD,**  
**CATARRRH. AFFECTIONS**  
**IN THE**  
**THROAT,**  
**CHRONIC CATARRH,**  
**CATARRRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS**  
**MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF**  
**THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE,**  
**CURED.**  
**CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN**  
**ONE MINUTE.**

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to by  
**DR. VON EISENBERG.**  
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,  
NO. 516  
BROADWAY.

**AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.**  
READ.  
HARLEM, July 30, 1863.  
I have been deaf for over twenty-five years, and Dr. Von Eisenberg operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now hear well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I am perfectly cured. It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

**WILLIAM LIDDLE.**  
Harlem, 126th-st. between 24 and 34-st.

**CATARRRH CURED.**  
New-York, Aug. 21, 1863.  
I have been suffering for the last three years from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery and very painful. My nostrils were continually obstructed with a pouring of fluid. I have had frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, generally attended with spitting, often with a fulness of my throat, together with a soreness and a dropping. Dr. Von Eisenberg has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I now feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg is as skillful as it is successful; it is impossible to overstate the benefit I have received from him. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's care, with a certainty of being speedily cured. I write this with great truth and pleasure. I cannot forbear again saying that my voice, which was hoarse and thick when I applied to Dr. Von Eisenberg, is now clear and good; indeed, I feel abundantly satisfied.

**JAMES LITTLE.**  
No. 345 7th-st., New-York.

**NEW-YORK, Sept. 3.**  
I have been suffering for years past from a severe Catarrh, with a great heaviness over my eyes, with a severe depression, great uneasiness, and pain in my head, great difficulty in breathing, and a continual accumulation in my nostrils, which gave me restless nights for several years. I have consulted several physicians, who pronounced me to be consumptive. What I suffered for so long a time is indescribable. My system was entirely deranged and greatly debilitated. I not only felt weak, but I had a cloud continually before my eyes, and my ears were so affected that I was threatened with a total loss of hearing. I must say, I think, I was guided by Providence to come to Dr. Von Eisenberg, who not only cured me of my Catarrh by removing an astonishing quantity of diseased matter from my head, but he restored me to perfect health, a blessing I have not enjoyed for many years. Now I enjoy a good night's rest, and pursue my business with contentment. 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ERICSON, JAMES, Supervisor.  
 WILLIAM M. TWEDD, Supervisor.  
 WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor. (70)  
 GEORGE CONSON, Clerk.  
 GEORGE











## REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

**FOR SALE.**  
Over 200 lots with water-front on the North River  
south of 70th-st. This is one of the best opportunities

**FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT AND ATTRACTIVE** residence of Charles A. Meigs, Esq., situated at No. 121 West 10th St., between 10th and 11th Sts., Brooklyn, together with about sixteen lots of ground, overlooking the city, is offered for sale. The rooms are elegantly furnished, hot and cold water, modern conveniences, gas, water, h. h. c. The large hall, with its fine marble floor, is a masterpiece of the kind of finish in great variety. Inquire on the 10th St. at No. 121.

**FOR SALE—\$40,000 WILL PRODUCE** a valuable factory property, with three-classed dwelling, in a beautiful location in this city; the factory is a two-story building, with a large hall, and the stores are 10 ft and 8 ft in the clear; the main building is 10 ft and 8 ft in the clear; the main building is 10 ft and 8 ft in the clear; the main building is 10 ft and 8 ft in the clear.

[illegible]

**FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS.—**DESIRABLE building sites and improved property, situated in Michigan, Canada. A. J. Johnston, agent, two miles from

**FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION**  
An excellent extra large brick home on front porch.  
Fifth Avenue Hotel. Home is in perfect order.  
Call or write for more information. No need to  
apply to HOMER MORGAN, No 214 E.

**FOR EXCHANGE OR CASH—A HALF-ACRE**  
productive property, 400 feet from the Italian  
Hotel, near the city center. Call for details.  
**LOTS** in exchange. Address, with particular  
No. 576 West 9th St.

**FOR SALE—THE HANDSOME FOUR**  
English. Excellent home, in fine order. No.  
21st. Home is by 45 ft. lot, by S.W.S. Apply to  
HOMER MORGAN, No 214 E.

**FOR SALE—PRICE \$2,800—THE THREE-**  
room No. 24 West 43d st., in good order. \$2,  
on red in cash. Apply to JAMES H. GILBERT,  
No. 100 West 10th St., NAGLE, No. 702 E.

**COUNTRY PROPERTY.—WANTED TO**  
lease for cash or lease, for a term of years,  
in the vicinity of New York City, a tract of  
land, suitable for building, machinery, heating,

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

**FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE**  
A large, comfortable, well-furnished home, with view of the river and the city. The property is located on a beautiful lot, with a large garden and a swimming pool. The house is situated on a quiet street, and is a short drive from the city. The price is \$10,000.00. For more information, contact Mr. J. H. Smith, 123 Main Street, New York, N. Y.

**FARMS.**  
**FOR SALE—FARM AND BUILDING** LO-  
desirable improved farm and several hand-  
somedly located plots for dwellings, at Boaling Station, N. E.  
30 minutes by Erie Railroad from New-York City  
healthy and rapidly improving. Apply at  
Washington sq., N.-Y.-C.

**FARM FOR SALE—IN THE TOWN OF**  
Poughkeepsie, intersected by the New-York and New  
Haven Railroad, 15 miles from New-York City, 10 miles  
from one mile northeast from Monroeville  
Pa., containing 60 acres, well divided. For further  
particulars, inquire of JOHN P. HAVILAND, General  
Insurance Co., 30 Wall-st., of the proprietor, S. A.  
HAVILAND, on the premises. Terms easy.

**FOR SALE—BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS**

**THE LATE JOHN W. PEARSON'S** estate, the Pleasant Hill Farm, in the Orange County, N. Y. & S. R. R. Right of Way, contains three railroad depots, and is a very desirable home place, with a fine view of the city of New York. The home is beautifully situated, and the farm contains 100 acres of land, with a large barn, and a large number of acres of fine land; there are two apple orchards, and a number of other fruit, good garden, farm-house, etc. For full particulars see **Evening Post** or inquire of **JOSEPH W. GREENE**, 170 Broadway, or of the Sheriff.

**ORANGE COUNTY FARM FOR SALE.** One of the best and most desirable. A noble farm on the Wallkill, which bounds nine sids. Full particulars of C. B. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman.



### Gen. Palmer Drives the Rebels from Lookout Mountain.

diver immediately. The third division having de-  
bouched to the right of the railroad about 300 yards  
back to march that distance by the left flank, under

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## AMUSEMENTS

WALLACK'S.  
The Overtures to commence at 7 1/2 o'clock  
NOTICE  
The extraordinary and unprecedented success of  
THE NEW DRAMA,  
which, owing to the increased demand for seats, will  
be repeated on the only 15th  
THE COMMENCEMENT OF ITS SPLENDID RUN,  
induces Mr. Wallack to recommend an early appli-  
cation at the box office, where seats may be secured a week in  
advance.  
ROSEDALE,  
OR  
THE RIFLE BALL,  
EVERY NIGHT.  
In which will appear  
MR. FREDERICK WALLACK,  
Mr. JOHN GILBERT,  
Mr. CHARLES FISHER,  
Mr. GEORGE HOLLAND,  
Mr. JOHN SEPTON,  
Mr. JOHN WESTON,  
Mr. JOHN BARRETT,  
MISS CARMAN,  
MISS LE DRON.  
NIGHTLY CHANGING

Lessor and Manager ..... Wm. Wheatley  
This (Friday) EVENING, Oct. 20, 1923,  
VERY WONDERFULLY THE LAST OCCASION  
this season, upon which  
KIDNEY FORREST,  
can appear in his climactic impersonation of  
**FEBRO, THE BROKER.**  
In Dr. Birch's powerful American drama  
**THE BROKER OF BUREMA,**  
MR. W. WHEATLEY

**ANTONIO DE CADEZENO**

|                         |    |                     |
|-------------------------|----|---------------------|
| Mr. J. McLaughlin ..... | as | .....               |
| Mr. J. C. Barrett ..... | as | ..... The Secretary |
| Mr. J. G. Barrett ..... | as | ..... Fable         |
| Mr. J. Monahan .....    | as | ..... Fable         |
| Mr. J. C. Barrett ..... | as | ..... Fable         |
| Mme. Fogarty .....      | as | ..... Fernand       |
| Mr. J. H. Allen .....   | as | ..... Minerva       |
| Conductor .....         | as | ..... Lucio         |

**SATURDAY EVENING OCT. 21, 1923,**  
by special arrangement of  
HARRY H. DODWELL

**POSITIVELY BIG FOR THE ONLY TIME**  
during her present engagement.  
The most sensational and brilliant performance of the season.

will appear in her superb interpretation of  
MIDWINTER  
MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 2,  
8 PM. IN FORKED  
in another of his great characters  
in a part so perfectly adapted to the great tragedy of  
CROOKED  
which will use this beautiful  
Dance may be seen in the  
THREE DAYS IN A HAND  
WINTER GARDEN  
FRIDAY EVENING, DECEMBER  
ONLY REMAINS THIS SEASON  
ONLY REMAINS THIS SEASON  
ONLY REMAINS THIS SEASON  
MR. JOHN S. CLARKE  
MR. JOHN S. CLARKE  
When will be presented  
THE GREATEST BILL EVER OFFERED,  
THE GREATEST BILL EVER OFFERED,  
The Compelling  
DRAMA, BY PLANCHER.

COMEDY BY BOB COLEMAN  
THE DOUGLASS  
To begin at quarter past six with  
TUNING THE RADIO  
11.15  
NOT SUCH A FINE AS BOB DOUGLASS  
After which  
HIS JACK SELLER  
To conclude with  
TOPICS  
CLARKIE IN FOUR CLARKIES  
CLARKIE ..... a ..... Clarkie's Shopper  
CLARKIE ..... s ..... General Clarkie  
CLARKIE ..... ss ..... Clarkie's Linen  
CLARKIE ..... ss ..... Clarkie's House  
CLARKIE ..... s ..... Clarkie's  
THREE HOURS OF LAUGHTER  
THREE HOURS OF LAUGHTER  
Box-book down at  
SATURDAY FAREWELL NIGHT  
of  
JOHN S. CLARKIE  
MONDAY, NOV. 11

MR. AND MRS. W. F. FLORENCE  
so popularly known as the Irish Boy and Yankee Girl  
will appear in the  
**OLYMPIC THEATRE.**  
Lessee and Manager,..... Mrs. John Wood  
Director..... Mr. Wood  
TRU PHANT CASKER,  
GLORIOUS SUCCESS,  
MIRIC, MIRTH AND LAUGHTER  
BROUGHAM'S SATYRIZING  
ALL THE RAGE.  
MRS. JOHN WOOD  
AT  
YE GENTLE SATYR  
A GENTLE REJOICE  
HOUSE OF LORDS SATIRY  
FRIDAY EVENING, 6 o'clock.  
And every evening on further notice at 6 o'clock and ex-  
traordinary of  
**PO-CA-HON-TAS**  
YE GENTLE SATYR  
New Society..... Mr. James F. Hayes  
Costume.....

New Properties By Mr. Wm. Barker  
A NEW MEDLEY OVERTURE BY TILOS. BARKER  
MUSIC BY JOHN HODGSON

Powhatan, King of the Indians Mr. W. Barker  
ALL THE COMPANY IN ONE CAST  
To commence with the highly successful new comedy entitled  
**MY PRESERVE**  
Bill Walker, a ploughboy Mrs. Geo. S. Brown  
Barberry, a ploughboy Mrs. John J. Simson  
Boots open at 7 o'clock at 7 o'clock  
Door open at 8 o'clock to 4 o'clock Seats may be secured

**THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE**

**PARK THEATRE-BROOKLYN.**  
Lewee and Manager Mr. A. M. ...  
Stage Manager Mr. ...

**GREAT HIT OF THE SEASON**  
OLD FASHIONED MILLS  
FRIDAY EVENING MAY 29.  
KATE KEELEY.

[illegible]

Guide for subscription and receipt for 1914.  
 H. D. KIDSON, EDITOR, 100 E. BROADWAY  
 BANGS TAUGHT PERFECT  
 IN 12 LESSONS.  
 WHETHER YOU WANT TO KNOW THE MOST TESTED  
 EASY FOR METHOD OR NOT.  
 No person can fail to have a thorough KNOWLEDGE  
 OF THE BANGS TAUGHT PERFECT.  
 Address \_\_\_\_\_  
 Box No. 284, City Office

**THE TURF.**  
**TROTTING—GRAND OPENING.**  
 The Essex County Driving Park Association hold their  
 first annual Fair at Orange, N. J., 12 miles from New  
 York City, on the 25th, 26th and 27th of August and  
 THURSDAY, OCT. 23, 24, 25 and 26. Unlike the fair for  
 its beautiful scenery, and the drive out to the town  
 out of the City, a report on the track with a "steeple  
 chase" and a "steeple chase" and a "steeple chase"  
 the best trotting horse. For full list of premiums see

**MILITARY.**  
**COUNTY SUBSTITUTE AND RELIEF**  
**COMMITTEE.**  
Rooms 541-542, Exchange Building.  
**FINAL NOTICE TO CONSCRIPTS.**  
Notice is hereby given to all persons (men, women, police men, and children) who are liable to military service under the provisions of the County Substitute and Relief Ordinance, adopted by the Board of Supervisors and approved by the voters of the County of Orange, Florida, that this office will be finally closed on the 31st of October in instant, and no relief will be granted after that date.  
GEO. W. BROWN, Chairman.  
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.  
J. J. PUGH, Supervisor.  
ORISON FLETCHER, Supervisor.  
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor.

**WILLIAM E. STEWART, Superintendant.**  
GEOFFREY CORSON, Clerk.  
GEORGE F. THOMPSON, Cashier.

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**Enameled Chamber Furniture.**  
The best assortment of enameled furniture in all colors and styles, cheap and elegant, plain and ornamental, in oil, white and retail at low prices and padlocks. WARRAN WARD, No. 274 Cass-st.

**SHOW-CASES.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT**  
Constantly on hand. Old cases taken in exchange. Orders executed. HOFFMAN & PERLIN, 20 Church-st.

**MATRIMONIAL.**

**TWO YOUNG LADIES, AGED IS AND 16,**  
like to correspond with two gentlemen, residing in New York City, who are desirous of making acquaintance with them. Address—

**DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED IN**  
 another State, without publicity or the necessity of  
 showing of residence. Incompatibility of temper, deas-  
 tion, or sufficient cause. Advice free, and confidential.  
 Apply to H. BATEMAN, Queen's Hotel, 45 W  
 4th Street.















NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1863.







## ENCE

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## The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1863.

**Amusements this Evening.**  
**ACADEMY OF MUSIC—La Traviata.**  
**BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Philharmonic Society.**  
**BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Giant Boy, Moving Wax Figures, &c.**  
**WALLACK'S—Roadside, &c.**  
**WINTER GARDEN—The Two Jakes.**  
**OLYMPIA THEATRE—My Fairer—The Two Jakes.**  
**PARK THEATRE—The Two Jakes.**  
**CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—The Two Jakes.**  
**ALHAMBRA CIRCUS—The Two Jakes.**  
**IRVING HALL—The Two Jakes.**

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

## THE REBELLION.

From Charleston Harbor we have the exciting news that on Tuesday last Gen. GILMORE brought three of his heavy guns to bear upon the city, and flung shells laden with Greek fire into its very heart. Other guns were being trained upon it, and were expected to open on Tuesday afternoon. The batteries on the islands also were active, and four monitors were in position, ready for work. The rebels were surprised, and replied to our fire with some reserve. It does not appear whether or not Gen. GILMORE purposes to make this the grand and general assault. We have rebel papers, with news from Charleston up to Tuesday, but they make little mention of the attack.

We have confirmation this morning of the important victory gained by our troops at Chattanooga. The river is now open between Bridgeport and a point near Chattanooga, and can be navigated by steamers without interruption by the enemy. This fact at once secures the relief of our army, which has been for some time on short rations. To fully appreciate the importance of this victory, even if it secured nothing further than the opening of the river and the railroad, it is necessary to remember the difficulty of reaching Chattanooga by the mountain roads, which were the only ones that could be safely traveled, and the condition of these was such as to make them almost impassable. When Gen. ROSSCAWS returned from Chattanooga, it took him two days to make the trip to Stevenson. Mules and horses would sink almost out of sight in the quagmires, and the dead carcasses of these animals were thickly scattered along the road. The difficulty of supplying a large army over such roads, and under such circumstances, may readily be imagined.

A dispatch from Gen. THOMAS, received yesterday at army headquarters, says that the position of Gen. HOOKER, at Bridgeport, was attacked at midnight of Wednesday, and a severe engagement resulted, continuing more than two hours. Our troops behaved splendidly, driving the enemy from every point which was assailed. The recent expedition of Gen. McPHERSON's command from Vicksburg to Canton, and other points in Mississippi, resulted in the destruction of a number of rebel mills and factories, the defeat and dispersion of a band of rebel cavalry, and the general discomfiture of the guerrillas who infest that section. Only one man was killed during the march. An expedition of 130 men, under Maj. OSBORN, has returned from the Yazoo country to Vicksburg, having routed during their advance a superior force of the enemy, and taken a considerable number of prisoners. A part of the Major's force were negro cavalry, who fought with much courage.

## GENERAL NEWS.

Both Boards of the Common Council met yesterday at 1 o'clock P. M. The Aldermen had a very brief session, and did not transact any business worthy of special mention. The Councilmen received statements from the Comptroller in regard to the operations and condition of the City Treasury and in relation to the disbursements from the Relief Fund. The balance on hand on last Saturday was \$2,000,888.65. For the fortnight ending Oct. 17, \$35,602 were paid to 13,654 families of soldiers, comprising 13,400 adults and 18,237 children. The following is an exhibit of the Relief Fund account for the year to Oct. 17:

|                                       |                |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|
| Am't overdrawn, Dec. 31, 1862         | \$177,431.24   |
| Am't of disbursements in '63          | 1,322,945.02   |
| Am't of bonds issued                  | 1,456,911.00   |
| Am't returned in Jan. 1863            | 1,456,911.00   |
| Fourth District                       | 378.00         |
| Am't overdrawn, Dec. 17               | \$49,287.07    |
| Disbursements—total                   | \$177,431.24   |
| Overdrawn on last year's account      | \$49,287.07    |
| Reimbursed by a new loan of \$500,000 | \$49,287.07    |
| Balance on hand                       | \$2,000,888.65 |

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Gov. SALMON, of Wisconsin, issued a proclamation on Oct. 24, with regard to the rebellion, and new call for volunteers. The excess of men furnished by the State on the previous call was so great that the quota is reduced to about 9,700. Gov. SALMON closes his proclamation as follows: "During the past year of rebellion, we have been crippled and narrowed down, and all the hopes of old from without have failed. The last able-bodied white man in his power has been driven into his ranks. It can make but one last desperate effort, with the aid of the State, to win the day. Under these circumstances, shall our National Government, shall our brave men in the field call in vain for reinforcements by volunteering? I trust not. We cannot and must not stop half way, but must maintain our brave brethren in the field, and struggle on until this rebellion is suppressed. If this new call for volunteers, intended to fill the ranks of the decimated and veteran regiments, is answered promptly, that will give more real strength to our army than any previous call has ever done, because the strength of the new levy will not be crippled and wasted by inexperienced officers, but will be made to tell its full weight and power under experienced leaders."

The following table shows the number of Generals in both the Union and rebel armies who have been killed in battle or died of wounds received, died from disease, resigned and been dismissed, since the commencement of the war:

|                           |    |
|---------------------------|----|
| Killed and died of wounds | 28 |
| Died of disease           | 19 |
| Dismissed                 | 2  |
| Total                     | 49 |

The market for money was partially relieved at the close of business, hours yesterday, though the rate keeps firm at 7 per cent. The Treasury Office was directed from Washington to waive the ten day notice on Certificates of Deposit when tendered in settlement of the Populist Loan. This seemingly diminishes the movement of Legal-tender United States Notes. The Stock market was lower in the forenoon, on the cash sales of the Railways, but recovered at and after the Second Board. The receipts into the Treasury for the Populist loan were \$2,149,900. Gold fell to 145 1/2 per cent.

Flour was in good demand, yesterday, and prices were a shade higher. Wheat was depressed and cheaper. Corn was in fair request and somewhat firmer. Oats were active and advanced a few cents. The principal movements in the

provisions line were in pork, which was dearer. Groceries were quiet, cotton was dull and heavy. Whisky was especially purchased. A fair inquiry prevailed for Hay, Fish, Coal, Hops, Lard, Lumber, Salt and Tallow at uniform quotations. Freight were inactive.

**The Completion of the Canvass—Its Aspects and Prospects.**  
 The canvass is now nearly closed. It has not been conducted with the same system and thoroughness as in some of the other States. There seems to have been a general feeling, upon the part of the Union men, that the right result is sure enough without any special effort—that the acts of HORATIO SEYMOUR, during the year, are enough of themselves to convince every reasonable man of his duty, and to stimulate every patriotic man to its performance. The evils of factional opposition to the Government have been brought home to the "honest and bosoms" of the people of the State, in a manner nowhere else experienced, and this fact has been relied upon to play the chief part in securing the victory.

And, indeed, it would seem impossible that the people of New-York should need words to impel them to put their heel on Copperheadism, after such actual experience of its malignity. There is not a sensible man in the State, who can seriously doubt that the hideous riots in this City, springing from the spirit of opposition to the Government, which HORATIO SEYMOUR fostered. Of course he could not have intended that the Opposition should develop itself into just that shape. But they who conjure devils that they cannot lay, are none the less responsible because they do it unwittingly. Their crime is that they put their hand at all to infernal work. Had Gen. WADSWORTH or Gen. DIX been made Governor in HORATIO SEYMOUR'S place, as was desired by the Union men, the conscription would have been the occasion of no more disturbances in New-York than it was elsewhere. Cheerful acquiescence in established law would have everywhere prevailed. It was because Gov. SEYMOUR himself was a malcontent, and sought systematically to diffuse and deepen dissatisfaction, that the more ignorant and unprincipled portion of our population ultimately rose, as they did, in audacious defiance of the National Government. The arrests and murders which, for four days, held this Metropolis in terror, were simply the consistent, straightforward, emphatic translation into actual deed, of the "glittering generalities" which HORATIO SEYMOUR and his trusted lieutenants had uttered, more or less definitely, in speech. It was not mere chance, or mere policy, that prompted him to appear before the raging mob and salute them as "friends," but, to say the least, a very considerable commingling of that "fellow-feeling" which "makes us wondrous kind." And it was the intuitive recognition of that same affinity which impelled the mob to greet him, as they did before and after his speech, with cheers. The heart upon such occasions asserts itself with an unerring instinct all its own. Precisely so on the occasion of the mob in the Capitol at Albany on the occasion of the election of Speaker. It very quickly became manifest to every observer that the mob felt that they had nothing to fear from the man in the Executive Chamber; and the response of the Governor declining the application made to him to protect the Assembly in its unorganized condition, though scandalously out of the line of duty, yet took nobody by surprise. Though he probably was not exactly pleased with the entire action of the mob, he was so recklessly bullying the representatives of the people, yet he had enough of their disposition to divert him from any serious attempt to check them. It was simply his own spirit toward the General Government taken in by his ringleaders, and running a little wild in another direction.

The intelligent people of this State have marked those developments of Copperheadism from their mildest to their rankest stages, and are determined to tolerate it no longer in any form. There is, in fact, no essential difference between the Governor's attempts to embarrass and paralyze the National Government by trick and manœuvre, and the attempts of the Governor's partisans to do the same thing by positive force. The real disloyalty of the thing consists not in the means employed, but in the end aimed at. Both alike, if successful, would stop the war and put the Government completely at the mercy of the rebellion. Had the other principal States of the North had such Governors to manage their affairs and pervert their spirit, it would be just as impossible, politically and morally, to sustain this war, as it would be if every town in the North were under the dominion of just such a mob as for a time held away in this City. HORATIO SEYMOUR has been, in his way, just as truly an aider and abettor of the rebellion as ANDREWS, the leader of the riots, was in his. To say the very least, the latter don't deserve to be where he is, in Fort Warren, one whit more than Gov. SEYMOUR deserves the most scathing rebuke, nay, the most menacing condemnation, of the people at the polls next Tuesday.

But let it be remembered that the condemnation of Gov. SEYMOUR does not consist simply or mainly in the election of the Union ticket, but in the magnitude of its majority. The heavier the majority, the heavier the condemnation. It is, therefore, especially important that every loyal man in the State should cast his vote. The freeman who, on an occasion like this, which deeply concerns the very existence of the Republic, stays away from the ballot-box for any reason short of absolute physical impossibility, shows himself unworthy of the franchise. His loyalty, if he lays claim to any, is a hollow sham. There is no loyalty that is not devotion, and the devotion of such a man to his country in its present peril, is just the devotion of the husband who sees his wife overborne by ruffians, without taking one step toward protecting her. Patriotism like this is the basest hypocrisy; and every man guilty of it should be branded with the same infamy that belongs to an openly avowed

public enemy. The Republic needs the help of every loyal son, either with the cartridge-box or at the ballot-box. In the other States they have responded grandly. Their fidelity has vastly diminished the dangers which pressed so terribly a year ago. It is in the power of the great State of New-York to scatter all that remains. She has but to strike one blow worthy of herself, next Tuesday, and Copperheadism, the enemy which the Republic has had most reason to fear, will never breathe again. She must do it, or be disgraced.

## Gov. Seymour's New Dodge.

In Gov. SEYMOUR'S late speech at Buffalo, recounting the story of the services rendered to the Government by New-York during the past Summer, he says: "Read the history of the battle of Gettysburg—the record of that four days' fight, where the battle each day surged from side to side, so that it was not known until the very last moment which army were the victors—see how closely we battled there and then. What man dare say that the contributions which New-York sent at that time did not strengthen the hearts of our army, and did not turn the tide of battle in favor of the old flag?"

Everybody who has not read the history of that battle, ought by all means to take his advice and read it at once; but we recommend those who do so with the view of forming a correct opinion of Gov. SEYMOUR'S administration to read at the same time his speech at the Academy of Music in this City, on the Fourth of July, at the very moment of the battle. The "contributions" from New-York—which he could not refuse to forward—did undoubtedly "strengthen the hearts of the army." But he did his best to prevent their having any encouraging influence, by mounting a stamp in the very hour of battle, and denouncing the cause in defence of which the New-York "contributions" were fighting; denouncing the Government which they were defending; expressing his doubts as to whether the war was not, after all, waged for the destruction of Northern liberty rather than for the restoration of the Union; ridiculing and scoffing at Grant's campaign against Vicksburg—by far the most brilliant and fruitful episode of the struggle—and predicting its failure, though our troops were raising the Stars and Stripes over its ramparts while he was speaking; and, in fact, doing all that words could do to discourage that very voluntary enlistment on which he now reproves the Administration for not having relied. We should greatly like to know whether he thinks that speech delivered in the heart of the City, at the most critical period of the war, and while the enemy was still on the soil of Pennsylvania, menacing the National Capital, helped "to strengthen the hearts of our army, and to turn the tide of battle in favor of the old flag." In forwarding the troops, as he says himself, "he did but his duty." When the President of the United States, the constitutional head of this Government, called upon him, as he had a right to do under the Constitution, he responded as it became his duty to do. But more than his bare official duty he refused to do. What ever volunteer efforts he made were made for the apparent purpose of disheartening his countrymen and paralyzing their exertions at a time of great danger and anxiety.

He has now once more started on a stumping tour, and judging from the tone of his addresses, there can be no doubt he would very much like the speech delivered in this City on the Fourth of July last, to be buried in oblivion. He now comes before the public as a deeply injured man—a martyr to the national cause, whom the wicked Republicans are traducing—an officer whose firmness and confidence saved the country last Summer, when the rest of us were panic-stricken and despairing. But it won't do. His recorded speech betrays him, and it is desirable just now that it should be kept fresh in everybody's memory. The true test of his fitness and that of his party for any share in the management of our affairs is not their bearing in moments of triumph, cheerfulness and hope like the present, but of disaster and adversity, like last Winter and last Spring. Their patriotic zeal is now of little value. It would have been of a good deal of value at the time when they were carrying on negotiations with Lord Lyons for the purpose of bringing about English interference; or later, when, it being of the utmost importance that the Government lean should be freely taken, they were busy in denouncing it, and predicting a speedy national bankruptcy; or later still, when, as the army was gradually dwindling down, they tried to dissuade men from enlisting on the ground that the war was no longer a war for the Union, but an "Abolition war;" or later still, when they were doing all in their power to secure the election to the Governorship of one of the largest States in the Union of a man who was solemnly and ostentatiously pledged to withhold all support from the Administration, in men or money, by every means in his power. Now it serves no purpose, except to reveal the baseness and hypocrisy of the men whom the people of this State were induced a year ago, in a fit of absurd despondency, to put into their chairs. Gov. SEYMOUR'S expressions of warlike zeal, coming immediately after the elections in Pennsylvania and Ohio, and on the eve of an election in New-York, are like the loyalty of the street boy in London in 1848, who, on being asked by a policeman for "abouting 'Vive la République!'" exclaimed, "Please, Sir, it won't me; I'm for Rule Britannia and God save the Queen!"

**OUR BRITISH RELATIONS.**—We give the speech of Sir ROUNDELL PALMER, the British Attorney-General, as another example of the fairer, or rather, less bitterly partisan, views which have of late been expressed by official persons in Great Britain. The speaker is not a man of remarkable strength, or ability, or eloquence, but his position gives to his opinions a certain importance. In almost

every particular, he follows in the wake of Earl Russell's Bialgowrie speech; and there have recently been numerous signs that that speech set forth what is likely to be the fixed policy of the British Government as regards their treatment of American questions.

**OUR PRISONERS OF WAR—CONTINUED.**  
**REALITIES OF THE CHIVALRY.**—It is a shocking tale that is told, and they are most painful exhibitions that are made, by the Union prisoners who have just come down the James River from Richmond, and the unfortunate men themselves are living, or rather dying, witnesses to the truth of their statements. These prisoners of war (181 were on the boat) were maltreated and starved by the rebel authorities, until, when they came within our lines, they had been reduced to living skeletons. Eight of the number died on the boat on its way down—being actually starved to death. Of the remainder, every man had to be sent to the hospitals, and the surgeon gave his opinion that more than one-third of them must die, being beyond the power of nourishment or medicine. They all say their condition was brought on by the treatment they received in Richmond—having both been starved and exposed to the weather.

Our Government has too long suffered the rebels to practice such dreadful inhumanities as these upon our prisoners of war. Their prisoners, as every one knows who has visited the depots at Camp Douglas, Camp Chase, Fort Delaware, David's Island, near this City, or any of the other places at which they are or have been gathered, have been uniformly treated with an attention, a consideration, a humanity and a kindness that could not be surpassed, and which has no parallel in the history of war. Though this is confessed by all the rebel prisoners themselves, and admitted by all the rebel newspapers, it seems to have had no effect whatever in inducing their authorities to act likewise with our prisoners. Ever since the war began, our returned captives have told of the horrors of the rebel prison-houses; and their appearance and condition have generally more than confirmed the truth of all they said. We would not have our authorities pattern after them, nor treat their prisoners as our prisoners have been treated by them—though this would be in strict accord with the laws of war; but we do insist that it is time that our Government should take effective means to put a stop to the atrocious brutalities which the rebels practice upon those of our soldiers who fall into their hands.

The rebels, as well as we, now hold respectively a large number of prisoners; and there are difficulties pending in regard to the matter of exchange. The quicker these difficulties can be honorably solved, the better for us, most unquestionably; but meantime, the Government is bound by every consideration to protect and defend its prisoners of war, and, if every other means fail, must adopt the sternest measures of retaliation.

**NOT THE TRIUMPH OF PARTY, BUT OF PATRIOTISM.**—Mr. BAIRD, the Governor elect of Ohio, who was elected by a majority almost without precedent for its magnitude, made a brief speech the other day at a meeting of congratulation, in which he said that the great political triumph in Ohio was "not a triumph of any man—no man could have won it; nor was it a triumph of any party, as we have heretofore classified and understood them—for party lines to a great extent were obliterated, and masses of both parties joined to swell the great triumph. The lines of division," he continued, "were between those who were friends of the Government and country, on the one hand, and the opponents of the other."

The mere fact of the strength of the vote for Mr. BAIRD is proof enough that party lines were to a great degree ignored in the Ohio election, as they previously had been in the California gubernatorial election, and in the numerous other State elections which in the last three months have so stoutly sustained the Administration and the war, and so horribly blasted the hopes of the rebels. The Democratic faction of the day have chosen in some States to place themselves on a platform of undivided Vallandighamism, and in others on a platform of Janna-faced Seymourism; but the patriotic people, who look only at broad principles and general tendencies, have made no distinction between these, but have recognized and decided that they are both inimical to the unity and glory of the country as well as to its interests. Bound, as many of them had been, by the ties of party, the fires of patriotism consumed those bonds, and they sprang forward with the sweep of freemen to perform the freeman's grandest duties.

It was not the triumph of party in Ohio, but a triumph over party; and neither will we claim the triumph of next week in this State as a triumph of party, but as a triumph of intelligent patriotism, which appreciates the trials of the country, and prefers its welfare to all other considerations.

**BROOKER AT LIVERPOOL.**—About as exhilarating a bit of reading as we have seen for some time is the speech of HENRY WARD BAXTER, delivered at Liverpool, England, on the 16th inst., which we give in our columns this morning. All Mr. BAXTER'S rosiest, readiness, skill, wit, courage and eloquence were exhibited in their perfection to his English audience. The rudest and noisiest interruptions could not distract him; to the sharpest interrogatories he had the most poignant retorts; of every situation he was the master. The vulgar fellows who thrust their head breeding before the audience were made to feel the power and see the effects that appertain to calm self-possession, intellectual superiority, imperturbable humor, and the manners of a gentleman. It must do these Englishmen good to see how a live American can talk.

**THE SKEWER TO GAW, RICKLES.**—The monster fireworks which was to have been given to Gen. SEYMOUR last evening, at the Brevoort House, was postponed, in consequence of the unfavorable

weather, until this evening, should the weather prove fair. The General is in excellent health and spirits, and will remain here some days. He is accompanied by the following members of his staff: Maj. H. S. TARKENT, Capt. T. W. G. FAR and Capt. ALAN MOORE.

**Amusements.**  
**ACADEMY OF MUSIC.**—The performance last evening, being the twelfth, was the final one of Mr. MANZONI'S first subscription season. Of the general results we know nothing, but we presume that the campaign has been moderately successful. There was no lack of energy on the part of Mr. MANZONI, and although the artists were sick and unreliable at the commencement of the season, they came up to time at its close, and in two or three operas achieved many successes. The manager announces a fresh subscription. It will commence on Monday, when "Lucia di Lammermoor" will be played for the first time this season, with special attractions in the second parts. Those who intend assisting Mr. MANZONI and themselves (for in paying for twelve nights in advance they do the one, and in securing the best seats they do the other) should remember that the new subscription opens to-day, and that the rule is first come first served.

"La Traviata" will be given at the Metropole to-day, with CROVATI, BARSOTTI, MASVOLANTI, BELLETTI in the principal rôles.

**WOLLENHAUT MEMORIAL.**—The sale of reserved seats will open to-day at the music-store of Bess & Schuman only. Holders of admission tickets, by producing same, procure checks for arm-chairs at a cost of fifty cents. We are happy to say that the tickets for the memorial concert are selling with great rapidity. The concert takes place at Irving Hall on Wednesday next. So many artists take part in it who rarely are to be heard together, or (in concert) at all, that we may safely announce it as the most interesting entertainment of the season. When it is remembered that it is given for a benevolent purpose, the public will, we are sure, lend its generous assistance to the occasion.

**THEATRE FRANCAISE.**—M. JONNET will give his second performance to-night. The pieces (in which several new artists will make their appearance) are "La Châtelaine," comédie vaudeville, in one act, by Scribe; and "Mon lémme," comédie, in one act, by MM. LAMAR and MARC MONT.

**WINTER GARDEN.**—Mr. CLARK, the best, most genial and nimbalest low comedian now before the public, appears here tonight for the last time. A rare bill is provided for the occasion.

**IRVING HALL.**—Mr. THEODORE THOMAS gives his second popular matinee to-day at Irving Hall. The orchestra plays an admirable selection of classical and miscellaneous music; Mr. GORRECK and Mr. HARRY SANBORN, are the solo pianists, and Miss FANNY RUDOLPH makes her second appearance as vocalist.

## NATIONAL PRISONERS AT RICHMOND.

Shocking Barbarities—Eight of our Men Starved to Death.

The following letter was received this morning by the American, from a responsible correspondent:

ANAPOLIS, Md., Thursday, Oct. 29.  
 The flag-of-truce boat New-York arrived at the Naval School wharf this morning, from City Point, with 181 paroled men. Eight of the number died on the boat on its way hither. They actually starved to death.

Never in the whole course of my life have I seen such a scene as these men presented. They were living skeletons. Every man of them had to be sent to the hospitals, and the Surgeon's opinion is, the more than one-third of them must die, being beyond the reach of nourishment or medicine. I questioned several of them, and all state that their condition has been brought on by the treatment they have received at the hands of the rebels. They have been kept without food, and exposed a large portion of the time without shelter of any kind. To look at these poor men and hear their tales of woe as to how they have been treated, one would not suppose they had fallen into the hands of Southern chivalry, but rather into the hands of savage barbarians, destitute of all humanity or feeling.

## FROM HAVANA.

The News by the Eagle—A Victory by Santana—Pacifica Plata no Longer Exists.

HAVANA, Saturday, Oct. 24.  
 We are told that Gen. SANTANA has gained his second victory over the rebels of St. Domingo, having put them all to flight and captured 500 prisoners and two pieces of artillery. This makes four cannon the Spaniards have captured. The rebels attacked Puerto Plata and captured the town. The rebels attacked Puerto Plata and captured the town. The rebels attacked Puerto Plata and captured the town.

The Diario (Havana) has been obliged to retract its news received by the Eagle, that Gen. DIAZ had completely defeated Gen. MAJAN, which item of news it repeated, and said it was confirmed; this is on a par with its attacks and sinking of the Yonderbros.

Now it says that Gen. ROSARIO is shut up in Chattanooga, and likely to be long detained there. The Yonderbros has been damaged to such an extent as in all probability to be rendered useless. No blockade business likely.

## Union Pacific Railroad.

**ELECTION OF DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS.**  
 The requisite amount of stock having been taken, the stockholders in this Company were called together at their office, No. 34 William-street, in this City, on Thursday, the 28th inst., for the choice of Directors and officers. There was a full attendance, and very great interest manifested by all present. The meeting was organized by the appointment of Hon. GEORGE OGDEN, Mayor of the City, as Chairman, and HENRY V. POOR, Esq., Secretary. The first order of business being first determined upon, the Convention proceeded to ballot, with the following result, viz:

|                                    |                         |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Names of Directors.                | Votes received by each. |
| George O. OGDEN, New-York City     | 2007                    |
| John A. DIX, New-York City         | 1937                    |
| T. C. DURANT, New-York City        | 2007                    |
| E. W. DUNHAM, New-York City        | 1937                    |
| Pickering Clark, New-York City     | 1536                    |
| W. T. H. GIBSON, New-York City     | 1937                    |
| J. D. LAMAR, New-York City         | 1536                    |
| J. G. JEROME, New-York City        | 1536                    |
| Abner A. LOW, New-York City        | 2007                    |
| George T. M. DAVIS, New-York City  | 1937                    |
| August Belmont, New-York City      | 1626                    |
| L. C. CLARK, New-York City         | 1536                    |
| Charles T. TITUS, New-York City    | 1536                    |
| W. V. POOR, New-York City          | 1536                    |
| George Griswold, New-York City     | 1937                    |
| J. V. L. FRY, Albany               | 2007                    |
| J. W. RUSSELL, New-York City       | 1536                    |
| William B. OGDEN, Chicago          | 2007                    |
| J. F. TRACY, Chicago               | 1536                    |
| Nathaniel Thayer, Boston           | 2007                    |
| C. A. LEMBERT, Boston              | 2007                    |
| Cornelius B. Bushnell, New-Haven   | 1937                    |
| Joseph H. Sherman, Scranton, Penn. | 2007                    |
| John J. Thompson, Philadelphia     | 1937                    |
| E. C. CROOK, Davenport, Iowa       | 1937                    |
| John E. HARTY, Davenport, Iowa     | 1536                    |
| R. B. McCORMACK, Wilmington, Del.  | 1937                    |
| Augustus Rountree, Omaha, Nebraska | 1937                    |
| John J. Blair, Bellevue, N. J.     | 2007                    |
| C. C. FENNER, Attleboro, Mass.     | 1947                    |
| J. W. L. RUSSELL, New-York City    | 1536                    |
| William B. OGDEN, Chicago          | 2007                    |

The Directors met yesterday for election of officers, when Major-Gen. JOHN A. DIX was chosen President of the Company, THOMAS C. DURANT, Vice-President; JOHN J. CROOK, Treasurer, and HENRY V. POOR, Secretary.

## Gov. Curtin's Movements.

Gov. CURTIN, of Pennsylvania, addressed a large Union meeting here this evening. Yesterday he spoke in Oswego, and to-day at Horse Head, Chemung County. To-morrow he goes to Buffalo, and on Monday to Erie. He is accompanied by Hon. JAMES H. CAMPBELL and Col. R. BIRDA ROBERT.

## Great Sale of Five-Twenties.

The Sherrillson Agency reports the sale of day of Government Bonds to the amount of \$2,500,000. The sales were about equally divided between Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. The desire to start with the interest full from the 1st of November, as

well as to take the loss while it is to be had at par, induces these heavy subscriptions. The sales for the day of this week reach \$200,000, and the probability is that this \$2,500,000 will be taken on Saturday. The amount of remaining money does not exceed \$500,000, which may be taken before the close of November.

**Arrivals in the City.**  
 Lieut. Commander Norton, of the United States steamer *Port Jackson*; Col. B. S. SMOOTH, Washington; Lt. Col. H. de ALMEIDA, Havana; Capt. R. H. OGDEN, New Orleans; and Col. O. L. SHEPARD, U. S. A., at the Metropolitan Hotel.  
 Adj.-Gen. SPRAGUE, New York; Gen. W. W. RANDOLPH, Philadelphia; and L. B. BLANCHARD, Boston, at the St. Nicholas Hotel.  
 Dr. Wood and son, U. S. N.; Jas. W. HARPER, Philadelphia; and J. L. WYMAN and wife, Cincinnati, are at the Albemarle Hotel.  
 Rev. Rufus H. U. S. N.; Geo. W. PARKS, Washington; H. W. RICHMOND, Connecticut; Chas. Adams, U. S. N.; and Thos. J. STURTEVANT, Albany, are at the Astor House.  
 Capt. Stanley, U. S. N., is also at the Metropolitan Hotel.  
 Mrs. Lorick and E. Morell, recently from Europe, belonging to one of the operatic troupes in that section, are at the Lafayette House.

A gold medal was awarded to the WILLIAMS & GAGE Sewing Machines at the late fair of the American Institute, for skillfulness in its running and perfection of work.

**How to Rise in the World.**—Young men, to insure success, should be temperate, active, courteous, prompt, careful, persevering, honorable, honest, respectful, generous and should generally be "a son of his age." They should be self-knowledge, and with all the Christian graces, together with a liberal education of rising in the world. Practice the instruction with examinations and written descriptions, given by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 226 Broadway.

**The magnificent Colored Fashion Plate in the Winter Number of the Mirror of Fashion.** will present the most beautiful display of new and elegant dresses on the globe.

**Morton's Gold Pens** are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war. This is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and strictly cash the Trade.

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c. but Morton has in no case changed his prices. Wholesale or Retail. Or the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of writing ink, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it, than material used, than any other Gold Pen in the world. If you want one call on A. MORTON, No. 23 Maiden-lane, or inclose stamp for circular.

## A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

**Extract of the**  
 Night Blooming Cereus,  
 Night Blooming Cereus,  
 Night Blooming Cereus,  
 Night Blooming Cereus,  
 Night Blooming Cereus,  
 Night Blooming Cereus.

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from the West Indies, and Manufactured only by PHALON & SON, 59 NASSAU ST., N. Y. C. ASK FOR PHALON'S.

</



**DEAFNESS, IMPAIRED SIGHT, NOISES IN THE HEAD, CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS, IN THE THROAT, CHRONIC CATARRH, CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED, CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.**

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to

**DR. VON EISENBERG,**

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,

**NO. 816 BROADWAY.**

**AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.**

**READ.**

**HARLEM, July 30, 1893.**

I have been deaf for over twenty years, and Dr. Von Eisenberg operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now hear well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I hear perfectly. It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

**WILLIAM LIDDLE,**

Harlem, 136th-st., between 2d and 3d ays.

**CATARRH CURED.**

**New-York, Aug. 2, 1893.**

I have been suffering for the last three years from a severe Catarrh, with continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery and very painful. My nostrils were continually obstructed with a pouring of fluid. I have had frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, generally attended with spitting, often with a fullness of my throat, together with a soreness and a dropping. Dr. Von Eisenberg has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I now feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg is as skillful as it is successful. It is impossible to overstate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's care, with a certainty of being speedily cured. I give this with great taste and pleasure. I cannot forbear again saying that my voice, which was hoarse and thick when I applied to Dr. Von Eisenberg, is now clear and good; indeed, I feel abundantly satisfied.

**JAMES LITTLE,**

No. 245 7th-st., New-York.

**New-York, Sept. 1.**

I have been suffering for years past from a severe Catarrh, with a great heaviness over my eyes, with a severe depression, great nervousness, and pain in my head, great difficulty in breathing, and a continual accumulation in my nostrils, which gave me restless nights for several years. I have consulted several physicians, who pronounced me to be consumptive. What I suffered for so long a time is indescribable. My system was entirely disarranged and greatly debilitated. I not only felt weak, but I had a cold continually over my eyes, and my ears were so affected that I was threatened with a total loss of hearing. I must say, I think, I was guided by Providence to come to Dr. Von Eisenberg, who not only cured me of my Catarrh by removing an astonishing quantity of discharges from my head, but he restored me to perfect health, a blessing I have not enjoyed for many years. Now I enjoy a good night's rest, and pursue my business with comfort. I must acknowledge that Dr. Von Eisenberg's skill and scientific treatment for Catarrh deserves the highest commendation, as the principle which directs his system of curing Catarrh is such as to render success certain.

**JAMES FURLONG, No. 59 2d-st.**

**No. 134 ALLEN-ST., New-York, Feb. 3, 1893.**

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for some twenty years, with a constant discharge from both ears, combined with continual running noise in the head, for which I have been treated by the most eminent practitioners in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say, I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that he has cured me; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unenviable reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.

**JOHN TAYLOR,**

**New-York, July 19, 1892.**

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and running noises in the head, together with other indications of a total loss of hearing. Dr. Von Eisenberg, however, from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with regulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. With grateful thanks that give this testimony to his skill.

**CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.**

**SIGHT RESTORED. JUNE 25, 1893.**

My daughter brought me to Dr. Von Eisenberg almost completely blind in both eyes. I could not bear the pain over the light. I am completely cured by Dr. Von Eisenberg, and called now to express my gratitude to the Doctor for his skill and unremitting attention, by which I recovered one of the most precious senses to me after being deprived of it for four years. It is only due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to state that I have tried several other oculists in vain. I shall be happy to bear personal testimony to Dr. Von Eisenberg's unrivaled success to any lady or gentleman who will call on me.

**HUGH GILLON,**

No. 75 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

**CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.**

**READ.**

**New-York, March 30, 1893.**

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought I was consumptive. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with little hope of cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimony to the great number already in this Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, which has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do not adversely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply to any one but Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

**FREDERICK WEBER, No. 56 4th-st.**

**DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE**

**NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.**

**CROSS-EYES PERFECTLY STRAIGHTENED.**  
(According to the method recently introduced by the illustrious von Graefe, of Berlin) and all the various diseases and deformities of the

**EYE**

requiring medical or surgical aid, successfully treated by

**DR. LIGHTHILL.**

**NO. 34 ST. MARK'S-PLACE.**

Reception hours from 9 A. M. till 3 P. M.

Among the most important recent improvements in Ophthalmic Surgery may undoubtedly be classed the new method for the removal of Cross-Eyes, instituted by Dr. von Graefe, the greatest Ophthalmic Surgeon of the age, and the founder of the present school of Ophthalmology. Its advantages over the former method are so great, that no apology is necessary for calling public attention to it. The principal disadvantages of the operation as hitherto performed, were:

Firstly—The severe wound which was inflicted upon the eye, and which sometimes produced dangerous and even destructive inflammation.

Secondly—The uncertain result obtained—even when performed in a skillful manner and by an expert surgeon—the squint being in many cases but partially removed, and the eye operated upon turning occasionally in the opposite direction, producing a far more disagreeable deformity than previously existed.

Thirdly—The protrusion of the eye-ball which almost invariably followed the operation, and which imparts to the countenance an unpleasant staring expression.

The operation introduced by Prof. von Graefe entirely obviates these objections. The wound is but slight, and heals readily in a few days—in fact occasions no interruption from business; the protrusion and harmony of the eye is perfectly restored, and the operation is not followed by the slightest protrusion of the eye-ball, the eye looking as natural after the operation as though no squint had existed.

So perfect and certain is the result of this operation, that, contrary to usual practice, success can be safely guaranteed.

Operations for Catarrh, Artificial Copia, Deformities of the Lids, &c., &c., scientifically performed.

**New-York, Aug. 17, 1893.**

Dr. Lighthill has operated upon two of my children for cross-eyes, with perfect success. The eyes, which, previous to the operation, were painfully deformed, are now perfectly straight.

**DAVID BELLING,**

No. 89 Chambers-st.

**A MAN BORN BLIND BROUGHT TO SIGHT AT THE AGE OF THIRTY-FIVE.**

This is to certify that I was born blind. My friends consulted many physicians and oculists, but without receiving any encouragement as to my ever seeing. Three years ago I consulted Dr. Lighthill, who, after a careful examination, pronounced my case a hopeful one. Although credulous, as my friends and myself were, yet I submitted to an operation, and with joy and gratitude can say that it was successful. Immediately after the operation I saw the light, which I had been deprived of from my birth up to that time (I being 35 years of age at time of operation). I can now see perfectly well, and heartily recommend all afflicted like myself to Dr. Lighthill.

My address is **WELCOMBE P. GARDNER,**

Aceto, 14, 1893.

I hereby certify that my nephew, W. P. Gardner, of South Kingston, R. I., was born blind, and was operated upon by Dr. Lighthill, at my residence, and now can see.

**J. W. PETERS,**

No. 75 North Main-st., Providence, R. I.

**Dr. Lighthill:** From the benefit I have derived from your treatment and operation for Catarrh, I deem it due to you to have my name added to the many who already possess you have been cured by your skill. I therefore cheerfully submit the following: For three years I was blind. Without assistance I could not go about at all. During that time I had four operations upon my eyes, but to no purpose. Since that time, which was two and a half years ago, I have been perfectly well, and with the aid of glasses I can see to read the finest print and do the most sewing. My eyes have never troubled me from that time, either by inflammation or pain of any kind. And I would say to all that are similarly afflicted, to give Dr. Lighthill a trial. They will find him all I profess to be. Respectfully,

**MRS. M. P. HOLDEN, Thorndike, Mass.**

**JULY 28, 1893.**

**CABINET FURNITURE.**

**CABINET FURNITURE WAREHOUSES,**

No. 33 and 34 4th-st.

The largest assortment of rich and plain furniture in the City, made of the very best well-seasoned and selected material, by the best workmen in the country, under the immediate supervision of the firm, whose reputation for excellence of manufacture has been established 70 years. Also a superior assortment of cottage furniture.

Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the world

**NO MISTAKES CAN HAPPEN AT**

**HELMHOLD'S NEW DRUG-STORE.**

All prescriptions are passed through two different hands before compounding, and as an additional security, are checked before delivered.

Recall that this is the NEW DRUG-STORE.

**NO. 64 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.**

**CABINET FURNITURE**

**AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES**

**WORTH OF FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE.**

In consequence of the falling off in our own business, we offer our own manufactured goods to the public at the lowest prices.

Consisting of Parlor, Library, Dining and Bedroom suites, made of solid mahogany and in the latest fashionable styles. All goods warranted.

PLEASE examine our goods before purchasing, also our best material and complete assortment.

125 and 127 Rivington-st., between Essex and Norfolk Gates, and Houston-st., stages pass close by.

**FOR FAMILY MEDICAL USE:**

**OSBORNE'S PINK PORT.**

**GENUINE COGNAC BRANDY.**

**AND OLD NEUTRAL BOURBON.**

For sale in any quantity.

**G. E. MENDUM,**

No. 30 Cedar-st., Corner Broadway.

**THE BEST GOODS**

**LOW PRICES.**

French and English Light White Tooth and other powders for beauty.

**HELMHOLD'S NEW DRUG-STORE.**

**NO. 64 BROADWAY.**

**FOR CHAPPED HANDS AND LIPS.**

**Camphor and Glycerine.**

**ADAMS'S**

**Camphor Cake with Glycerine.**

**HELMHOLD'S NEW DRUG-STORE,**

**NO. 64 BROADWAY.**

**NEXT TO THE METROPOLITAN HOTEL.**

The Prescription Department and compounding of drugs special pains have been given to procure nothing but the best material and complete assistants.

**GENTLEMEN'S SCARF PINS.**

**STYLES—One, Two, Three, Five, Seven, Ten.**

**Fifteen to Twenty-five Dollars each.**

For sale by **GEORGE C. CALLEN,**

No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

**GOLD WATCHES FOR LADIES AND**

**GENTLEMEN—Partly new and partly second-hand.**

any lady's watch, one hundred, two and three hundred dollars each, some with diamonds on the outside.

For sale by **GEORGE C. CALLEN,**

No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

**DILES, FISURE, AND FISTULA—THE**

**last number (48) of the Scalpel contains a comprehensive article on these diseases and their symptoms, by the editor, EDWARD H. DIXON, M.D., of New-York.**

It is a valuable work, and is sold at a low price to the public, and cannot be had of bootleggers.

For sale by **GEORGE C. CALLEN,**

No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

**DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE**

**NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.**

**GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING-MACHINE.**

**CHINESE.**

WERE AWARDED THE HIGHEST PREMIUMS OVER ALL COMPETITORS AT THE FOLLOWING STATE FAIRS OF 1893.

FOR THE BEST FAMILY SEWING-MACHINE, THE BEST MANUFACTURING MACHINE, AND THE BEST MACHINE-WORK.

**NEW-YORK STATE FAIR.**

First Premium for Family Machine.

First Premium for Double-thread Machine.

First Premium for Machine Work.

**ILLINOIS STATE FAIR.**

First Premium for Machine for all purposes.

First Premium for Machine Work.

**Vermont State Fair.**

First Premium for Family Machine.

First Premium for Manufacturing Machine.

First Premium for Machine Work.

**INDIANA STATE FAIR.**

First Premium for Machine for all purposes.

First Premium for Machine Work.

**Iowa State Fair.**

First Premium for Family Machine.

First Premium for Manufacturing Machine.

First Premium for Machine Work.

**MICHIGAN STATE FAIR.**

First Premium for Family Machine.

First Premium for Manufacturing Machine.

First Premium for Machine Work.

**Kentucky State Fair.**

First Premium for Machine for all purposes.

First Premium for Machine Work.

**Pennsylvania State Fair.**

First Premium for Manufacturing Machine.

First Premium for beautiful Machine Work.

**Ohio State Fair.**

First Premium for Machine for all purposes.

First Premium for Machine Work.

**AND AT THE FOLLOWING COUNTY FAIRS:**

**CHITTENDEN CO. (Vt.) AGED, Soc.**

First Premium for Family Machine.

First Premium for Manufacturing Machine.

First Premium for Machine Work.

**Hampshire Co. (Mass.) AGED, Soc.**

First Premium for Family Machine.

First Premium for Manufacturing Machine.

First Premium for Machine Work.

**Franklin Co. (N. Y.) AGED, Soc.**

First Premium for Family Machine.

First Premium for Manufacturing Machine.

First Premium for Machine Work.

**Queen's Co. (N. Y.) AGED, Soc.**

First Premium for Family Machine.

First Premium for Manufacturing Machine.

First Premium for Machine Work.

**Washington Co. (N. Y.) AGED, Soc.**

First Premium for Family Machine.

First Premium for Manufacturing Machine.

First Premium for Machine Work.

**Saratoga Co. (N. Y.) AGED, Soc.**

First Premium for Family Machine.

First Premium for Manufacturing Machine.

First Premium for Machine Work.

The above comprises all the Fairs at which the GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING-MACHINE were exhibited this year.

**SALESROOMS, NO. 495 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.**

**A MOST ATTRACTIVE ASSORTMENT OF NEW GOODS FOR THE FALL TRADE.**

Just received direct from Europe.

Bronze Groups and Figures, classical designs.

New styles of Bronze and Marble Clocks.

Parian Statuary, from the most artistic manufacturers.

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A FINE ASSORTMENT OF NEW AND ENGRAVED GOODS

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**NO. 139 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.**

Are the best in the world for family use, and for

INVESTMENT—CONSTITUTION—DIARRHOEA—Nausea—Biliousness—Heartburn—Acidity—Nausea—Flatulence—Worms—Dyspepsia—Dysentery—Lividus—Complaint—Griping—Favus.

On account of their great mildness, and from the fact that they never grip, nauseate, or leave the bowels in a constant condition, the Grover & Baker Pills will be found more pleasant than any others.

Price 25 cents per box. On the receipt of one dollar, four boxes will be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the country.

All orders for Grover & Baker's medicines should be addressed to J. F. BRIDGE, M.D., Resident Physician, Grover & Baker's, No. 139 William-st., New-York.

Dr. Bridge will consult with patients as above from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

**DR. SWANNEY'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY.**

For the cure of Coughs, Colds, Influenza, and some cases of Sore Throat.

It will cure a Cough, a Cold, Influenza, and some cases of Sore Throat.

It is composed in part of such well-known remedies as Bloodroot, Hyoscyamus, Morphine and Wild Cherry.

**IT IS NO SECRET PREPARATION.**

It is composed in part of such well-known remedies as Bloodroot, Hyoscyamus, Morphine and Wild Cherry.

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GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY.

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**RUSHTON'S**

**COLD-INFLUENZA**

**COUGHS, COLDS, INFLUENZA**

AND SORE THROATS.

This preparation has been used for nine years solely in my retail trade. It having proved to be very beneficial, has induced me to offer it to the public in this form.

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It is composed in part of such well-known remedies as Bloodroot, Hyoscyamus, Morphine and Wild Cherry.

**IT WILL NOT CURE Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all diseases of the Lungs and Throat. I claim no such properties for it. There are already a sufficient number of such remedies before the public. I need not add to them.**

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A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL

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**YOUNG LADIES.**  
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Incorporated by  
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STATE OF NEW-YORK.  
The trustees have founded this Institution  
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will be solely to the benefit of those who may  
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-is premises

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JUDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.  
WM. H. SEWARD, President.

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T. G. BOHRER, A. M.  
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**BOYS.**  
**EDWARD'S PLACE.**  
**TUCKERIDGE, MASS.**  
Session will begin MONDAY, October  
admission remain to be filled.  
HUNTER.  
BERNARD HOPKIN.

can be seen at No. 54 <sup>W.</sup> 11th-st., N. Y. City.

**EDWARD INSTITUTE.**  
For 14 weeks' board, furnished room, and tuition, with common English branches. One term. For nine years the best sustained school in the State. Graduates courses for gentlemen. A superior Business College for ladies. To the best. Winter term, Dec. 30 to Feb. 1. Full particulars address Rev. J. C. D. D., Fort Edward, N. Y.

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AOR WALK, CONN.  
 M. S. HALE, Principal.  
 Term of this School will commence on  
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MRS. WILLIAMS  
 High Boarding and Day School for Young  
 Men, will reopen  
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AIKEN SEMINARY,  
 STAMFORD, CONN.  
 commences Sept. 9.  
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GEORGE C. ANTHON'S  
FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,  
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—s. JOHN W. SLIPPS  
School, for twenty young ladies. Ho-  
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BROOKFIELD, CONN.  
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 young ladies to educate, assisted by  
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 21 Broadway, cor. of 21st-st., late Parkway  
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 For circulars inquire of Lockwood,  
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School, No. 121 Broadway, Circulars  
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A. H. LOCKWOOD.  
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Westchester County, N. Y.

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**FOR BOYS, ELIZABETH, N. J.—The**  
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**ACADEMY, FERRYTOWN, N. Y.**  
Enter Term will commence MONDAY.  
Gen. M. L. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

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**ER.—A PROFESSOR OF MODERN**  
**languages of music and drawing, with**  
**holding a tutor, desires an engagement**  
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**MAN, who has resided several years in**  
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**the management of a school, is perfectly**  
**competent to instruct in Eng-**  
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Wherever, where there is but one family.

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**NOTICE TO CONSCRIPTS.**

given to all persons, firemen, police  
and indigent claimants relief under the  
County Subsidy and Relief Ord-  
nance of the Board of Supervisors and ap-  
proved by the Board, Aug. 28, 1887, that the business of  
the County will be closed on the 31st of October in-  
st. and will be granted after that date.

JOSEPH D. KAY, Mayor.  
J. H. BERNAN, Comptroller.  
H. F. PURDY, Supervisor.  
J. N. BLUNT, Supervisor.  
J. M. M. TWEED, Supervisor.  
J. M. S. STEWART, Supervisor.

County Clerk

010000



## PUBLIC NOTICES.

**THE COMMITTEE ON CHURCHES OF THE**  
Board of Aldermen will meet every **WEDNESDAY**  
at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall.  
Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will  
have an opportunity of being heard.

**GEORGE A. JEREMIAH.**  
**TERENCE FARLEY.**  
**CHARLES E. HALL.**

**THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS**  
OF THE BOARD OF CONDUITS  
WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., until further notice,  
in Room No. 6 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating  
all papers referred to them. All persons interested are  
respectfully requested to be present before the Committee  
without further notice.  
ALBES BRANDON, } Committee on  
JAMES MURRAY, } Lamps and Gas.  
RICHARD O'BRIEN, }

**GRONON AUCTIONEER DEPARTMENT, Oct. 20, 1863.**  
**UNPAID WATER RENTS.—NOTICE**  
I hereby give notice that further penalty for Ten pounds  
will be added to all unpaid water rents on the 1st day  
of November next.  
THOMAS B. TAPPAN.

WE REGISTER.

**MEDICAL.**

**THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.**

SIR JAMES C. MARK'S  
CELEBRATED **WATER CURE PILLS.**

Prepared from a Prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D.  
Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This celebrated medicine is no less famous for its purity and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, than for its efficacy in the treatment of all the various diseases, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly adapted. It will, in a short time, remove all the various Disorders of the Female System. In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Head, Stomach, Liver, Gall Bladder, and in the Irritation of the Heart, Hysterica and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed and when the system is exhausted by the use of calomel, mercury, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package will show how to use the pills, and how to obtain them. Each box contains a particular set of pamphlets, free of the agent.

N. B.—All and postage stamps inclosed to any authorized agent will be returned by mail. The price of the pills is by retail sent. Mail. Sold by all druggists.

J. B. MOSES, No. 2, Nassau Street, New York.  
Sole United States Agent.

**PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE**  
shortest possible time, by Dr. W. A. L. ROSE, No. 8, Market Street, New York. He has cured a large number of cases, long of time or charge of others. Sir, W. A. L. ROSE, is a Graduate of London University, and is the discoverer of the only permanent reliable remedies for the diseases of a private character. In 25 years' practice he has cured more than 100,000 cases of all the diseases of the

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**ADVICE TO LADIES.—IN ALL CASES** where inflexible medicine is desired, the safe treatment that never fails, call on Dr. A. M. MACCUBBIN, Professor of diseases of Women, author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," who treats female complaints exclusively. Office 129 Liberty St.

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case will appear. Its popularity is so great that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not said that there are men when they find their life is in danger, who will do anything to get well, and they can be obtained genuine anywhere but at the Division Office, No. 3 Division St. Box for 15 three-cent stamps 300 pages, 160 colored illustrations. The best work ext.

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**DR. HUMPHREYS' AGENT OF HUMPHREYS' Homeopathic Remedies** is daily resorted to at his office and rooms, No. 62 Broadway, personally and by letter, for all diseases of the human system.

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No. 101 William-st. Shaker flannel under-shirts and  
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lamb's wool shirts and drawers; hosiery, gloves, neck-  
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low prices.

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stating price.